

Gc
975.6
N814s
1154003

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02419 1469

T =
\$10.00
new

NORTH CAROLINA

A Description By Counties

Compiled by

The Division of Advertising and News
of the
North Carolina Department
of
Conservation and Development

Edited by

BILL SHARPE

Published 1948 by Warren Publishing Company
Raleigh, North Carolina

Price \$5.00

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF
NORTH CAROLINA
WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTIES, INC.

1154003

FOREWORD

This work, projected as a field book for persons interested in knowing something about every section of North Carolina, is admittedly a compromise between the urgency for up-to-date information and the inexorable fleeting of time. Unfortunately, the various agencies responsible for compiling information do not work on the same time-table, and for this reason the reader should know that all data presented here are those figures latest available at the time they were used.

For instance, population figures of the 1940 census were used, but employment figures as late as 1946 show up in some counties. Agricultural data fluctuates from 1940 to 1947, depending upon the type of information presented. Estimates of timber stands were made in 1938, but estimates of timber production are from a 1942 survey, and this year was an abnormal one, due to the heavy demand for wood products.

In the sheet of statistics which is presented with each county, the information is uniform for each county. In the text, however, varying or additional information was available for some counties and was used. The fact that the writing of 100 texts spread over a period of a year will account for discrepancy in up-to-dateness of material used in the book.

For each county, a page has been left blank so that the user of this book may amend, or add information of pertinence to his own purposes.

We would like to acknowledge the help of many agencies in compiling the material. Sources are appended. If not otherwise noted, the information came from our own files, local sources, or direct observation.

B. S.

Ravens Bookhouse \$10.00

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Population Figures are the latest official ones--from the U. S. Census of 1940, except in a few cases where special but official war-time censuses were taken. While many local sources offered more up-to-date estimates, to keep the comparisons uniform, only the official figures were used.

School Enrollments from the North Carolina Department of Education.

Land and Forest Areas from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service.

Weather from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau. Counties in which no stations are located are best represented by nearby stations used. When two weather figures are used, it indicates the presence in that county of two weather stations. It should be noted that weather data is not always indicative of the average weather conditions. For instance, the Yancey weather data come from the top of Mt. Mitchell, 6,684 feet high, and represents an extreme condition not prevailing in most of the county.

Agricultural Figures come from North Carolina Department of Agriculture bulletin and the U.S. Department of Agricultural Statistics. The figures cover a range of years from 1940 to 1945, and the year is usually given. When not otherwise specified, the 1940 census figure ordinarily is used. The value of domestic animals and dairy products is 1945 data.

Taxation and Income--The first from the North Carolina Department of Tax Research and Local Government Commission; the latter from U.C.C. reports.

Average Weekly Wage--It should be remembered that this figure is from U.C.C. and reflects averages only of the earnings of workers in enterprises covered by that organization. It does not cover agricultural workers, industries with less than 8 employees, and a number of others.

Employment--The number of employers and total employed are for U.C.C.-covered industries (1945). The breakdown between agriculture and industry are 1940 census figures. This obvious discrepancy comes here from omission of lumbermen, fishermen, service trades and other types of employment. In the case of agriculture, number of employees shown is always smaller than the percentage of persons actually engaged in agriculture.

Trade and Finance--Number, kind and size (in employment) of industrial establishments from the N.C. Department of Labor Directory. Material in this section also has been obtained from the U.C.C., the U.S. Bureau of Census, and the State Planning Board records. The U.S. Census figures are out of date (1939) and have been used only in cases where no better data were obtainable.

Recreation, Accommodations, Fishing and Hunting and other miscellaneous data generally have been collected by direct observation and research, or from local sources, which have been double-checked.

Water and Mineral Data from records of the N.C. Water Resources Division and the Division of Mineral Resources.

Forestry--These figures should be evaluated in the light of their origin. Number of sawmills and timber cut are from 1942 and 1946. Timber standing is from a 1940 survey made by the U.S. Forest Service. It was roughly done--a check being made each ten miles across the state. It is, however, the latest and perhaps best information available.

Generally--While an attempt has been made to pin each figure used down to a date, some deviations from this practice will be noted. Usually, the 1940 census figures have been used in such cases.

- - - -

ALAMANCE

A northern Piedmont county, Alamance's land is rolling, with low mountains in the south, well-watered by Haw River, Cape Fear headwaters, numerous creeks. The climate is mild, rainfall less than average, snow and ice quite rare. It is thickly populated (132 per sq. mi.), and is highly industrialized, ranking sixth in value of manufactured products, mostly hosiery and textiles.

Like other Piedmont counties, Alamance is characterized by many small towns, around which are grouped suburbs, unincorporated settlements and farm communities which supply mill workers. 42.3% of the population is classed as rural non-farm (state average, 26.3%). As in most textile communities where operatives are predominantly white, the Negro population is relatively small (18%). Alamance ranks 51st among the counties of the U. S. in value of vegetables grown for use on farms and 83rd in tobacco production.

The forest area comprises 50% of the land, and almost all of this is in farm woodlands. Principal merchantable timber is second growth pine and some oak. Most of the cutover forest land can be used for agricultural purposes.

Clays for brick are the principal mineral resources. South of Burlington is a pyrophyllite deposit which has not been developed. Water of the county is considered chemically and physically excellent. Comprehensive power resources are available from the Duke Power system.

Alamance is on the border between the cotton and "Old Tobacco" belts, and is considered a prosperous farm area. Tobacco is the principal cash crop and dairying is three times as important here as for the state as a whole. Farmers average 76 autos per 100 against a U.S. average of 68; and farm tractors are 12 per 100 against the state average of 4.

While hosiery and textiles overshadow other industrial activities, the county has over 145 manufacturing establishments. Hosiery operations range from large mills to backyard plants. Due to the relatively high wages paid in the full-fashioned hosiery industry, and due to the fact that both men and women work in such plants, the county's per family income of \$3,532 ranks high in the state. Burlington's strategic location in the industrial Piedmont makes it a primary trucking center. It is also a tobacco auction market.

Located advantageously as to educational facilities, the county contains Elon College, a Christian institution, with enrollment of 618, and is only 20 miles from Woman's College, U.N.C., and Greensboro College (both at Greensboro); 25 miles from U.N.C. (Chapel Hill) and 30 miles from Duke University (Durham).

The section originally was occupied by Saxapahaw and other Indians, and was settled (largely German) around 1720. It was presumably named for Allemani, a region along the Rhine River, or for alamons, Indian, meaning "noisy river". In 1771, a battle was fought here between Royal Governor Tryon's militia and the Regulators, a group of citizens rebelling against dishonest officials and unfair taxes. The 2,000 Regulators were defeated and several of the leaders were hanged. The engagement is counted by many as the first battle of the Revolution. The first textile plant was established in 1837.

Communities include Burlington (12,198); Graham, county seat (4,339); Haw River (2,300), Mebane (2,060), Elon College (494), Alamance (450), and Glen Raven (400).

The Southern RR. bisects the county.

ALAMANCE
County

GRAHAM
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	57,427	1930	42,140	Native White (%)	81.3
Urban (%)	28.8	Rural Non-Farm (%)	42.3	Rural Farm (%)	28.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	10,407	High	2,904	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	277,760	Forest Area (acres)	141,200
Growing Season (days)	—	Station	Graham
Rainfall (inches)	41.4	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.92
Snowfall (inches)	9.7	Aver. High (July)	5.44
		Mean Annual Temperature	—

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,739	Aver. Size (1945)	79.7	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,878
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.63	Farm Operators (1945)	2,720		
Farm Tenancy (%)	26.0	Farms Mortgaged (%)	23.1	No. Hogs (1944)	8,086
All Cattle (1944)	10,706	Milk Cattle (1944)	6,042		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,668,001	Value Dairy Products	\$466,676		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$704,432		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$5,294,110		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$3,211,600	Elec.	59.4	Tractors	20.7
(2) Corn	713,000			Trucks	13.3
(3) Hay	697,570				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$45,765,228		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$4,233,263	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.30 (1942) \$1.10
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,532	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	96.3
Total Wages (1945)	\$26,335,312	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$30.92

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Textile mill products**
- (2) **Furniture and finished lumber products**
- (3) **Paper and allied products**

No. Employers (1945)	245	Total Employed (1945)	16,378
Employed: Agriculture	3,425	Manufacturing	12,682
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,775.70	Value Industrial Products	\$44,940,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	38	Retail	600
		Service	202

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Burlington has golf, bowling and tennis; Mebane has a small golf course. There are some small public lakes for swimming in the county.

Points of Interest: Alamance Battleground (May 16, 1771), on NC 144.

A monument marks the site. Indian Tomb, off Route 62.

Accommodations: Hotels at Burlington, Graham (small), Mebane (small).

Tourist homes, auto courts, boarding houses.

Fishing and Hunting: In City Lake and Saxapahaw Pond. Year-around fishing permitted for bass, bream, crappie. Boats at City Lake. Only small game is available; some quail, dove and a very few turkeys. Rabbits, squirrel.

Information: Active Chamber of Commerce, Burlington (literature).

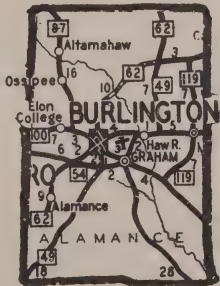
For others, write mayors.

Newspapers: Times-News, Burlington (daily). Circ., 9,965

The Journal, Burlington (weekly)

Mebane Enterprise (weekly). Circ., 3,025

Alamance Gleaner, Graham (weekly)



NOTES

ALEXANDER

In the Northwest Piedmont, Alexander is generally hilly with a broad central valley and mountains in the northwest, approximately 1,000 feet or higher. The climate is mild and the growing season runs 207 days. It is predominantly agricultural with most of the industrial employment in textiles, lumbering and brick manufacture.

There are no communities classified as urban, and the predominantly white population (93%) is composed of 75.2% rural farm and 24.8% rural non-farm. About 50% of the working population is engaged in agriculture and 19.4% are operatives in the industrial plants.

Of the total land area (163,200 acres) Alexander has 89,800 acres in forests. Chief merchantable species are pine, oak and poplar. Most of the forests are in farm woodland, including woodland pasture. In 1942, 54 sawmills cut 12,474,000 board feet of lumber.

The rare mineral, Hiddenite, has been found near the town of Hiddenite. It was presumably discovered by William Earl Hidden, a scientist sent to North Carolina by Thomas A. Edison in 1879 to look for platinum. Either because of lack of stones or lack of demand the mines were abandoned some years ago. Some geologists maintain the area is rich in unexploited minerals.

Alexander is well watered, containing the Catawba, Lower Little, Middle Little and South Yadkin Rivers; Lake Hickory and numerous creeks. Surface sources are excellent with good chemical quality, but of moderately high turbidities in the larger streams. There is a 56,000 h.p. development of the Duke Power Company at Oxford Shoals, together with two smaller developments on the Middle and Lower Little Rivers, making power available in almost unlimited quantities.

In the past 20 years, tobacco has supplanted cotton as the principal cash crop. The area is well adapted to fruit culture, especially apples (3rd in N.C.; 59th in U.S.), and 5.6% of the farm income comes from this source. Its agricultural nature may be surmised from the fact that 36.2% of the population are farmers or farm managers and only 19.4% are operatives.

Industrial operations in the county are cotton textile, knitting mills and sawmills, concentrated at Taylorsville. There are also small enterprises manufacturing chairs, boxes and plywood. In 1945 industrial products were valued at \$1,628,000. The income per family was \$1,583 and average weekly wage \$23.60 (1945).

The region was settled around 1750 and the county formed in 1846, and named for Governor Nathaniel Alexander (1804-07). Taylorsville was incorporated as the county seat in 1851.

Communities include: Taylorsville (1,122), Stony Point (1,000), Hiddenite (300), and Millersville.

The county is served by the Alexander Railroad (Junebug), formerly a spur track of the Southern Railroad system from Statesville, 21 miles away, and now one of the few cooperative rail systems in the Nation.

ALEXANDER
County

TAYLORSVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	13,454	1930	12,922	Native White (%)	93.0
Urban (%)	---	Rural Non-Farm (%)	24.8	Rural Farm (%)	75.2
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	2,812	High	627	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	163,200	Forest Area (acres)	89,800		
Growing Season (days)	207	Station	Hickory		
Rainfall (inches)	49.64	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.59	Aver. High (July)	5.57
Snowfall (inches)	9.6	Mean Annual Temperature	58.7		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,961	Aver. Size (1945)	70.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,079
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.44	Farm Operators (1945)	1,945		
Farm Tenancy (%)	18.8	Farms Mortgaged (%)	21.0	No. Hogs (1944)	3,852
All Cattle (1944)	5,955	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,325		
Value Domestic Animals	\$774,841	Value Dairy Products	\$161,019		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$237,364		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$2,257,930		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$971,200	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	493,100	36.6	13.0	13.0	
(3) Cotton	246,600				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$8,214,977		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$489,454	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.35 (1942) \$1.20
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,583	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	115.7
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,389,067	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$23.60

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Furniture and finished lumber products

No. Employers (1945)	28	Total Employed (1945)	1,132		
Employed: Agriculture	2,093	Manufacturing	831		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$710.00	Value Industrial Products	\$1,628,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	4	Retail	109	Service	46

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

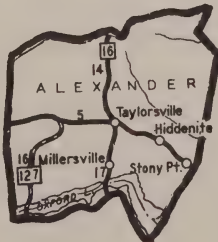
Recreation Facilities: Boating and fishing on Oxford Lake, Hickory; boats at Lakeside Beach.

Points of Interest: Old Hiddenite mine fields, Hiddenite; Barrett's Mountain (1905) affords good view of surrounding countryside.

Fishing and Hunting: Bass, crappie, catfish- year-around, in Oxford Lake, Hickory; boats at Lakeside Beach. Only small game available; some quail and dove.

Information: No organized Chamber of Commerce. For information, write Mayor, Taylorsville.

Newspapers: The Times (weekly), Taylorsville. Circ. 2,300.



NOTES

3 1833 02419 1469

ALLEGHANY

In the northwestern mountain section, Alleghany lies on a high plateau of the Blue Ridge, and borders on Virginia. It generally lacks the precipitious topography of the western region, and is well-adapted to livestock which predominates the county's economy.

Rounded hills of the county are pastured to the tops, and these mountain "meadows" are characteristic of the section. Principal streams are New River and Little River, a tributary.

There is no urban population and only 16% is classed as rural non-farm. Sparta, county seat and largest town, has 638 people. 96.2% of the total population is native white, and 51.7% are farmers or farm managers. The population of 8,341 is thinly spread—29.7 per square mile in 1943. Most of the forest area of 52,700 acres (oak, dead chestnut, poplar) is in farm woodlots.

30.2% of the farm income is derived from livestock, usually high-bred cattle and sheep, and 6.4% from dairy products. While the area has a background of apple culture, latest figures indicate little commercial exploitation of this crop. Nearly 50% of the farm products are used by the farm households, a figure characteristic of the self-sufficient farms of the mountains, where cash crops are either few or only recently introduced. The growing season averages 173 days.

Alleghany lacks any rail transportation and modern highways were not built until 1920. A factory for making smoking pipes from the burls of hardwoods is the principal industry of the county, the only others being related to lumber and timber products (sawmills).

However, it is a prosperous farming county, with value of farms averaging \$2,706 (state average, \$2,647). Only 14.5% of the farmers are tenants, and only 18.2% of the farms are mortgaged.

A belt of magnetic iron ore and copper is found in the extreme northwest corner. Exploitation started during World War II has ceased. Near Sparta is a deposit of manganese ore.

The Parkway follows the crest of the Blue Ridge, forming the eastern boundary of the county, and Cumberland Knob Park, a Parkway recreational area, is on this crest. But few private tourist facilities have been developed except for the modern mountain golf resort of Roaring Gap (altitude, 3,000).

At Laurel Springs is the farm of Rep. R. L. Doughton, and nearby is the house in which the famous Siamese twins were married in 1842.

Alleghany was created from Ashe in 1859. The name is an Indian word, the meaning of which is unknown.

In addition to Sparta, communities include: Glade Valley, Laurel Springs, Roaring Gap, Amelia.

ALLEGHANY
County

SPARTA
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	8,341	1930	7,186	Native White (%)	96.2
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	16.0	Rural Farm (%)	84.0
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	1,486	High	310

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	147,200	Forest Area (acres)	52,700		
Growing Season (days)	173	Station	Brewers		
Rainfall (inches)	53.01	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.73	Aver. High (July)	5.55
Snowfall (inches)	14.0	Mean Annual Temperature	56.6		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,604	Aver. Size (1945)	\$80.4	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,201
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.27	Farm Operators (1945)	1,602		
Farm Tenancy (%)	14.5	Farms Mortgaged (%)	18.2	No. Hogs (1944)	2,784
All Cattle (1944)	12,400	Milk Cattle (1944)	5,658		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,050,498	Value Dairy Products	\$236,099		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$158,485		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$785,590		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Livestock sold	\$652,537 (GDP)	Elec.	31.1	Tractors	4.6
(2) Corn	294,000			Trucks	8.3
(3) Hay	269,240				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$4,381,506		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$135,580	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.90 (1942) \$0.90
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,516	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	153.5
Total Wages (1945)	\$211,463	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$18.48

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Lumber and timber basic products
- (2)
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	15	Total Employed (1945)	220
Employed: Agriculture	1,422	Manufacturing	21
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$644.11	Value Industrial Products	\$27,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale		Retail	90
		Service	67

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

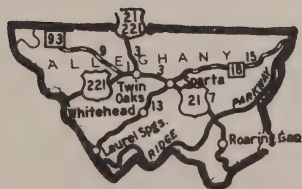
Recreation Facilities: The Blue Ridge Parkway is paved along the eastern boundary of Alleghany, and Cumberland Knob, a recreational area on the highway, provides picnicking and hiking, as well as refreshment facilities.

Hotels, cottages, lake, golf, riding at Roaring Gap, east of Parkway. There are no other listed accommodations, but there are a few tourist homes in the county. Summer girls' camp at Big Lake; girl scout camp at Lake Louise.

Fishing and Hunting: Trout and SM bass in Little River and Piney Creek. There are other fishing streams.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Sparta. Write Graystone Inn, Roaring Gap.

Newspapers: Alleghany News (weekly), Sparta. Circ., 1,766.



NOTES

ANSON

In the southeast Piedmont bordering South Carolina, Anson is level in the northwest, running toward the Sandhills in the southwest. Elevation is around 400 to 500 feet.

Cultivation of cotton marks the county's agriculture heavily, with extensive cotton mill production at Wadesboro, county seat. 49% of the population is Negro, and 52.9% of the farmers are tenants. An unusual proportion of the population is engaged as farm wage laborers, 15.2% (N.C. 6.2%). Poultry, especially turkeys, has assumed increasing importance. However, the county does some manufacturing, including lumber and timber products, textile, chemicals and apparel.

Nearly half of the 192,000 acres of forest are in farm woodlands, and the predominant merchantable species are loblolly and shortleaf pine, with some oak. Hardwoods are found in the northwestern part of the county, longleaf pine in the southeast, and loblolly pine in the intermediate belt. In 1942, 53 sawmills cut 36,679,000 board feet of lumber.

The county contains deposits of gravel, granite and sandstone and is well watered by the Yadkin, Pee Dee and Rocky Rivers and numerous creeks, with surface water considered good except for turbidity. Blewett Falls Lake is on the eastern boundary, and the county is in an area of plentiful power from Carolina Power and Light Company.

Cotton is the principal crop followed by corn and hay, but the soil, ranging from red clay of the north to sandy loam of the south, offers possibilities for other crops. Some tobacco is raised.

The climate is also suited to a varied agriculture, having the moderate temperatures characteristic of the Sandhill thermal belt, and a growing season of 210 days.

Five textile plants are at Wadesboro, and there are a number of sawmills distributed over the county. Other enterprises include apparel manufactures, milling, cottonseed oil production, fertilizer making, veneer wood production. Near Lilesville there is sand and gravel mining and concrete pipe manufacturing.

Anson was created in 1749 and was named for Admiral Lord George Anson, British circumnavigator.

Principal towns include: Wadesboro (3,587); Morven (602); Lilesville (519); Polkton (521); Peachland (390), Ansonville (519).

There is a 40-bed hospital at Wadesboro.

The Seaboard, ACL, and Winston-Salem Southbound RR's serve the county, and a county airport with unpaved runways accommodates small craft.

ANSON
County

WADESBORO
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	28,443	1930	29,349	Native White (%)	51.0
Urban (%)	12.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	21.5	Rural Farm (%)	65.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	6,058		High	1,326

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	341,120	Forest Area (acres)	192,000		
Growing Season (days)	210	Station	Rockingham		
Rainfall (inches)	41.60	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.37	Aver. High (July)	5.36
Snowfall (inches)	5.4	Mean Annual Temperature	61.3		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,446	Aver. Size (1945)	100.9	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,513
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.24	Farm Operators (1945)	2,436		*
Farm Tenancy (%)	52.9	Farms Mortgaged (%)	31.3	No. Hogs (1944)	7,308
All Cattle (1944)	7,198	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,604		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,309,558	Value Dairy Products	\$129,926		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$328,602		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$4,459,080		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Cotton	\$1,845,330	Elec.	40.1	Tractors	11.1
(2) Corn	843,800				9.8
(3) Hay	507,340				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$15,413,738		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$669,771	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.30 (1942) \$1.25
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,180	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	108.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$2,521,888	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$25.65

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Textile mill products**
- (2) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (3) **Furniture and finished lumber products**

No. Employers (1945)	83	Total Employed (1945)	1,891		
Employed: Agriculture	4,567	Manufacturing	1,137		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$999.29	Value Industrial Products	\$1,189,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	12	Retail	222	Service	62

* Estimated figure

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: At Wadesboro - Woodman Park, picnic and recreation grounds; City High School Ball Park. Near Wadesboro, the Anson County Country Club which offers dancing, golf, tennis. The Ansonville Youth Center near Ansonville and Ballast Pit Lakes, near Lilesville (swimming). There are picnic facilities at Blewett Falls.

Points of Interest: In Ansonville, the Major Cole House, built of sandstone from a nearby quarry and imported fine cast-iron rails is reminiscent of New Orleans. On route 6 from Lilesville, is the site of the first Anson County courthouse, a log building erected in 1755. In 1768, Regulators of Anson County removed the magistrates from the bench because of injustices in taxes and fees. The seat of government was moved to Wadesboro, then called New Town, in 1787.

Accommodations: Hotel at Wadesboro (43 rooms).

Fishing and Hunting: Wadesboro City Lake (year around) - Bass, bream. Boats at lake. Good fishing except after rains when lake muddies for a week or two. Fish pond near Morven, and at Blewett Falls. Fair quail and rabbit hunting in season.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Wadesboro.

Newspapers: Messenger & Intelligencer (weekly), Wadesboro. Circ. 3,600.



NOTES

ASHE

Most northwestern county, Ashe borders both Tennessee and Virginia. Situated on a high plateau, elevations range from 3,000 to 5,600 feet, but many of the hills are rounded and are cultivated or pastured to the peaks. Most of the county lacks the precipitous cliffs noted further south. The higher Blue Ridges are along the southern border, and the Parkway is on the east. The weather is cool (natives call their county "air-conditioned"), with a mean temperature of only 52.1. Annual rainfall is 48.24 inches but the snowfall is rather heavy, averaging 19.6 inches per year. Growing season ranges from 156 to 164 days.

Most of the 95,000 acres of forests are in farm woodlands (white pine, oak, poplar, chestnut wood), though there are some large timber tracts in the hilly southwestern portion.

In the northern part of the county is an undeveloped iron deposit which is one of the richest in the state. Good deposits of asbestos are found in the southwest section and some copper ore in the southeast section.

97.9% of the inhabitants are white and 68.5% are classed as rural farm. Only 4.2% of those gainfully employed are in industry, chiefly lumbering, although most of the cheese produced in N. C. is made at West Jefferson. 299 persons are employed in UCC covered plants.

Livestock-raising is the major agricultural pursuit (first in beef cattle, second in dairy cattle in N.C.) Mountain-top meadows surprise the visitor, and on 5,500-foot Pond Mountain is a lush pasture; with abundant grass and ponds. Fruit (mostly apples) thrives, but is not commercially important. In recent years, commercial gladioli bulb production has been successfully introduced. A state livestock test farm is located at Transou.

Only one-fifth of the county's area is cultivated, and 45% of this is in hay crops. Only 17.9% of the farmers are tenants, and subsistence farming is largely practiced, now being augmented by commercial-proportion production of snap beans (West Jefferson is an important market), cabbage and burley tobacco.

North Fork, South Fork, and Main New Rivers and many creeks drain the county. The water is exceptionally excellent, even for mountain water, and is abundant, with springs on even the highest mountains. Mineral springs are at Crumpler and Shatley Springs. REA lines serve the county.

Bishop Augusta G. Spagenberg, a Moravian, was said to have been among the first to explore the region, but by 1760 settlers were drifting in. Created in 1799, the county was named for Samuel Ashe, a governor.

Communities include: West Jefferson (883), Jefferson (304), Lansing (274) and Warrensville (150).

There are 26 hospital beds at Ashe Memorial Hospital, West Jefferson.

The county is served by the branch line of the Norfolk & Western Railway, built 33 years ago.

ASHE
County

JEFFERSON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	20,664	1930	21,019	Native White (%)	97.9
Urban (%)	—	Rural Non-Farm (%)	31.5	Rural Farm (%)	68.5
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	4,526	High	894	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	273,280	Forest Area (acres)	95,700		
Growing Season (days)	156 / 164	Station	Jefferson		
Rainfall, (inches)	48.24	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.31 / 3.68	Aver. High (July)	5.71 / 5.27
Snowfall (inches)	19.6	Mean Annual Temperature	52.1		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,968	Aver. Size (1945)	62.4	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,278
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.22	Farm Operators (1945)	3,955		
Farm Tenancy (%)	17.9	Farms Mortgaged (%)	18.2	No. Hogs (1944)	6,384
All Cattle (1944)	22,466	Milk Cattle (1944)	10,460		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,698,476	Value Dairy Products	\$415,158		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$308,695		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,854,640		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Livestock sold	\$1,262,032 (GDP)	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Vegetables	825,739	27.1	1.1	10.5	
(3) Corn	535,500				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$5,291,137		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,170,116	Tax Rates (1946)	\$2.25 (1942) \$2.00
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,463	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	144.6
Total Wages (1945)	\$312,818	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$20.51

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (2) **Furniture and finished lumber products**
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	23	Total Employed (1945)	294
Employed: Agriculture	3,653	Manufacturing	74
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	534.88	Value Industrial Products	\$285,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	16	Retail	229
		Service	84

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Ashe has the longest stretch of paved Blue Ridge Parkway of any county—25 miles along the western side of the county. Its high altitude, climate and scenery make the county ideal for summer vacationists, and there are some resort facilities mainly based on motoring and hiking.

Points of Interest: Pond Mountain (5,500), is a unique mountain top meadow with ponds. Nigger Mountain, a detached peak (4,700) rises between Jefferson and newer West Jefferson and is a favorite picnicking spot and hiking goal. Other high peaks: Bluff Mountain (5,073), Three-Top Mountain (5,029), Phoenix Mountain with Longhope Falls (300 ft.) reached only afoot or by horse.

Hunting and Fishing: North and South Forks of New River are recommended for trout, SM bass. Big Helton Creek contains trout. Quail and grouse are found, but are not plentiful.

Accommodations: Hotels at Jefferson, West Jefferson and nearby. Some scattered tourist homes. At Shatley Springs and Crumpler are mineral springs which attract many visitors in the summer. Both places have small inns and furnished cottages.

Information: Jefferson Rotary Club, West Jefferson.

Newspapers: Skyland Post (weekly), West Jefferson. Circ. 3,501

NOTE: New River is the only large river in U.S. to flow due north.



NOTES

AVERY

Lying in the northwest mountain section, Avery is one of the highest and most rugged counties of the state, and is predominantly rural, with 68.9% of the population so classified. There are no urban centers. Aside from farming, lumbering and mining are the chief occupations. There are some tourist enterprises. Only 221 persons were employed in 1945 in industries covered by U.C.C.

97.9% of the population is native white, one of the highest percentages in the state.

Avery's timberland has been well cut over, and its remaining forests consist mainly of dead chestnut, oak and hemlock. A division of the Pisgah National Forest occupies the eastern edge of the county, and a large private forest covers the headwaters of the Linville River and the south slope of Grandfather Mountain.

The county is well watered by the Linville, Toe, and Elk rivers and numerous creeks, many of them noted for trout. Surface water is excellent.

Due to its high elevation (average, 3,540 feet), Avery has an annual average snowfall of 39.0 inches—enough to guarantee skiing in winter. The growing season is from May 2 to September 18 and the annual mean temperature is 50 degrees. The summers are ideal for vacationists seeking relief from the warmer lowlands.

Feldspar and mica are produced, and asbestos and iron ore have been mined in the past. The largest deposit of amphibole asbestos in the state occurs 4 miles from Minneapolis. The Cranberry magnetic iron mines were operated until the close of World War I.

Avery's farms are largely of the subsistence variety. 61.9% of the products are used by the farm household, and there is no outstanding cash crop. Annual income per family is only \$984. Vegetables, corn and potatoes are the leading staples, and there is some livestock. The county is said to be admirably suited for cultivation of quality seed potatoes and shrubbery. There are 55 certified seed potato growers in the county. Considerable small grain, including oats and buckwheat, is grown. "Yarbing"—the collection of herbs—provides off-season income for some families.

The mountain scenery has brought Avery substantial summer tourist business, with resort developments at Linville and Banner Elk. There are other accommodations scattered throughout the county. The Blue Ridge Parkway skirts the eastern boundary.

At Banner Elk is Lees-McRae College, Grandfather Orphanage and Grace Hospital. The college is turned into an inn in summer. There is also a noted mountain school and hospital at Crossnore.

Established in 1911, Avery was the 100th and latest county created in North Carolina. It was named for Colonel Waightstill Avery, Revolutionary patriot and first attorney-general of North Carolina, who once fought a duel with Andrew Jackson.

There are 2 hospitals with a total of 78 beds serving the county.

Besides Newland, county seat, (471), other communities include Linville (500; alt., 3,800), Elk Park (467), Spear (450), Banner Elk (344), Cranberry (350), Heaton (300), Crossnore (266), Pineola (125), and Altamount (90).

The East Tennessee and Western North Carolina R. R. enters the county at Elk Park and runs to Cranberry. It is a narrow gauge line, handling freight only.

AVERY
County

NEWLAND
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	13,561	1930	11,803	Native White (%)	97.9
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	31.1	Rural Farm (%)	68.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3,192	High	652

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	158,080	Forest Area (acres)	99,400		
Growing Season (days)	148	Station	Banners Elk		
Rainfall (inches)	47.62	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.12	Aver. High (July)	6.58
Snowfall (inches)	39.0	Mean Annual Temperature	50.5		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,179	Aver. Size (1945)	49.3	Aver. Value (1945)	\$1,974
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.50	Farm Operators (1945)	2,173		
Farm Tenancy (%)	13.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	13.2	No. Hogs (1944)	886
All Cattle (1944)	4,069	Milk Cattle (1944)	2,360		
Value Domestic Animals	\$649,711	Value Dairy Products	\$61,371		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$70,207		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$990,780		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Vegetables	\$388,678	Elec.	28.3	Tractors	0.6
(2) Irish & sw. potatoes	384,400			Trucks	0.7
(3) Corn	123,500				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$4,505,217		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$543,438	Tax Rates (1946)	\$2.15 (1942) \$2.15
Income Per Family (1945)	\$984	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	171.9
Total Wages (1945)	\$363,126	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$16.91

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Lumber and timber basic products
- (2) Stone, clay and glass products
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	20	Total Employed (1945)	413
Employed: Agriculture	1,643	Manufacturing	142
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$416.40	Value Industrial Products	\$199,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	2	Retail	115
		Service	26

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf, riding, swimming, tennis, trout fishing are available at Linville (summer), all but golf are also at Banner Elk. The Blue Ridge Parkway runs through this county. While there are few marked trails, the county is well-suited for hiking and camping. There usually are golf tournaments and horse shows at Linville. Lake Kawana (Linville) offers some boating. Students at Banner Elk ski in winter.

Points of Interest: Grandfather Mountain is a rugged and ancient peak accessible almost to the top by toll road (5,939 ft.). Other high points include Grass Ridge Bald (6,300), Big Yellow Mountain (5,700), Hump Mountain (5,587), Beech Mountain (5,506), Little Yellow (5,400), Snow Mountain (5,332), Yellow Mountain (5,330), Sugar Mountain (5,240), Hanging Rock (5,212), and Beacon Heights (around 4,500) which is the best place from which to witness the famous Brown Mountain lights.

Many of these peaks are well adapted to hiking parties and are popular goals for vacationists.

The Daniel Boone Game Refuge lies in this county, a 44,000-acre preserve stocked with deer and trout. There is some bear hunting.

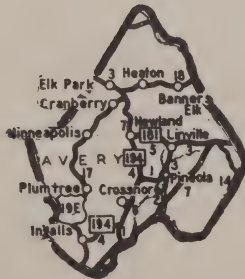
A one-mile trail leads from the Parkway at Grandmother Gap to Grandmother Mountain, where there is a lookout tower.

On the fourth Sunday of June, every year, the "tri-state" mountain singing convention is held at Grandfather Mountain, with as many as 20,000 persons attending.

Accommodations: Hotels, furnished cottages at Linville (summer); hotels, tourist homes at Banner Elk. Accommodations also at Newland, Elk Park, Pineola and Plumtree.

Information: Eseeola Lodge, Linville; Linville Company, Linville; Lees-McRae College, Banner Elk.

Newspaper: The Avery Herald (weekly), Newland. Circ., 1,968.



NOTES

BEAUFORT

In the Central Coastal section, Beaufort is flat, low (around 15 ft. alt.), and generally fertile, with considerable swamp land. The climate is quite mild, with snowfall very rare. Predominantly agricultural, it also is a maritime and lumbering county, with small industrial enterprises.

Although lumbering has been heavy in past years, 46 sawmills in the county in 1942 (a year of abnormal lumbering) produced an estimated 586,120,000 board feet, largest timber production of any county in North Carolina. 12 sawmills were operating in 1944, and in 1938 it was estimated the 370,300 acres classified as forest land held a stand of 984,400,000 board feet, much of it pond pine, hardwoods and cypress.

Beaufort is divided by broad Pamlico River (upstream called the Tar), which has a 12-foot channel from Washington into Pamlico Sound. Other waters, many of them navigable for small boats, include Goose, Upper Spring, Campbell, South, Durham, Blounts, Chocowinity, Bear, Tranters, Broad, Upper Goose, Bath, Bond, Pantego Creeks and others. The surface waters are abundant and typical of extreme eastern waters, chemical and physical quality variable. Transmission lines radiate from a 2,550 h.p. plant at Washington.

Agriculture occupies more than half the working population with tobacco by far the leading crop, though heavy production of potatoes makes the county the state leader in this crop. Aurora is an important shipping point for the crop. Hollanders who settled at Terra Ceia in 1926 have successfully introduced tulip growing in the region. It is possible to raise three crops of corn in one season. A favorite American grape, the Mish, was developed here by and named for a pioneer family.

Chief enterprises, aside from farming, are lumbering, saw-milling and the handling, packing and distribution of seafood. Belhaven has the largest crab-meat packing plant in the south, and commercial fishing in 1947 was worth \$148,978, most of this from crabs and oysters, though shrimp and finned fish are taken on a small scale.

Washington, the county seat and largest town, is a lively wholesale and retail center. It is a port of call for the Norfolk-Baltimore boat line, and is a tobacco warehouse town and shipping center served by the A.C.L. A shipyard builds commercial fishing and other small craft.

Beaufort is one of the oldest counties in the state, was first settled in 1690 by French Protestants. By 1700 a number of Quakers had settled in the county, but the Tuscaroran massacre of Sept. 22, 1711, almost wiped out the settlements. The county (originally Bath County) was created in 1705, and named for the Duke of Beaufort, a Lord Proprietor. The town of Bath is the oldest incorporated town in the state and contains the oldest church, as well as other buildings of historical interest; and was laid off in 1704 by John Lawson. Bath has never grown beyond its early population, some say because a disgruntled minister placed a curse upon it. There is a movement on foot to restore the village to its colonial state. Perhaps the first Selective Draft on the continent was imposed by Governor Hyde of Bath when he called all able-bodied men from 16 to 60 to arms during a civil embroilment. Blackbeard (Edward Teach) the pirate, headquartered near Bath, and Governor Eden and his secretary, Tobias Knight, were suspected of complicity in his illicit ventures. In 1938 Dallas Jordan, a Negro farmer, plowed up gold ingots on his farm nearby supposedly part of Blackbeard's loot.

There has been little attempt at developing the recreational possibilities of the county, though there is an Episcopal Assembly ground on the river 10 miles below Washington, a river resort at Bayview, and a community beach and park at Belhaven. The Pamlico offers opportunities for small boats. Fishing and hunting are generally good.

There are two hospitals with 71 beds.

Principal towns include: Washington (8,569), Belhaven (2,360), Aurora (492), Bath (380), Pantego (294), and Bayview (150).

The Norfolk-Southern and A.C.L. serve the county.

BEAUFORT
County

WASHINGTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	36,431	1930	35,026	Native White (%)	61.9
Urban (%)	23.5	Rural Non-Farm (%)	23.5	Rural Farm (%)	53.0
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	6,797		High	1,651

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	531,840	Forest Area (acres)	370,300
Growing Season (days)	223	Station	Belhaven
Rainfall (inches)	50.63	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.87
Snowfall (inches)	4.3	Mean Annual Temperature	61.9

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,451	Aver. Size (1945)	68.7	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,213
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.21	Farm Operators (1945)	3,443		
Farm Tenancy (%)	38.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	39.2	No. Hogs (1944)	20,700
All Cattle (1944)	4,477	Milk Cattle (1944)	2,030		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,934,469	Value Dairy Products	\$77,829		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$749,872		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$10,664,670		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$6,496,600	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	1,551,900	16.8	12.3	12.6	
(3) Irish & sw. potatoes	1,397,720				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$25,301,315		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,663,830	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.00 (1942) \$1.27
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,990	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45	133.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$2,602,218	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$24.60

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Lumber and timber basic products			
(2) Food and kindred products			
(3) Chemicals and allied products			
No. Employers (1945)	102	Total Employed (1945)	2,034
Employed: Agriculture	5,728	Manufacturing	466
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,402.00	Value Industrial Products	\$2,067,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	54	Retail	455
		Service	140

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Pamlico River, Pungo River and numerous creeks, lakes and other waterways of the county are ideal for small boats. Hunting and fishing are considered good. Golf at Washington.

Points of Interest: The antiquity and maritime flavors of Beaufort provide the most interesting points of interest. In April, the Hollander tulip fields at Terra Ceia attract many visitors. Bath, oldest town in the state, has also the oldest church and many other interesting buildings, and there are plans for its restoration.

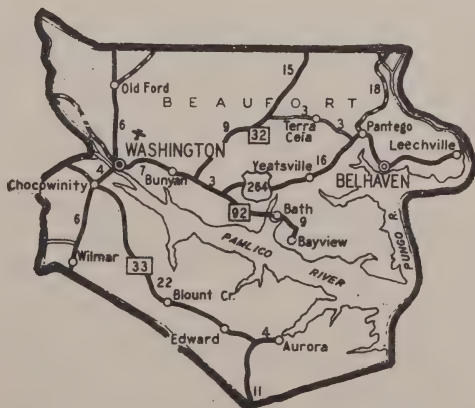
At Washington, the Field Museum, maintained by school children, is unique scientific enterprise. Also at Washington is the birthplace of movie producer William DeMille and of Dr. Susan Dimock, first N. C. woman licensed as a physician. The courthouse was erected in 1800.

Fishing and Hunting: Bass, perch, crappie, bream, striped bass abound in the numerous waters of this county. Recommended are Pantego Creek (boats at Belhaven and Pantego); Pungo River (boats at Leachville); Painter Creek, Grindle Creek (boats and cabins at Grimesland Bridge); Tranters Creek. Guides are available at a number of points. Good deer, bear, waterfowl and quail.

Accommodations: Hotels, tourist homes, auto courts at Washington; hotel, cottages at Bayview river resort; cabins, tourist homes and boarding houses at other points. Sportsman's lodge and yachtman's club at Belhaven.

Information: Active Chamber of Commerce at Washington (literature).

Newspapers: Daily News (daily), Washington. Circ. 4,242
The Progress (weekly), Washington. Circ. 2,625
Beaufort County Record (weekly), Washington



NOTES

BERTIE

A large northern Coastal county, bounded on three sides by rivers, Bertie has fertile uplands and lowlands, with swamps along the southern borders on the Roanoke River. A large portion of the county is still in productive woodlands (302,400 acres) chiefly loblolly pine and black and sweet gum. Much of it has been cut over, but is reproducing satisfactorily. The industrial operations are invariably small, with a large number of logging contractors and sawmills and a modern farm implement and machinery factory at Lewiston.

There are no urban centers and 74.4% of the population is rural farm, (56.7% Negroes). Farm tenancy is high (63%) and tobacco is the chief cash crop, (ranks 51st among counties in U.S.) closely followed by peanuts, (4th ranking U.S. county). Peanut production has led to considerable hog raising -- 20,691 hogs were on the county's farms in 1944. The soil is described as good for truck crops. There are large river plantations. The growing season is 207 days. Principal crops in 1945 were valued at \$9,804,320.

Bordering on the Albemarle Sound, the county also contains the large Chowan, Roanoke and Cashie Rivers, all navigable. Chief marine resources are freshwater fish. In 1947, 400,000 pounds of finned fish were sold for a total of \$60,000. Virginia Electric serves northern Bertie; Windsor has a municipal steam plant.

The area was one of the first in North Carolina to be settled. It is believed that Ralph Lane's colonists (1587) explored the county, and settlers began moving in around 1622. In 1657, the crown granted a large tract of land on the banks of the Chowan to William Duckinfield. Settlement was by Scots, Scotch-Irish, and English in succession. The county was created in 1722 and named for James and Henry Bertie, in whom were vested proprietary rights of the Earl of Clarendon at the time of relinquishment to the crown. Windsor, named for the English Royal Palace, was a colonial port of entry and has been the county seat since 1750.

The area originally was occupied by the Tuscarora Indians, and in 1711-12 this tribe, with their allies, almost wiped out the early settlements in a great massacre. Defeated, they were placed on a reservation in 1717, perhaps the first Indian reservation in America. Most of the tribe migrated to New York in 1722 to join the Six Nations, and a few of the tribe survive there. In 1802 those remaining in N. C. leased their lands and joined their kinsmen in the north.

Communities include: Windsor (1,747), Aulander (1,047), Kelford (456), Woodville (426), Roxobel (332), Woodard (313), Colerain (307), Powellsville (267), Merry Hill (150).

There is a 15-bed hospital at Windsor.

The Atlantic Coastline, Carolina Southern and Seaboard R.R.'s serve the county.

BERTIE
County

WINDSOR
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	26,201	1930	25,844	Native White (%)	43.2
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	25.6	Rural Farm (%)	74.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	6,086	High	1,029

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	443,520	Forest Area (acres)	302,900
Growing Season (days)	207	Station	Scotland Neck
Rainfall (inches)	44.86	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.48
Snowfall (inches)	6.7	Mean Annual Temperature	60.0
		Aver. High (July)	5.74

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,341	Aver. Size (1945)	70.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,605
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.15	Farm Operators (1945)	3,350		
Farm Tenancy (%)	63.0	Farms Mortgaged (%)	34.3	No. Hogs (1944)	20,691
All Cattle (1944)	2,689	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,337		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,174,706	Value Dairy Products	\$45,412		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$441,189		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$9,804,320		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$4,093,700	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Peanuts	3,268,430	14.5	10.4	5.5	
(3) Corn	1,123,700				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$11,813,102		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$779,328	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.00 (1942) \$1.40
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,061	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	\$126.0
Total Wages (1945)	\$669,286*	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$20.49*

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Lumber and timber basic products
- (2) Food and kindred products
- (3) Machinery

No. Employers (1945)	39*	Total Employed (1945)	628*
Employed: Agriculture	5,436	Manufacturing	124
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$968.62	Value Industrial Products	\$697,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	7	Retail	238
		Service	32

* This includes Hyde County.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreational Facilities: The numerous navigable waterways of Bertie County offer the most recreational possibilities -- swimming, fishing, boating. There are no resorts but Windsor is a convenient stopping place for tourists going both north-south and east-west. (US 17).

Points of Interest: Many old ante-bellum homes are in the county, most of them in decay. "Indian Woods" near Windsor is the site of a 25,000-acre reservation set up for the Tuscarorians by the Colony.

Fishing and Hunting: The large rivers and numerous creeks provide excellent fishing for bass, bream, crappie, and pike. Few boats are available, however.

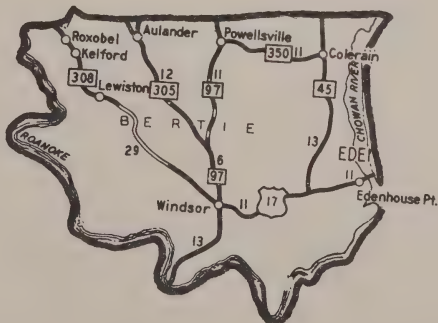
There is small game, turkey-hunting is sometimes good in the Roanoke River valley; some deer.

Accommodations: Small hotel, tourist homes at Windsor.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Windsor (literature).

Newspapers: Bertie Ledger-Advance (weekly), Windsor. Circ. 2,626

1154003



NOTES

BLADEN

In the Sandhills-Coastal region, Bladen is level, with considerable swamp-land. It is one of the most heavily forested of the counties, and much of the woods are in large holdings. The Bladen Lakes State Forest constitutes a 45,000-acre preserve.

The county is preponderantly agricultural and tobacco, corn and peanuts are the chief cash crops. Extensive logging is carried on and lumbering is the leading industry, with some textile production and a peanut-processing plant. There are no urban centers and 41.2% of the population are Negroes. Clarkton is a tobacco market town.

Forests occupy 516,800 acres of the 562,560 acres of total land area in the county, most of this forest area lying north of the Cape Fear River. Principal merchantable species are pine, gum and cypress. In 1942, 37 sawmills cut 39,775,000 board feet of lumber. Considerable timber is cut for ties and veneer.

Bladen is characterized by a chain of lakes and dry basins of mysterious origin, known as "bogs" and "pocosins". One theory is that they originated from a shower of meteorites. While most of the lakes contain cypress-stained water, White Lake (225 acres), fed by underwater springs, is remarkably clear. The lakes are state-owned and some of them are administered as recreational areas. A resort community has been built around White Lake, and at Jones Lake (225 acres) is a state park for Negroes. Singletary Lake is reserved for group camping.

In addition to the lakes, Bladen is well-watered by the Cape Fear, navigable from Fayetteville, the South and Black Rivers and numerous creeks. Three locks maintain a nine-foot channel in the Cape Fear River. Sources of surface supply are numerous and qualities typical of coastal plain waters. Transmission lines of the Carolina Power and Tidewater Power companies serve the county.

Only a fraction of the sandy land is under cultivation, most of it in the western portion. The northeastern section is composed mostly of cutover and uncultivated sandhills. Once a cotton county, tobacco is now by far the principal cash crop, with a value of \$4,858,200 in 1945. Bladen ranks 42nd among U.S. counties in tobacco production and 52nd in peanuts. Small farms operated by owners are the rule. Other crops include cotton, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes and hay and other feed crops. Livestock has assumed an important place in the agricultural economy in recent years and the value of dairy products sold increased from \$20,185 in 1940 to \$40,875 in 1945.

The two leading industries are a cotton mill at Bladenboro, and a lumber mill at Elizabethtown. There are a large number of sawmills, two peanut plants and a cottonseed mill. In 1945 the average annual income per family was \$1,776 and the average weekly wage \$23.27.

Bladen was created in 1734 and named for Martin Bladen, a Colonial official. The area was settled by Scotch, Irish and English, and was fiercely contested by Tories and Whigs in the Revolution.

Communities include: Elizabethtown, county seat (1,123), Bladenboro (alt. 105; 724), Clarkton (alt. 105; 484), Abbotsburg (157), Elkton, Porterville, Rosindale, Councils, Kelly, Lagoon, Guyton, Berwick, Dublin, Perth, Tar Heel and others.

The county has no hospital facilities.

The Seaboard Air Line and Virginia & Carolina Southern RRs serve the Co.

BLADEN
County

ELIZABETHTOWN
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	27,156	1930	22,389	Native White (%)	58.8
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	25.7	Rural Farm (%)	74.3
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	6,463	High	1,332

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	562,560	Forest Area (acres)	516,800		
Growing Season (days)		Station	Elizabethtown		
Rainfall (inches)	43.95	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.32	Aver. High (July)	6.08
Snowfall (inches)	4.0	Mean Annual Temperature	46.20		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,511	Aver. Size (1945)	68.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,455		
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.20	Farm Operators (1945)			3,480		
Farm Tenancy (%)	33.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	24.1	No. Hogs (1944)	19,380		
All Cattle (1944)	7,030	Milk Cattle (1944)			2,456		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,803,434	Value Dairy Products			\$40,875		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery					\$451,586		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)					\$7,614,450		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:					
(1) Tobacco	\$4,858,200	Elec.	22.6	Tractors	6.4	Trucks	5.2
(2) Corn	1,123,500						
(3) Peanuts	863,790						

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$12,867,735		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$665,718	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.60 (1942) \$1.50
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,776	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	119.3
Total Wages (1945)	\$2,242,194	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$23.27

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Food and kindred products

No. Employers (1945)	42	Total Employed (1945)	1,853		
Employed: Agriculture	4,637	Manufacturing	767		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$965.81	Value Industrial Products	\$2,586,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	11	Retail	203	Service	56

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: The numerous lakes of Bladen County provide the chief recreational resources, and the extensive pinewoods and savannas provide interesting flora and fauna.

Boating, swimming, fishing, are available at White, Jones and Singletary lakes, and on other waters. White Lake in addition has various commercial amusements. Boats are for rent in most areas.

Points of Interest: White, Jones, Black, Singletary, Suggs, Salters, and other so-called "meteorite" lakes. Many old plantations have fallen into ruin. The "Tory Hole", in Elizabethtown, is a ravine into which Tories took refuge when defeated in the Battle of Elizabethtown in 1781. The father of Woodrow Wilson occasionally preached at Brown Marsh Presbyterian Church in this county. In the church graveyard are buried the ancestors of Anna Mathilda McNeill Whistler, mother of the portrait painter.

Accommodations: Summer resort accommodations including hotels and furnished cottages are at White Lake, Marshburns Beach, Crystal Beach. Commercial hotels, Clarkton and Elizabethtown. Tourist homes and auto courts at other points.

There is a summer hotel at Melvin's Beach (White Lake). The Future Farmers of America have a summer camp at White Lake. Page's Lake, near the Cumberland County line, is a popular swimming, boating and fishing resort, with cottages and restaurant.

Fishing and Hunting: Black and South rivers - bass, bream, crappie, striped bass. White, Singletary and Jones lakes - perch and bass. Also bass, pike and perch in the Cape Fear river and in the creeks throughout the county. Hunting is excellent, especially for deer. Good quail, wild turkey and bear and some waterfowl.

Newspapers: Elizabethtown - Bladen Journal (weekly).



NOTES

BRUNSWICK

The most southeasterly county, bordering the Atlantic and South Carolina, Brunswick is low (18 ft.), swampy, with a mild climate (average mean temperature, 63.4, highest in state), and a long growing season.

The county is sparsely settled (19.6 per sq. mi.) and of the total acreage of 558,720, 427,200 is in forests, much of it in large tracts held by the Riegal Paper Company and the International Paper Company. Second growth pine is coming back rapidly. There is no urban center, but over 44% of the people live in rural non-farm areas, reflecting the county's importance as a commercial fishing and lumbering center.

Lumbering is the chief occupation in terms of employment. Southport is one of the leading shipping points for shrimp, clams and other food fish, and is also a center for the menhaden fleet. Sport fishing is unexcelled. The Inland Waterway runs through the county.

A very small percentage of the land is in cultivation, and potatoes, corn, tobacco are the chief crops, though flowers, truck crops, small grains, tomatoes, blueberries, and early plants for later transplanting are being introduced. The county ranks 50th among U.S. counties in sweet potato production. Most of the farms are cultivated by owners.

The county is traversed by the Cape Fear, Waccamaw, Brunswick and Shallotte rivers, all of them navigable. The Cape Fear empties into the Atlantic at Southport, which has plenty of deep water, and from this old town pilots go out to bring ocean vessels into the river and up to Wilmington. A nine-foot channel extends to Fayetteville.

Off Southport is Baldhead (Smith) Island, privately owned, which has a sub-tropical climate and vegetation. Plans to develop the island as a resort are pending. The coast cuts in sharply at Cape Fear and provides excellent east-west beaches, now being developed as residential resorts. The county has few accommodations for transient tourists, but plans are being made for hotels. The western part of the county includes almost impenetrable Green Swamp and other pocosins.

Brunswick first was settled in 1664 by Barbadians, but the colony was abandoned. First permanent settlement was about 1725. The county was created in 1764 and named for the hereditary Prince of Brunswick. The first seat of colonial government was at the ancient town of Brunswick, now vanished except for ruins of St. Phillips church and a graveyard. Governor Tryon's first palace was nearby. The county is rich in historical lore of the Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil War periods.

Fort Caswell, now abandoned, was substantially rebuilt during World War II.

Principal towns are Southport (1760), Shallotte (381), Winnabow (500), Bolivia (203), Leland (125), Supply (150).

BRUNSWICK
County

SOUTHPORT
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	17,125	1930	15,818	Native White (%)	66.0
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	44.4	Rural Farm (%)	55.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3,994	High	695

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	558,720	Forest Area (acres)	427,200
Growing Season (days)	245	Station	Southport
Rainfall (inches)	49.03	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.64
Snowfall (inches)	1.8	Aver. High (July)	6.34
		Mean Annual Temperature	63.4

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	317	Aver. Size (1945)	79.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$1,886
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.16	Farm Operators (1945)	1,799		
Farm Tenancy (%)	20.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	24.7	No. Hogs (1944)	13,015
All Cattle (1944)	2,239	Milk Cattle (1944)	931		
Value Domestic Animals	\$854,373	Value Dairy Products	\$30,173		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$238,847		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$2,694,400		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$1,812,100	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	435,900	21.1	9.8	14.1	
(3) Hay	87,660				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$9,847,040		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$2,084,773	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.00 (1942) \$1.60
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,106	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	97.1
Total Wages (1945)	\$368,918	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$27.39

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Chemicals and allied products			
(2) Lumber and timber basic products			
(3) Stone, clay and glass products			
No. Employers (1945)	14	Total Employed (1945)	259
Employed: Agriculture	2,361	Manufacturing	492
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$542.25	Value Industrial Products	\$2,563,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	5	Retail	179
		Service	53

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Brunswick offers a wide variety of recreational opportunities not yet developed. Its beaches run almost due east and west and are well sheltered, but only cottage developments have been made so far. Presence of the ocean, the Cape Fear River, and other waterways provide opportunity for every type of maritime sport. Several hundred yachts visit the county each year on the annual north-south migration. There is a deep yacht basin at Southport. At present, fishing is the major recreational attraction.

Points of Interest: Historical sites include the ruins of old Brunswick, first seat of colonial government, and the ancient church graveyard. Only the thick brick walls of St. Phillips Church and a cemetery survive. Nearby, is the site of Royal Governor Tryon's Palace, and also the outline of Fort Anderson. At Southport is Fort Johnston, oldest fort remaining in North Carolina.

Orton Plantation and gardens are open to the public. This mansion, begun in 1725, is considered the most beautiful colonial home (ante-bellum architecture) surviving in North Carolina, and the camellia and azalea gardens attract large crowds in the early spring.

Frying Pan Lightship, 30 miles off Southport, is a rendezvous for fishermen.

Baldhead (Smith) Island, a sub-tropical area, provides an excellent beach. It is heavily forested with palmetto and other trees. Privately owned, there are plans to develop it as a resort. It may be reached by charter boat from Southport and by plane from Wilmington. Both the new and the old (abandoned) Cape Fear lighthouses are on the island.

Near Southport is Caswell Beach and Fort Caswell, which contains hot mineral swimming pools built in old gun ramparts. Plans were made to utilize the fort for a resort, but the Navy occupied the site, and it is now almost abandoned.

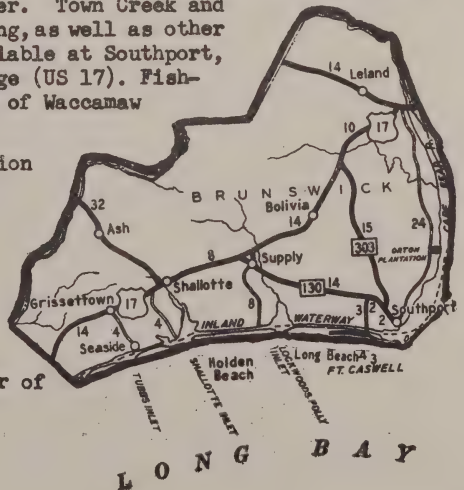
Fishing and Hunting: Brunswick is one of the prize fishing counties of the state, including offshore, surf, and fresh-water. Boats from Southport fish along Frying Pan Shoals for amberjack, barracuda, sailfish, dolphin and other large species as well as for trout, blues, mackerel, etc. Surf-fishing for channel bass is good at Baldhead, and puppy-drum and striped bass fishing is good throughout the winter. Town Creek and other streams also provide good bass fishing, as well as other game species. Boats and guides are available at Southport, Shallotte; small boats at Town Creek Bridge (US 17). Fishing is also recommended in some portions of Waccamaw and Brunswick Rivers and McKenzie Pond.

Note: Brunswick is a concentration point for the curious Venus Fly Trap and other carnivorous plants.

Accommodations: Hotel at Shallotte; boarding houses, tourist home, cottages at Southport; small hotel and furnished cottages at Holden's Beach, Long Beach.

Information: Southport Chamber of Commerce; Anchor Hotel, Shallotte.

Newspaper: State Port Pilot (weekly), Southport. Circ., 1,400.



NOTES

BUNCOMBE

A central mountain county, Buncombe, with metropolitan Asheville, is the hub of western North Carolina. It is the richest, most populous and most diversified county of the area. Buncombe is hilly, containing some of the Blue Ridges and Newfound Mountains, with altitudes ranging from 2,500 feet up, and with much of the area lying on a plateau west of the Blue Ridges.

Of the county's 413,440 acres, 250,000 are in woodlands, 30% of which is farm woodland. Merchantable species include dead chestnut, yellow pine, and poplar. The most important large timber tracts lie in a portion of the Pisgah National Forest and on the Asheville Municipal watershed.

Corundum occurs near Democrat and Swannanoa Gap. A small deposit of limestone is found between Cane Creek and Arden. Near Black Mountain, kyanite is present in a large vein. Other minerals include vermiculite, serpentine, gneissic granite and chromite. There are at present no substantial development of the minerals.

Buncombe contains the French Broad, Swannanoa and Ivy Rivers, and a large number of tributary streams. Quality of the water is characterized as excellent for industrial purposes. Asheville's municipal water supply is piped from a 22,000-acre municipal watershed to domestic consumers.

Population statistics reflect the county's large stake in the tourist industry. In spite of the density of population (168.4 per sq. mi.), only 20.9% are industrial operatives, and only 7.8% are farmers or farm managers. Professional, service, and retail groups are proportionately large. Federal and State authorities have attested the salubrious quality of Buncombe climate by establishing Western N.C. Tubercular Sanatorium (Black Mountain), Veteran's Hospital (Oteen), and Veteran's Administration Tuberculosis Hospital (Swannanoa), all on the Eastern approach to Asheville. Snowfall averages only 3.7 inches per year, and the growing season is from April 11 to October 22.

Buncombe is considered a progressive agricultural county. 23.1% of the farm income is from dairy products, and other principal farm income sources are vegetables, corn, and hay and forage. The average size farm is only 47.5 acres (state, 67.7). Poultry is a fairly important element in its agriculture. Proportion of both farm tenancy and farms mortgaged is low.

In recent years, tobacco culture (burley) has been introduced in the area, and Asheville has a burley auction market. It also is headquarters for the extensive and successful Farmers Federation, a mountain farm co-operative.

Of all the counties in the U.S., Buncombe ranks 9th in value of farm products used by farm households, a reflection of its "live at home" economy. It also ranks 8th in vegetables grown for farm use, and 73rd in number of apple trees. Asheville, county seat, is known internationally as a center of mountain resort activities.

Handicraft production, a complement of the tourist industry, is a substantial business. In addition, textile, novelty, tanning, lumbering and industries closely concerned with serving transients are listed. At Enka is a large plant making rayon from spruce pulp.

In 1673 James Needham and Gabriel Arthur came into the territory to trade with the Indians, and long before the Revolution, white hunters had invaded the county. In 1776 Colonial troops marched through Swannanoa Gap to crush the Cherokees (British allies), and in 1792 the county was created and named for Colonel Edward Buncombe, a Revolutionary hero.

Colleges include Black Mountain (enrollment, 91), St. Genevieve of the Pines (40), Asheville-Biltmore Junior College (243), Montreat (204), and the Warren Wilson Vocational Junior College (47).

Other towns are Black Mountain (1,042; alt., 2,365), Swannanoa (2,500; alt., 2,220), Weaverville (880), and Enka (500).

Buncombe is served by the Southern Railway with Pullman service east, north, south and into the middle west. Asheville-Hendersonville airport has both Capitol and Delta airline service. Sightseeing (all expense) bus tours originate at Asheville. Asheville has 7 hospitals with a total of 436 beds.

BUNCOMBE
County

ASHEVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	108,755	1930	97,937	Native White (%)	84.1
Urban (%)	47.2	Rural Non-Farm (%)	28.2	Rural Farm (%)	24.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	17,105	High	4,949	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	413,440	Forest Area (acres)	288,700
Growing Season (days)	194	Station	Asheville
Rainfall (inches)	38.47	Aver. Low (Jan.)	2.73
Snowfall (inches)	10.9	Mean Annual Temperature	55.5

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	5,931	Aver. Size (1945)	45.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,259
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.37	Farm Operators (1945)	5,710		
Farm Tenancy (%)	22.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	19.3	No. Hogs (1944)	7,075
All Cattle (1944)	21,490	Milk Cattle (1944)	10,529		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,913,682	Value Dairy Products	\$1,218,033		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$545,186		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$2,826,360		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Vegetables	\$1,174,245	Elec.	48.8	Tractors	3.4
(2) Corn	1,153,100			Trucks	13.8
(3) Hay	454,200				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$100,221,627		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$40,980,144	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.07 (1942) \$1.07
Income Per Family (1945)	\$4,502	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	116.7
Total Wages (1945)	\$33,732,659	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$32.13

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Chemicals and allied products
- (2) Textile mill products
- (3) Stone, clay and glass products

No. Employers (1945)	477	Total Employed (1945)	20,189
Employed: Agriculture	4,401	Manufacturing	7,671
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$2,411.65	Value Industrial Products	\$29,573,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	111	Retail	1,140
		Service	390

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Perhaps more than any other N.C. county, this one is best equipped for the vacationist. Available are several golf courses, horses, boats, swimming, fishing, miniature golf, bowling, skeets, badminton, tennis, public parks, lakes, and other conventional resort facilities. Hikers, trail riders, picnickers and other outdoor fans will find this county one of the best spots in North Carolina for their fun. There are numerous marked trails, including a well-organized Youth Hostel loop (write Chairman, Asheville), as well as camp and picnic areas and other developments, principally in Pisgah National Forest. Two hiking clubs are active.

Points of Interest: Biltmore House at Biltmore, the home of the late George W. Vanderbilt, is a chateau-like building called the most beautiful home in America. Surrounded by formal gardens, it is open to the public for a sustaining fee.

Biltmore Industries comprise a successful handicraft enterprise.

Craggy Gardens are on a rhododendron bald, and in mid-June offer a brilliant display of wild flowers.

In Riverside Cemetery, Asheville, are the graves of William Sidney Porter (O. Henry) and Thomas Wolfe.

There are numerous scenic drives in the county. Eastward lies a well-known concentration of summer religious assembly grounds: Ridgecrest (Baptists), Blue Ridge (YMCA), and Montreat (Presbyterian).

Highest peaks in Buncombe include: Potato Knob, 6,400; Blackstock Knob, 6,359; Craggy Dome, 6,080; Bullhead Mountain, 5,958; Craggy Pinnacle, 5,900; Mt. Pisgah, 5,721; Pinnacle, 5,665; Craggy Knob, 5,600; Snowball Mountain, 5,494; Locust Knob, 5,480; Coxcomb Mountain, 5,400; Bald Knob, 5,400; Ogle Meadow Knob, 5,384; Graybeard Mountain, 5,360, and many more. Most of these are accessible by roads or hiking trails.

Fishing and Hunting: In portions of the French Broad are SM bass and a few muskellunge. Locally recommended: Lake Craig, SM bass, bream, crappie; Lake Louise, bass and bream (Weaverville); Swannanoa River, SM bass in some portions.

Hunting is for mostly small game, including some quail. In adjacent areas are game management areas where organized hunts sometimes are held for deer, bear, squirrel.

Accommodations: All types of accommodations are available in this county, ranging from modern resort or commercial hotels to modest trailer camps. Hotels, boarding houses, auto courts, tourist homes, dude ranches, etc., at Asheville, Weaverville, Black Mountain, Swannanoa, Oteen and at intermediate points.

Information: Chambers of Commerce at Asheville, Black Mountain (literature). For others write mayors.

Newspapers: The Citizen (daily, a.m.), Asheville. Circ., 28,501. The Times (daily, p.m.), Asheville. Circ., 21,078. The Citizen-Times (Sun.), Asheville, Circ., 46,075. Farmers Federation News, (monthly), Asheville. Circ., 10,550. Weak Asheville News (weekly), Circ., 3,100.



NOTES

BURKE

A central mountain county, Burke is high, mountainous, with fertile valleys through the center. In many respects, however, it is typically Piedmont. Of the 323,840 acres, 253,600 are still in forests, including pine, oak and poplar. Almost all of it has been cut over, but a number of small sawmills still operate. The climate is mild in the valleys and snowfall is rare. The low valleys bring the average elevation down to 1,135 feet.

Asbestos has been found, and at one time the South Mountains district was an important gold-producing section. Brick clays occur near Morganton. Mineral production now is negligible.

The county is drained by the Catawba, Linville and Johns Rivers, and several creeks. In and around the county lie artificial power lakes, including Rhodhiss and James.

Burke is a highly industrialized county, and only 33.9% of the population is classed as rural farm. Over 40% of the people are mill operatives (N. C. average, 21.4%), most of them working in textile, hosiery and furniture factories. Operations are scattered, however, and the largest town (Morganton), the county seat, has only 7,670 population.

Visitors from the east following Rt. 70 first enter the rolling Blue Ridge foothills here. To right and left rise the distant ridges of the mountains. This route follows a fertile valley where farms raise vegetables and corn and do extensive dairying. 14.2% of the farm income is from dairy products, while 57.7% is from products used by the farm household. 73.1% of the dwellings are occupied by owners, an unusually high percentage. Farm tenancy rate is low.

Most of the industrial development lies also in this valley. To the right are the large power lakes.

Burke was created in 1777 and named for Thomas Burke, Governor (1781-82).

In 1893 a number of Waldensians, French-speaking Italian Protestants, settled at Valdese. They introduced grape culture into the country, and later established thriving hosiery and textile plants. Waldensian bread and wine are considered delicacies.

Visitors are impressed by the large number of mimosa trees, especially in the Morganton region.

At Morganton are the State Hospital for the Insane and the School for the Deaf.

Communities include: Valdese (2,615), Drexel (881, Glen Alpine (665), Connelly Springs (384), Rutherford College (330), Jonas Ridge (450), Icard (275), Linville Falls (130), Perkinsville (125).

During the war, several million dollars were spent to erect a modern carbon plant for the National Carbon factory.

Two hospitals with a total of 128 beds serve the county.

BURKE
County

MORGANTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	38,615	1930	29,410	Native White (%)	83.4
Urban (%)	26.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	39.5	Rural Farm (%)	33.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	7,323		High	1,699

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	323,840	Forest Area (acres)	253,600
Growing Season (days)	Station	Linville Falls/Morganton	
Rainfall (inches)	57.6/51.1	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.3/4.0
		Aver. High (July)	8.2/5.6
Snowfall (inches)	22.9/10.2	Mean Annual Temperature	59.0

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,043	Aver. Size (1945)	61.0	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,471
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.26	Farm Operators (1945)	2,026		
Farm Tenancy (%)	23.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	17.7	No. Hogs (1944)	3,815**
All Cattle (1944)	4,950**	Milk Cattle (1944)	4,040		
Value Domestic Animals	\$686,705	Value Dairy Products	\$190,747		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$239,721		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,140,080		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Corn	\$479,400	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Livestock sold	390,298(DPC)	46.4	6.6	13.5	
(3) Vegetables	306,921				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$870,923		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,317,741	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.00 (1942) \$1.18
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,362	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	116.7
Total Wages (1945)	\$8,694,033	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$25.70

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Furniture and finished lumber products
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	97	Total Employed (1945)	6,505
Employed: Agriculture	2,222	Manufacturing	6,095
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,318.70	Value Industrial Products	\$7,884,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	11	Retail	326
		Service	130

* Estimated figure.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation facilities: Lake James with a 250-mile shoreline, provides fishing and boating (boats for rent at various points). The northern part of the county edges into the tourist area, with many scenic drives, notably Route 105, which is (1947) quite rough. Golf and swimming at Morganton.

Points of Interest: Lakes James and Rhodhiss. At Valdese, the Waldensians every other Sunday present their Presbyterian services in French. On Sunday afternoon the men play their native bocci.

Table Rock Mountain, via 181, a mountain road, and a trail, is 3,909 feet high and a landmark for many miles. From its top is an impressive view of the Blue Ridges. Also on the road near Lovens are vantage points for viewing at night the mysterious Brown Mountain lights.

Fishing and Hunting: Lake James is one of the hardest-fished lakes in the state and usually provides good bass fishing, as well as bream, crappie, catfish. Fishing is year around. Boats for rent at Lakewood Heights (Nebo), Moore Landing (north of Linville River), Canal Bridge, Tellis Benfield's and Calls Landing.

Lake Rhodhiss (year around) contains 1M and 5M bass, crappie, bream, catfish. Few boats available. The 14 miles of water connecting James and Rhodhiss are fishable.

There is some small game hunting. Some deer and bear in northern portion.

Accommodations: Hotels, boarding houses, tourist court at Morganton. Cottages and cabins for rent on Lake James (near Nebo). Tourist courts and boarding houses at other towns and along highways.

Information: Write the Chamber of Commerce, Morganton. For fishing information, write Mimosa Fishing Club, Morganton.

Newspapers: The News Herald (semi-weekly), Morganton. Circ., 4,870

The Valdese News (weekly), Valdese. Circ., 1,000



NOTES

CABARRUS

A central Piedmont county, Cabarrus is gently rolling, with slate hills and an altitude of about 700 feet. In topography, industry and agriculture it closely resembles other southern Piedmont counties. Industrially it is tied to textiles; agriculturally it is much more diversified than are the eastern tobacco and cotton counties.

Over 50% of the employed population work in the mills, and only 5.3% are farmers or farm managers. 49.1% of the population is classed as rural non-farm, reflecting the distribution of mill operatives in suburbs, small towns and on farms near the factories.

With a total of 249,600 acres of land area, Cabarrus has 230,400 acres in forests, about half of this in farm woodlands. Most of the remaining timber is in the eastern part and is largely of oak and pine. Lumbering operations are negligible.

The Rocky River and numerous creeks drain Cabarrus, and the water supply is abundant. Though the larger streams are turbid, they are satisfactorily used by the large textile plants. The county is the hub of large water power developments of the Duke Power Company.

Gold, discovered in 1799, has been found at a number of points in the county, the largest nugget, 28 pounds, at the old Reed mine. At one time gold mining was an important factor. Copper, lead, and zinc ores also have been found. Large areas of granite occur in the county, principally in the western section. Clay suitable for brick making occurs near Concord.

The average size farm is 100 acres, and 15.5% of the farm income is derived from dairy products, 4.5% from livestock and 5.5% from poultry. Farms have an average value of \$3,699 (state, \$2,647). Cotton is the leading cash crop and considerable acreage is devoted to grains and fruit trees. There are 77 autos per 100 farms (a reflection of the fact that many mill workers live on farms) and 18 tractors per 100 farms.

Industrially, the dominant manufacturing enterprise is the towel plants of the Cannon company, centered at Kannapolis, which is said to be the largest unincorporated town in the world (population around 20,000). This huge operation overshadows other industry, but there are a number of substantial textile and hosiery manufactures. Other industries include manufacture of chemicals, iron, machinery, food products and lumber mills. Annual income per family in 1945 was \$3,031.

Cabarrus, settled long before the Revolutionary War, was formed in 1792 and named for Stephen Cabarrus, speaker of the N. C. House of Commons. Its industrial development was given great impetus by the establishment of the Cannon mills in 1877. The Stonewall Jackson Training School, a reformatory, was chartered in 1907, financed with funds offered by the state to Mrs. Jackson as a pension and declined by her.

Communities include: Concord, the county seat (15,572), Kannapolis (12,661), Mount Pleasant (1,017), Glass, Bosts Mills, Harrisburg, Cabarrus.

There is a 106-bed hospital at Concord.

The Southern and Norfolk-Southern railroads serve the county.

CABARRUS
County

CONCORD
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	59,393	1930	44,331	Native White (%)	83.4
Urban (%)	26.2	Rural Non-Farm (%)	49.1	Rural Farm (%)	24.7
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	11,449	High	3,067

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	230,400	Forest Area (acres)	93,400
Growing Season (days)	189	Station	Albemarle
Rainfall (inches)	47.29	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.97
Snowfall (inches)	6.4	Mean Annual Temperature	60.8
		Aver. High (July)	5.29

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,018	Aver. Size (1945)	96.0	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,146
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.25	Farm Operators (1945)	1,986		
Farm Tenancy (%)	38.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	31.5	No. Hogs (1944)	7,513
All Cattle (1944)	9,430	Milk Cattle (1944)	4,962		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,372,334	Value Dairy Products	\$479,107		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$593,216		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$2,689,540		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Cotton	\$772,260	Elec.	57.8	Tractors	28.8
(2) Hay	634,270			Trucks	12.5
(3) Corn	576,800				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$58,817,296		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,260,971	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.75 (1942) \$0.65
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,031	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	89.8
Total Wages (1945)	\$31,522,538	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$28.67

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Textile mill products			
(2) Food and allied products			
(3) Printing and publishing			
No. Employers (1945)	154	Total Employed (1945)	21,144
Employed: Agriculture	2,544	Manufacturing	16,246
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,801.76	Value Industrial Products	*
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	18	Retail	578
		Service	169

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: While the county offers no facilities for tourists, organized recreation and recreational facilities are available at Concord, including golf, swimming, tennis.

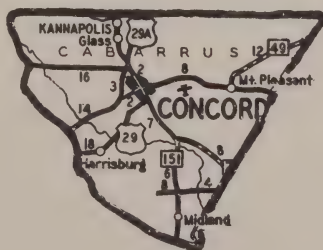
Points of Interest: The First Presbyterian Church at Concord is a reproduction of a church in New Haven, Conn. Behind the church is a cemetery which has been converted into a memorial garden, and beyond that is a slave cemetery. Right from Concord on the Poplar Tent Road is the site of the Phifer Home where Washington was guest of Col. Martin Phifer in 1791.

Accommodations: Hotels, tourist homes, boarding houses, auto courts at Concord and Kannapolis.

Fishing and Hunting: Like many Piedmont counties with muddy streams, none of Cabarrus' streams are recommended for fishing. There is some small game, including quail.

Information: Concord Chamber of Commerce.

Newspapers: Concord Tribune (daily), Concord. Circ. 6,961



NOTES

CALDWELL

In the eastern mountains, Caldwell is a hybrid of Piedmont and Mountain. A high county, with altitudes ranging up from 1,000 feet to almost 6,000 atop Grandfather Mountain, it has the Blue Ridge on its western border and the Brushies in the north. It is well-balanced, industrially and agriculturally, its famous Happy Valley providing both a fertile farmland and a reservoir of labor for the many textile mills and furniture factories in the county.

Approximately a sixth of the area is in cultivation. Forest area is (219,000 acres) mostly pine and oak, with some poplar and dead chestnut. There are numerous sawmills, six lumber manufacturing plants, three veneer mills and more than 30 furniture factories in the county. Pisgah Forest extends into the western edge, which is being reforested.

90.1% of the population is native white, and 21% live in Lenoir, the principal urban center and county seat. Both Granite Falls and Hudson are textile manufacturing centers.

Industrial activity is divided between textiles and furniture and enterprises relating to these. N. C. furniture manufacture began in Caldwell and Lenoir ranks now as a leading center in this industry. A third of the employed people are engaged in industry, while 10% are farmers.

Characteristics of mountain farming economy begin to show up emphatically in Caldwell. Only 13.7% of the farm income is from field crops, as compared with the state's 62.3%. Dairy products, livestock, poultry are income producers, and 59% of the value comes through farm products used by the household. Corn, hay and forage, and vegetables are grown, but wheat, fruit, and other products are also raised. The Yadkin River waters a beautiful valley. Only 17.7% of the farms are operated by tenants, and over 75% of the county's dwellings are occupied by their owners.

Caldwell is well-watered by the Catawba, Johns, Yadkin, Little and Middle Little Rivers and numerous creeks. It also contains Rhodhiss and Oxford Shoals Lakes, and nearby are other large scale hydro-electric developments. Water is generously abundant, and chemical and physical qualities are excellent except for turbidity in some larger streams. Power is from Duke Power lines.

Some asbestos occurs in the county, and manganese ore has been found, but not exploited. At several places granite gneiss occurs. One of the largest active ilmenite mines in the U. S. is in operation in the county.

Caldwell was created in 1841 and named for Dr. Joseph Caldwell, first president of the University of North Carolina.

There are three hospitals with more than 100 beds available.

Towns include: Lenoir, county seat (7,598), Granite Falls (1,873), Hudson (748), Whitnell (450), Patterson (158), Collettsville (178), Saw Mills (200).

CALDWELL
County

LENOIR
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	35,795	1930	28,016	Native White (%)	92.4
Urban (%)	21.3	Rural Non-Farm (%)	35.2	Rural Farm (%)	43.5
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	7,924		High	1,706

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	304,640	Forest Area (acres)	219,000
Growing Season (days)	186	Station	Lenoir
Rainfall (inches)	50.14	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.83
Snowfall (inches)	10.3	Aver. High (July)	5.54
		Mean Annual Temperature	58.5

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,413	Aver. Size (1945)	68.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,951
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.29	Farm Operators (1945)	2,407		
Farm Tenancy (%)	17.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	28.5	No. Hogs (1944)	6,480
All Cattle (1944)	7,954	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,982		
Value Domestic Animals	\$772,312	Value Dairy Products	\$150,736		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$250,593		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,371,420		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Hay	\$386,110	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Vegetables	371,993	57.3	10.4	15.5	
(3) Corn	331,400				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$28,636,997		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,415,744	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.00 (1942) \$1.00
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,377	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45)	113.2
Total Wages (1945)	\$10,236,736	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$26.72

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Furniture and finished lumber products
- (2) Textile mill products
- (3) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics

No. Employers (1945)	131	Total Employed (1945)	7,367
Employed: Agriculture	1,848	Manufacturing	5,292
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,324.41	Value Industrial Products	\$16,919,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	13	Retail	319
		Service	72

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf, tennis, swimming, horses, hiking at Lenoir; at Brown Mountain Beach are cottages, swimming, fishing, dancing. The county's proximity to the mountains and many resorts makes it popular with travelers. There are trails and picnic areas in the Grandfather Division of Pisgah. Rhodhiss and Oxford Lakes provide boating and fishing, and Lake James (Burke County) is nearby.

Points of Interest: Oxford and Rhodhiss Lakes; Fort Defiance is an interesting old farmhouse, built in 1784 by General William Lenoir and continuously occupied by his family ever since. At Edgemont, in Pisgah Forest, is an extensive reforestation project. Patterson School, at Legerwood, founded in 1910, is an interesting institution for boys, maintained by the Episcopal church. All the boys have to work on the farm, and curriculum includes handicrafts, instruction in tying trout flies, and in trout and bass fishing. The school uses the latest mechanized farm machinery, some of it given by manufacturers for thorough testing. Good examples of overshot, undershot, and turbine water wheels can be found.

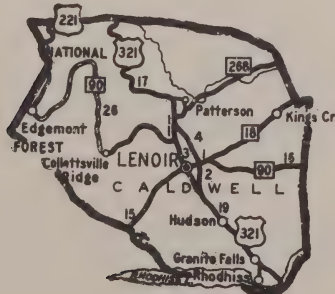
Hibriten Mountain, (2,265 alt.) overlooking Lenoir, offers sweeping views of the distant mountain chains. It has picnic facilities.

Accommodations: Hotels and tourist homes, boarding houses in Lenoir. Tourist homes and auto courts in some other towns. Hotel at Edgemont (summer only.)

Fishing and Hunting: Bass, crappie, catfish in Oxford Lake, year around; boats at Lakeside Beach. LM and SM bass, crappie, bream, catfish in Lake Rhodhiss. Few boats. The 14 miles connecting the two lakes are fishable. Brown and rainbow trout in Wilson's Creek near Edgemont, also in Buffalo Creek, and in some 300 miles of other creeks and streams.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Lenoir (literature).

Newspapers: News Topic (daily), Lenoir. Circ. 2,975



NOTES

CAMDEN

One of the smallest counties in the state, Camden is located in the north-eastern section, bordering Virginia, with much of its area in flat, swampy lands. There are no urban areas, and most of the population is engaged in farming, lumbering or fishing.

The Great Dismal Swamp occupies the northern section. A virtually unknown wilderness inhabited by bear, deer and other game, the swamp occupies an area of about 750 square miles. Few people attempt to penetrate its core except by small boat on the feeder ditch connecting the canal with Lake Drummond on the Virginia side.

Approximately 75% of the acreage in the county is in forests, 19% of this in farm woodlands. Chief merchantable species are long leaf pine, gum, juniper and white cedar. In 1944 only two industries employed as many as 8 persons - one a sawmill, the other a logging operation.

Irish potatoes is the great sustainer of the county, with corn next in importance. Potatoes and other field crops provide 65% of the farm income. In 1944 only one other North Carolina county (Beaufort) exceeded it in production of potatoes, which are shipped here in June and July. Camden is one of the principal areas in the state for the production of cabbage, and in recent years soybeans (for beans) have come into prominence. Average value per farm is rather high for North Carolina - \$4,390 for 106.7 acres.

The county is well-watered, bordered on the east by the North River, on the west by the Pasquotank, and on the south by Albemarle Sound. Surface water supply is abundant and excellent for some purposes, but generally unsatisfactory for industrial or domestic use. Underground supplies are taken mostly from shallow wells for domestic purposes. Service lines of Virginia Electric are extended from Elizabeth City for power needs.

The Inland Waterway, formerly known as Dismal Swamp Canal (paralleled by George Washington Highway) US 17, crosses the county at South Mills, thence entering the Pasquotank River to Elizabeth City.

Camden was created in 1777 from Pasquotank territory and was named for Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, who advocated repeal of the stamp act. The county seat, smallest in North Carolina, also is named Camden. The Weapomeick Indians, whose chief town was in the present Pasquotank County, once ruled this area.

Communities include: Camden (alt., 10; 300), Shiloh (350), Old Trap (350), South Mills (479), Riddle (266), Belcross (100), Indian Town.

The Norfolk-Southern R. R. serves the county.

CAMDEN
County

CAMDEN
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	5,440	1930	5,461	Native White (%)	58.7
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	37.6	Rural Farm (%)	62.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	970	High	114

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	152,960	Forest Area (acres)	85,100
Growing Season (days)	214	Station	Elizabeth City
Rainfall (inches)	48.50	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.16
Snowfall (inches)	5.6	Mean Annual Temperature	60.8
		Aver. High (July)	6.35

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	620	Aver. Size (1945)	95.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,390
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.36	Farm Operators (1945)			575
Farm Tenancy (%)	43.5	Farms Mortgaged (%)	35.6	No. Hogs (1944)	5,728
All Cattle (1944)	2,125	Milk Cattle (1944)	694		
Value Domestic Animals	\$441,410	Value Dairy Products			\$11,292
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$195,047		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$2,379,580		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Irish & sw. potatoes	\$1,304,680	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Corn	507,600	16.3		36.5	9.2
(3) Soybeans	391,280				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$3,433,181		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$118,732	Tax Rates (1946)	\$2.15 (1942) \$1.00
Income Per Family (1945)	\$806	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45)	152.7
Total Wages (1945)	\$500	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$7.67

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (2)
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	1	Total Employed (1945)	1,589
Employed: Agriculture	1,036	Manufacturing	30
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$328.33	Value Industrial Products	*
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	3	Retail	59
		Service	14

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: The rivers bounding the county provide opportunities for fishing and boating.

Points of Interest: Site of the Halfway House on the Virginia-North Carolina line. Built about 1800, half in each state, the house was a stage-coach stop, and notorious as a dueling ground and hideout. South Mills, first stop in N. C. on the Inland Waterway, is known as a Gretna Green. Near here is Sawyer's Lane Battlefield (Civil War) where breastworks and trenches still remain. Camden County Courthouse, built in 1847. The ground floor originally was used to quarter horses. The road from Elizabeth City to Camden crosses Ferry Swamp. At one time a Floating Road was built here to span the treacherous bogs, but it proved unsuccessful, settling below tidewater. Today there is a modern asphalt road elevated and built upon sand base by dredging canal through the swamp and filling with sand, upon which the road has been recently completed. Near Camden, the Sawyer House (1746), believed to have been used as a hospital and refuge during the Civil War. Fairfax Hall, believed to have been built about 1700, was the home of Brig. Gen. Isaac Gregory, who led the North Carolina brigade at the Battle of Camden in 1780. Shiloh Baptist Church is the oldest organized Baptist church in the state. On the floor are marks made by musket butt plates when the church was used as a Federal arsenal.

Accommodations: Tourist homes at South Mills.

Fishing and Hunting: Speckled perch and pike are taken in the Pasquotank River and tributaries. In the North River fishing is good for striped bass, LM bass and perch. Guides and accommodations in Currituck communities. There are several fishable creeks, including South, Broad, Little.

There is good bear hunting and some deer, especially in the Dismal Swamp section in the northern part of the county.



Albemarle Sound

NOTES

CARTERET

A central coastal county, Carteret is an old maritime province with a great diversification of economy, balanced among agriculture, industry, commercial fishing, lumbering and the tourist industry. The terrain is low, often swampy, and most of the farming is carried on east and north of Beaufort. The climate is quite mild, perhaps influenced by the Gulf Stream, which lies 35 miles off Morehead City.

273,000 acres are in forests, much of this in Croatan National Forest, a 306,300-acre preserve which spreads into adjoining counties. Six sawmills cut around 7 million board feet annually.

Waters include the Neuse, Newport and North Rivers, several creeks and Bogue, Core and Pamlico Sounds. There are both deep and shallow underground water supplies. Surface waters are not generally suitable for industrial or domestic use. Power is from Tidewater Power lines.

While tobacco is the chief source of agricultural income, the cultivation of truck crops produces 11.8% of the farm income. The long growing season (269 days) permits harvesting of early crops. Cultivation of flowers on a commercial scale has proven successful. Among all U. S. counties, Carteret ranks 35th in production of sweet potatoes, 5th in production of cabbage.

Carteret has the state's most active commercial fishing industry. In fall and winter sometimes as many as 65 menhaden fishing boats are based at Morehead City and Beaufort, bringing their catches to eight plants in the county which process them into fish oil, meal, scrap used in the manufacture of fertilizer. Pursuit of food fish is also an important occupation, with operations scattered from Bogue Inlet to Portsmouth. In 1947 commercial fish brought in \$5,867,038 (menhaden alone, \$3,500,352).

Boat-building, textiles, lumbering--all relatively small operations--are other industries. Morehead's port terminal, one of the finest south of New York, can accommodate large ocean vessels.

Morehead City, with adjacent Atlantic Beach, attracts thousands of vacationists, particularly in summer, and catering to these visitors provides livelihood for hundreds of the residents. The business of guiding sportsmen--especially fishermen--is of growing importance, with over 50 boats and their crews occupied. Both Morehead and Beaufort are thriving retail centers.

Carteret's mainland, like that of most coastal counties, lies behind narrow sounds, formed by a barrier reef. This reef projects out toward the Gulf Stream to form Cape Lookout, and thence runs northeasterly to Portsmouth Island. At the Cape is old Lookout Light, and a harbor protected by a sea wall, an anchorage large enough to hold all the fleets of the world. Sea-going vessels can reach Morehead City in a 33-foot channel, via Beaufort Inlet, but there also is a shallow inlet at the Cape called Barden's Drain, suitable for sport or pleasure craft. Core and Bogue Sounds are ideal for pleasure craft; thousands of craft stop in the county on their trips down the Inland Waterway.

The section was believed settled as early as 1700 (at Atlantic), and Beaufort, county seat, and a charming seaside village, was laid out in 1722. It still looks very much as it did a century ago. The county was named for the Lord Carteret of Hawnes, and Beaufort for Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, both Lords Proprietors.

Beaufort was captured by the Spaniards in 1747, but was relieved within a few days by armed citizens. During the Civil War, federal troops under Burnside took Fort Macon, which is preserved as a state park.

Communities include: Morehead City (alt. 10; pop. 3,695), Beaufort (alt. 10; 3,272), Harkers Island (1,000), Atlantic (alt. 20; 711), Marshallberg (550), Davis (525), Newport (alt. 20; 480), Sealevel (466), Otway (350), Stacey (280), Salter Path (275), Merrimon (250), Williston (250), Roe (203), Bettie, Lukens, Smyrna, Wildwood and Camp Glenn.

Municipally-owned hospital with 74 beds at Morehead City serves the county. The Atlantic & Eastern Carolina and Beaufort & Morehead R.R.s serve the county.

CARTERET
County

BEAUFORT
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	18,284	1930	16,900	Native White (%)	84.9
Urban (%)	38.1	Rural Non-Farm (%)	39.7	Rural Farm (%)	22.2
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	3,238	High	894	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	340,480	Forest Area (acres)	273,000		
Growing Season (days)	269	Station	Beaufort		
Rainfall (inches)	53.26	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.18	Aver. High (July)	6.74
Snowfall (inches)	1.3	Mean Annual Temperature	64.0		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,323	Aver. Size (1945)	56.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,730
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.28	Farm Operators (1945)	1,085		
Farm Tenancy (%)	24.5	Farms Mortgaged (%)	22.4	No. Hogs (1944)	4,490
All Cattle (1944)	1,500	Milk Cattle (1944)	599		
Value Domestic Animals	\$490,514	Value Dairy Products	\$52,365		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$128,640		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,577,440		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$762,500	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Irish & sw. potatoes	556,790	52.7	12.5	20.9	
(3) Vegetables	390,070				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$11,899,653		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$4,798,808	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.80 (1942) \$1.80
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,144	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	103.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,415,687	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$27.33

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Chemicals and allied products
- (2) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	48	Total Employed (1945)	996		
Employed: Agriculture	2,097	Manufacturing	405		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,238.88	Value Industrial Products	\$1,172,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	35	Retail	234	Service	77

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: All water sports on Bogue and Core Sounds, especially sailboating. Atlantic Beach, an east-west beach, is considered one of the safest on the Atlantic coast, and the resort there offers conventional beach amusements. There are over 50 sport fishing boats for charter, mostly at Morehead City, but also at other points on the sound east of Beaufort on US 70. Ferry boats run to Ocracoke and to Cape Lookout.

Points of Interest: (Morehead City) Port terminal yacht basin and marina; menhaden processing plants; heron rookery (difficult of access); boat building yards. Morehead City Technical Institute, a branch of N. C. State College, offers courses to men interested in following a marine profession. At Pivers Island is the Duke University Marine summer school and U. S. Marine Biological Laboratory and Museum.

(Beaufort) In Old Town Cemetery is the tomb of Capt. Otway Burns, surmounted with a cannon taken from his privateer, the Snap Dragon. Burns, a picturesque figure of the War of 1812, ranged from Greenland to Brazil, and so costly were such depredations that the British offered \$50,000 for his capture, dead or alive. Burnsville (Yancey County) is named for him. Other points of interest include: Dr. Cramer House, the Davis House, Thomas Duncan House, Ernest Duncan House, Woman's College Summer Marine and Art Schools, Lenoxxville Heron and Egret Rookery, Fort Macon State Park.

On Core Banks, across Back Sound, pony penning are held each summer for branding the colts.

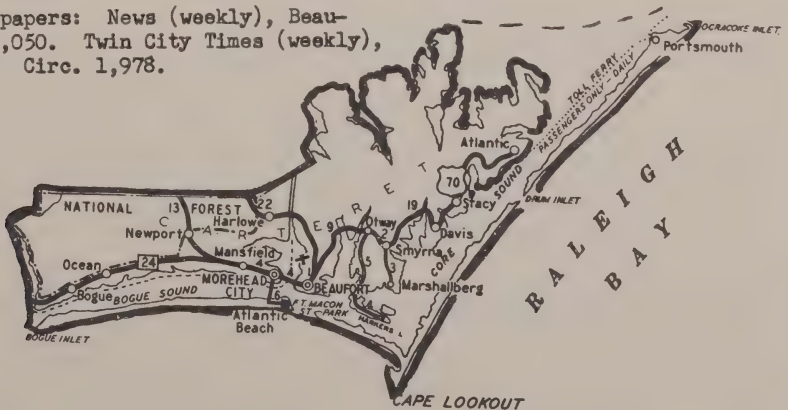
Accommodations: At Morehead - hotels, tourist homes (year around). At Beaufort, small hotel, tourist home. Atlantic Beach - several hotels, motor court, furnished cottages (mostly summer). At Newport, Atlantic, Harker's Island, Portsmouth and other villages there are boarding houses, small hunting lodges, or accommodations with fishing and hunting guides.

Fishing and Hunting: Excellent inshore and offshore fishing in the numerous salt waters and ocean. Bottom fishing is good from small boats, and in season boats go offshore to the Cape or the Gulf Stream for amberjack, dolphin, sailfish, cero and other large species. Good channel bass fishing in surf at Drum Inlet, reached via boat from Atlantic. Boats for deepsea fishing at Morehead and Beaufort; for inshore fishing at these and most other places on the coast.

Good bear and deer hunting in swamps of county. Some quail and other small game, and usually good waterfowl shooting, especially at Portsmouth on the Banks. Guides available at Newport, Davis, Atlantic, Harker's Island, Portsmouth and other places.

Information: Morehead City Chamber of Commerce (literature)
Beaufort Chamber of Commerce (literature)

Newspapers: News (weekly), Beaufort. Circ. 2,050. Twin City Times (weekly), Morehead City. Circ. 1,978.



CASWELL

A north Piedmont county, bordering Virginia, Caswell is old, thickly populated and completely rural. The largest community, Yanceyville (county seat) has a population of approximately 500, and industrial activity is confined to saw mills, planing mills and a few textile plants.

79% of the land area is in farms, with most of the land devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, a crop worth around \$5,000,000 annually to the county, which makes Caswell rank 29th in the state in agricultural income.

The county is the birthplace of bright leaf tobacco. It was started on the Slade farm near Purley, where a piece of gray, sandy loam unsuited to other crops was planted with tobacco. It produced a leaf highly suitable for cigarettes, smoking tobacco and for plug tobacco wrappers. From this beginning, the cultivation of bright leaf spread throughout the Piedmont, forming what is known as the Old Bright Belt. Caswell ranks 35th among the counties of the U. S. in the production of tobacco.

Other farm products include corn, vegetables, hay, wheat, hogs and sweet potatoes.

Of the population (nearly half Negro), 72.5% are farmers or farm workers. There is a rather high proportion of farm tenancy and farm mortgages.

109,000 acres are in forests, most of this in farm woodlands, and the county in 1942 had some 239,000,000 board feet of timber, mostly softwoods standing. 28 sawmills cut around 18,000,000 board feet annually. Merchantable species include shortleaf pine and oak. Hosiery manufacture, spreading from nearby Burlington and Durham, has begun in Yanceyville.

Near Pelham there is a large deposit of gneissic granite. On the Yanceyville-Oxford road occurs a large deposit of well-banded gneiss.

Waters include the Dan River and Countryline, Rattlesnake, Moon, Hogans, Hyco and other creeks. Sources of water are numerous and chemical and physical characteristics are considered excellent, and in the same class as mountain waters from low elevations. The Carolina Power Co. serves the county.

Caswell, named for Richard Caswell, first constitutional governor of North Carolina, was created in 1777, and embraced an old and historical plantation region.

After the Civil War, the county was invaded by carpetbaggers and there was considerable Ku Klux Klan activity, climaxed by the slaying of John W. Stephens, a carpetbagger, in 1870, followed by a reign of terror, and finally the impeachment of Governor William Holden.

Milton, near the Virginia line, founded in 1728, once was the social and trade center of the section and was noted for its horse-races. A placid country village, it has successfully resisted much of the inroads of modernity. Early residents for a long time refused to allow a railway line to the town on the grounds it would demoralize the slaves and frighten horses.

Communities include: Yanceyville (pop. 500), Milton (pop. 329), Ridgeville (pop. 150), Prospect Hill (pop. 100), Pelham (alt. 740; pop. 300), Blanche (pop. 125), Leasburg (alt. 650; pop. 375), Purley, Topnot, Corbett, Gatewood, Fitch, Milesville, Providence.

The Southern R.R. serves the county.

CASWELL
County

YANCEYVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	20,032	1930	18,214	Native White (%)	54.5
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	12.7	Rural Farm (%)	87.3
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	4,559	High	913

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	278,400	Forest Area (acres)	109,000
Growing Season (days)	203	Station	Reidsville
Rainfall (inches)	43.86	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.64
Snowfall (inches)	11.4	Mean Annual Temperature	58.9
		Aver. High (July)	4.69

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,703	Aver. Size (1945)	81.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,010
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.33	Farm Operators (1945)	2,689		
Farm Tenancy (%)	60.8	Farms Mortgaged (%)	30.9	No. Hogs (1944)	6,948
All Cattle (1944)	6,009	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,847		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,246,983	Value Dairy Products	\$140,865		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$467,324		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$8,646,080		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$6,931,300	Elec.	34.0	Tractors	8.2
(2) Corn	871,100			Trucks	9.8
(3) Vegetables	483,353				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$8,772,002		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$199,600	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.60 (1942) \$1.35
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,398	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	121.2
Total Wages (1945)	\$244,038	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$30.08

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	8	Total Employed (1945)	156
Employed: Agriculture	4,397	Manufacturing	450
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$510.26	Value Industrial Products	\$135,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	2	Retail	119
		Service	17

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Points of Interest: Courthouse at Yanceyville was built about 1785. North of Yanceyville, old homes built by slave labor stand back from the highway; near Yanceyville, home of Lawrence Stallings, author of "What Price Glory". At Leasburg, ante-bellum town and seat of Caswell County until 1791, is the site of the Somerville Institute for Girls, forerunner of the Greensboro Female Academy. The Reverend Solomon Lea, who was the first president of the Greensboro College, founded the Somerville institution.

At Milton, a quaint old town, hitching posts remain from horse and buggy days and benches line the street in front of stores. An apothecary shop window holds glass jars filled with colored liquids. Some old homes have furniture by Tom Day, West Indian Negro locally famous for design and craftsmanship.

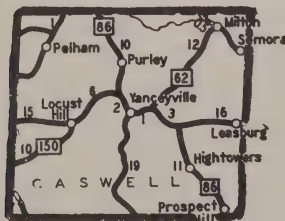
The home of Bedford Brown, U. S. senator (1829-40), state legislator and opponent of secession, is at Locust Hill.

Accommodations: Yanceyville, tourist homes.

Fishing and Hunting: Roanoke River and tributaries - bass, perch. There is some quail, wild turkey and small game hunting.

Information: Yanceyville Rotary Club, Yanceyville.

Newspapers: Yanceyville - Caswell Messenger (weekly).
Circ., 1,492.



NOTES

CATAWBA

On the western edge of the Piedmont, with an elevation averaging around 1,000 feet, Catawba is a highly industrialized county, with most emphasis on textiles and furniture.

The terrain is high and rolling, the soil fertile, the climate equable. 107,000 acres are classified as forest lands. In 1942 there was an estimated stand of 302,000,000 board feet, and 66 sawmills cut 18,000,000 feet of lumber that year. Principal merchantable species are shortleaf and spruce pine and oak.

Minerals found in the county include slate with a low percentage of manganese. There is a lense of dolomitic limestone near Maiden. Southeast of Hickory are pottery clays. The area is plentifully watered by the Catawba, Henry Fork, Jacob Fork and South Fork rivers; Pott, Clark, Maiden, Mountain, Ball and other creeks. A chain of dams has been built on the Catawba, furnishing power (Duke system) which has accelerated the industrial development of Catawba and nearby areas. Quality of the water is considered excellent, though of somewhat high turbidity.

Cotton is the chief cash crop of the county, but is being reduced in acreage due to agricultural diversification. There is considerable cultivation of vegetables, and 41.3% of the farm income is represented by products used by the farm household. Of U.S. counties, it stands 65th in this respect. Dairying has been developed in recent years and now accounts for 8.2% of the farm income. Considerable grain, especially wheat, is grown, and the county is 43rd in the U. S. in production of sweet potatoes. The region is suited to cultivation of fruits.

Manufacture of textiles, including hosiery, is by far the outstanding industry, followed by furniture making. 37.2% of the employed are listed as operatives, and 11% as craftsmen. Nearly 90% of the population is native white. Income per family is \$2,870 per year, which is slightly below the North Carolina average.

Hickory, with a 1940 population of 13,487 and with populous suburbs, is the metropolis of the county, as well as the leading industrial center. The city, one of the fastest growing in the Nation, is well-equipped with civic facilities. The 1947 city tax rate is \$1.35 and the county rate, 80 cents. Industrial plants, however, are scattered throughout the county and have led to the development of a number of thriving communities, including Newton, Conover and Maiden.

Catawba, named for the friendly Indians of the region, was settled around 1747, mostly by Pennsylvania Dutch. An offshoot of the Sioux Indians, the Catawbas, who settled beside the river named for them, constituted a powerful tribe when the white man first invaded their territory. Their relations with the whites were consistently friendly and their aid against unfriendly Indians and in the wars against the French and British was invaluable to the early settlers.

At Hickory is Lenoir-Rhyne College, co-educational Lutheran institution with an enrollment of about 800.

Communities include: Newton, county seat (alt., 995; pop., 5,407), Hickory (alt., 1,164; 13,487), Conover (alt., 1,060; 1,195), Brookford (910), Maiden (1,803), Claremont (alt., 970; 467), Catawba (alt., 875; 402), Longisland.

There are three hospitals with about 200 beds in the county.

The Southern and Carolina & Northwestern railroads serve the county. Capital Airlines maintain service through the Hickory Municipal Airport.

CATAWBA
County

NEWTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	51,653	1930	43,991	Native White (%)	89.9
Urban (%)	36.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	29.6	Rural Farm (%)	33.8
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	9,707		High	2,605

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	259,840	Forest Area (acres)	107,000		
Growing Season (days)	207	Station	Hickory		
Rainfall (inches)	49.64	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.59	Aver. High (July)	5.57
Snowfall (inches)	9.6	Mean Annual Temperature	59.8		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,084	Aver. Size (1945)	67.9	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,140
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.33	Farm Operators (1945)	3,040		
Farm Tenancy (%)	29.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	27.6	No. Hogs (1944)	5,621
All Cattle (1944)	12,579	Milk Cattle (1944)	7,419		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,435,661	Value Dairy Products	\$460,787		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$630,083		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$3,530,430		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Cotton	\$1,048,530	Elec.	60.2	Tractors	15.5
(2) Hay	834,300			Trucks	12.2
(3) Corn	693,400				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$54,153,137		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$2,944,800	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.75 (1942) \$0.75
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,870	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	119.3
Total Wages (1945)	\$20,629,110	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$26.65

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Textile mill products					
(2) Furniture and finished lumber products					
(3) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics					
No. Employers (1945)	277	Total Employed (1945)		14,888	
Employed: Agriculture	3,583	Manufacturing		8,901	
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,657.45	Value Industrial Products		\$24,765,000	
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	33	Retail	513	Service	191

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Hickory - swimming, golfing, riding, boating. Lake Hickory (3,200 acres) has facilities for swimming, boating. On NC 16, the lake has beach facilities. In addition to two country clubs, Hickory has a number of public parks with organized recreation.

The Blowing Rock country is about 39 miles from Hickory. Also within easy access is the Blue Ridge Parkway and Mt. Mitchell, highest peak in eastern America.

Points of Interest: (Hickory) Museum of Art. The Record Building here is one of the most handsome newspaper plants in the south. Worth-Elliott-Carnegie Library. Carolina Park has an arboretum containing many foreign and domestic trees. Lenoir-Rhyne College (1891). The Log House, a two-story structure erected in 1828, is Hickory's oldest building. Banker James L. Gilley has a large collection of clocks. Near Hickory is the John W. Robinson Farm, part of a 10,000-acre tract granted to Henric Weidner before the Revolution. At Wesley Chapel, an annual singing convention is held. At Ball's Creek Campground, camp meetings are held each August.

(Newton) On the courthouse square is a Memorial to the Heroes of the Johns River Massacre. Barringer House, near Newton (1762), a log house most of which has been covered by weatherboarding. St. Paul's Church, part of whose timbers came from an earlier log church.

(Maiden) Site of the Battle of Ramsours Mills, Revolutionary skirmish which paved the way for the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Accommodations: Hickory - hotels, inns, tourist homes. Newton - tourist houses. Conover - hotel.

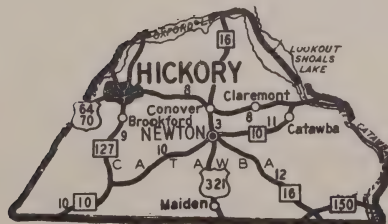
Fishing and Hunting: Oxford Lake, year-around - bass, crappie, catfish. March, April. Lake Hickory, year-around - bass, crappie. March, April. Catawba River and tributaries - bass, perch. There is quail, dove and some small game.

Information: Chamber of Commerce (literature) and Merchants Association, both at Hickory.

Newspapers: Hickory - Record (daily). Circ., 14,063

Newton - Catawba News Enterprise (semi-weekly). Circ., 2,178

Observer (weekly). Circ., 2,480



NOTES

CHATHAM

In the eastern Piedmont and near the center of the state, Chatham is hilly, with some small mountains, sharing some of the characteristics of the Sandhills. It is sparsely settled and a pleasant country land, largely agricultural, but with a growing industry. There are no urban centers, but much of the rural non-farm population finds employment in industries in the small towns, many of them in the lumbering enterprises.

69.1 per cent of the people are classified as rural farm, and the agricultural pattern of the county is unique in North Carolina. 20.3 per cent of the farm income is derived from poultry products, as compared with a state average of 3 per cent; and 6.9 per cent comes from dairy products. Honey and sheep are important. Forestry products yield farmers 3.5 per cent, compared with the state's 0.9 per cent. Average farm is nearly 100 acres, 30 acres above the state figure. Tobacco, nevertheless, manages to top the poultry production in terms of value; and the county ranks 50 in the state in terms of agricultural income.

Of the county's 452,480 acres, 274,600 acres are in forest lands. 72 saw-mills in 1942 cut 45,358,000 board feet. The total timber stand is estimated at 556,300,000 board feet. Chief merchantable species are shortleaf and loblolly pine and oak. There are some original hardwoods, with black jack and post oak types.

A good deposit of bituminous coal occurs in the southeastern part of the state (the Deep River field). A mine here, after two disastrous explosions, was abandoned, but recently has been explored and sold to a major coal company, with development underway now (1947). The field extends into Lee County and is estimated to contain an enormous reserve of valuable coal.

Some low-grade copper and gold ores have been worked near Pittsboro. A manganiferous iron ore occurs in the county, and there is an abundance of brick and tile clays and shales in the southeastern portion, with sandstone and diabase occurring along the Deep River.

Waters include Haw, Rocky and Deep Rivers, and Beaver, Whiteoak, New Hope, Bear and other creeks. The streams, of large size, are numerous and the quality of their water is excellent for potability and industrial use. Hydro-electric plants of Carolina Power shared with Lee County are on the Deep River at Lockville and Carbondon, each of 1,350 h.p. capacity. There are also 40,000 and 1,800 h.p. steam plants.

Textile plants at Siler City, Pittsboro and Bynum form the leading industries of the county. There is a substantial furniture manufacturing center at Siler City. A poultry-feed mill at Siler City has been largely responsible for the poultry complexion of the county, and here also is one of the largest processing plants in the state. Sawmilling is scattered through the area.

Chatham was created in 1770, named for William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who defended the rights of the American Colonies in Parliament.

Pittsboro, the county seat, got its charter in 1785 and was one of the first ten towns in N. C. to be incorporated. It was named for William Pitt and for some years was a summer resort.

Communities include: Siler City (alt. 585; pop. 2,197), Pittsboro (alt. 385; 826), Goldston (alt. 420; 416), Bennett (alt. 250; 229), Bonlee (228), Gulf (alt. 275; 200), Bynum (200), Haywood (187), Merry Oaks (157), Farrington (150), Moncure (144), Brick Haven (100).

The Norfolk-Southern, Seaboard and Atlantic & Yadkin R.R.s serve the county.

CHATHAM
County

PITTSBORO
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	24,726	1930	24,177	Native White (%)	67.9
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	30.9	Rural Farm (%)	69.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	4,311		High	1,174

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	452,480	Forest Area (acres)	274,600
Growing Season (days)	191	Station	Moncure
Rainfall (inches)	44.35	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.38
Snowfall (inches)	6.6	Mean Annual Temperature	58.9
		Aver. High (July)	5.14

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,805	Aver. Size (1945)	105.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,732
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.34	Farm Operators (1945)	2,801		
Farm Tenancy (%)	31.8	Farms Mortgaged (%)	20.3	No. Hogs (1944)	8,421
All Cattle (1944)	9,588	Milk Cattle (1944)	5,170		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,672,794	Value Dairy Products	\$433,920		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$501,468		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$4,470,390		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Livestock sold	\$3,521,091	Elec.	28.8	Tractors	16.8
(2) Tobacco	1,694,900			Trucks	10.6
(3) Corn	912,700				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$19,696,123		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$861,604	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.25 (1942) \$1.25
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,193	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	125.8
Total Wages (1945)	\$2,442,910	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$23.98

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944)

(1) Textile mill products			
(2) Lumber and timber			
(3) Furniture and finished lumber products			
No. Employers (1945)	64	Total Employed (1945)	1,959
Employed: Agriculture	3,886	Manufacturing	1,063
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$996.47	Value Industrial Products	\$4,702,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	13	Retail	227
		Service	47

* Poultry sold - \$2,891,214

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Points of Interest: At Pittsboro the old De Graffenried House, built in 1810, is one of six houses presented by Joseph John Alston to his children. One of the largest landowners and slaveholders in this section, Alston came to Chatham from Halifax County in 1791.

West of Siler City the highway penetrates the Uwharrie Mountain, whose rocks are classified as among the oldest on the North American continent.

At Mount Vernon Springs, mineral water is bottled and shipped. Here the Patterson Home, a 2-story weatherboarded house, former home of Charles D. McIver (1860-1906), founder of the Woman's College of the University of N.C. at Greensboro.

Accommodations: Siler City - hotel, tourist houses. Pittsboro, tourist houses.

Fishing and Hunting: Cape Fear headwaters and tributaries near Bucham - white perch, March, April. Boats locally. Buckhom Lake - white perch, etc.

Quail considered good; some turkey. Rabbits are particularly numerous near Siler City and Chatham is classed as the number one rabbit county of the state. There are several game preserves in the county.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Siler City (literature)

Newspapers: Chatham News (weekly), Siler City. Circ. 1,952

Chatham Record (weekly), Pittsboro.



NOTES

CHEROKEE

Cherokee, extreme southwestern county of North Carolina, lies at the southern tip of the Smoky Mountains. Most of its terrain is in fertile valleys, criss-crossed by mountain ranges and the Valley River which form its eastern boundary with Clay.

The county is preponderantly agricultural, mostly subsistence farming, but development of its waterpower by TVA offers prospects for industrialization.

Cherokee is almost an exaggerated example of a rural mountain N.C. community. 98.8% of the population is native white with 63% classed as rural farm, and there are no urban communities. While there are some small industries, cutting and processing of wood dominate this field and there are no large enterprises. In 1940, 77.9% of the farm products were used directly by farm households, with corn, vegetables and potatoes the chief crops. By contradistinction and yet still in character with mountain farming economy, only 6.8% of the farms were mortgaged in 1940, compared with 24.9% in the Nation, and the farm tenancy rate was less than 30% (U.S. 38.7%; N.C. 44.4).

In recent years, development of the TVA dams and opening of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park have stimulated the county's tourist business, which is now an important factor.

In spite of its mountainous setting, Cherokee has a moderate climate except on the higher peaks. Average snowfall is only 6.6 feet and the growing season runs from May 2 to Oct. 18.

Of the county's 290,600 acres, 234,000 acres are in forests, much of it cut over. In 1942, 36 sawmills cut an estimated 9,131,000 board feet, and the present stand is figured at 262,900,000 feet, divided fairly equally between soft and hardwoods. A considerable portion of the forests are held in large tracts, and principal merchantable species are oak, poplar and yellow pine.

The state's most extensive marble and limestone deposits occur along the Nottely and Valley Rivers. Their composition varies from high calcium to high magnesium, and the color from white to blue. The marble is suitable for building, crushed stone, and tombstones. The courthouse at Murphy is constructed of native marble, and the stone is used in domestic dwellings and for other building throughout the county. In commercial quantities also are brown iron ore and talc. Legends tell of silver deposits.

Water is abundant, and includes the Hiwassee, Valley and Nottely rivers; Hanging Dog, Cane, Shoal, Persimmon and other creeks. Quality is excellent for all purposes. TVA has erected a dam and generating plant at Hiwassee, contributing to the recreational resources of the county, largely because of fishing and boating, though there is a heavy drawdown in winter months. The State of North Carolina recently leased from TVA the abandoned construction village at Hiwassee for use as a state park.

The county was created in 1839 and named for the Indians who once held the territory. The Cherokee Indian (Qualla) reservation is just to the north, and the Nation also holds several thousand acres of land in the county.

It is believed by some that DeSoto's party reached this country and prospected for gold. At Tomotla are remains of an old mining shaft from which were recovered ancient tools, a cannon barrel and coin molds.

Communities include: Murphy, county seat (alt. 1,540; 1,873), Andrews (1,520), Peachtree (400), Marble (356), Grandview (300), Texana (250), Ranger (alt. 1,605; 200), Postell (200), Patrick (200), Tomotla (100), Gulberson, Little Brasstown, Martins Creek, Bellview, Suit, Slow Creek, Sunny Point, Beaverdam, Liberty, Ogresta, Ebenezer, Boiling Springs, Unaka, Violet, Macedonia, Wolf Creek, Shady Grove and Letitia.

There are four hospitals with 100 beds in the county.

The Southern Railway connects with the Louisville & Nashville at Murphy, providing east-west and north-south railroad transportation.

CHEROKEE
County

MURPHY
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	18,813	1930	16,151	Native White (%)	98.8
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	37.0	Rural Farm (%)	63.0
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3,832	High	606

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	298,880	Forest Area (acres)	234,000
Growing Season (days)	177	Station	Andrews
Rainfall (inches)	60.74	Aver. Low (Jan.)	5.76
Snowfall (inches)	10.2	Mean Annual Temperature	55.4
		Aver. High (July)	6.21

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,027	Aver. Size (1945)	66.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$1,906
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.19	Farm Operators (1945)			2,007
Farm Tenancy (%)	25.9	Farms Mortgaged (%)	6.8	No. Hogs (1944)	3,048
All Cattle (1944)	4,750	Milk Cattle (1944)			2,315
Value Domestic Animals	\$567,056	Value Dairy Products			\$93,406
Value Farm Implements and Machinery					\$71,458
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)					\$907,970
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Corn	\$555,800	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Vegetables	285,536	16.0		1.5	8.2
(3) Irish & sw. potatoes	189,640				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$7,782,058		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,485,240	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.42 (1942) \$1.42
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,650	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	127.6
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,400,391	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$23.16

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Furniture and finished lumber products
- (2) Leather and leather goods
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	56	Total Employed (1945)	1,163
Employed: Agriculture	1,825	Manufacturing	235
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$833.15	Value Industrial Products	\$650,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	11	Retail	167
		Service	58

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: There is boating, fishing and some swimming on Hiwassee Lake (Murphy has a city park acreage on the upper lake shores). There are furnished cabins and outdoor recreational facilities at Hiwassee State Park. Nantahala National Forest, which lies partly in Cherokee County, provides hiking trails and camping and picnicking facilities. Forest division headquarters are in Andrews. Resort facilities including golf, riding, fishing, tennis are available at Murphy and Andrews.

Points of Interest: Hiwassee Dam, 307 feet high, 1,265 feet long, with the highest overspill of its type in the world, forms mountain-rimmed Hiwassee Lake, a 6,300-acre lake with 150-mile shoreline. It is easily accessible by paved roads. Appalachia Dam, 10 miles downstream from Hiwassee, forms a reservoir. Fishing year around, but somewhat difficult of access. At Murphy is the Cherokee County Courthouse built in 1926 of local regal blue marble. The Palmer Museum (private) at Marble contains pioneer and Indian relics and mineral specimens. Near Marble, blue and gray marble plant and quarries are open. Near Brasstown on the Clay County border is the John C. Campbell Folk School, based on the Danish folk school idea. In addition to vocational training, much of it handicrafts and wood working, the school has sponsored cooperative farm enterprises. It sponsors supervised recreation, with weekly folk dances for people of the county and area. Adjoining the county on the west is the Great Copper Basin at Copperhill, Tenn.

Accommodations: Tourist homes, modern auto courts and hotels, tourist homes at Murphy and Andrews. Lodge on Hiwassee Lake near Murphy. There are a few wayside accommodations along the highways. Furnished cabins at Hiwassee Dam State Park.

Fishing and Hunting: Hiwassee Lake - bass, bream, pike, crappie. Year around fishing but best in May and June. Boats near Murphy and at the dam. Usually considered good. There are some good trout waters, including Upper Valley River, Davis Creek and Hanging Dog Creek. In the uplands, deer, some bear are found. Also grouse, a few quail and other small game.

Information: Chamber of Commerce at Murphy (literature).

Newspapers: Cherokee Scout (weekly), Murphy. Circ. 1,900.



NOTES

CHOWAN

Noted for its jumbo peanuts and its shad and herring industry, Chowan county is located in the northeast coastal area of the state. Edenton, county seat (on US 17) is the industrial center of the county. A charming old town lying on a peninsula formed by Pembroke and Queen Anne's creeks, Edenton was settled as early as 1658. It is the center of the locale for Inglis Fletcher's historical novels.

Other communities are very small, and 64.9% of the population is rural farm. The urban population comprises 33.1% of the total, and rural non-farm, only 2%. Almost half of the employed working force in the county (46.6%) is engaged in agriculture, and industrial establishments claim about 10% of the employed workers. In 1945, 492 persons were employed in plants with 8 or more workers.

Considerable swamp land, which lies along the Chowan River, is included in the 115,200 acres of land area in the county. Of this, 43,300 acres are in forests. Principal merchantable species are loblolly pine, tupelo and black gum. Some good stands of gum in the swamps are considered inaccessible. About 8,000,000 board feet of lumber are cut annually.

Waters include the Chowan (a broad and historic river), Yeopim rivers; Rocky, Lock, Pollock Swamp, Pembroke, Queen Anne and other creeks; Bennett's Mill and Welch's Mill ponds, and Albemarle Sound. The Chowan is navigable to Franklin, Va. Underground water supplies are from deep wells and are of fair physical and chemical quality. Virginia Electric serves Edenton.

The most important crop produced is peanuts, and Edenton is the largest peanut market in North Carolina and the second largest in the world. Processing plants ship about 40 million pounds of peanuts annually. Other crops are cotton, corn, soybeans, tobacco, cantaloups and watermelons. Chowan ranks 29th among the counties of the U. S. in the production of peanuts and 35th in the production of cantaloups. During July and August, boats come to Edenton from as far as Baltimore to buy and transport the watermelon crop. Farmers average 54 farm autos per 100 farms against the U. S. average of 68.

The shad and herring fisheries have played an important part in Edenton's economy since its earliest days. Now the processing of these fish has been developed as an important local industry with canning and packing plants. In addition to these, are storage warehouses and peanut plants; textile mills, which make Edenton the cotton yarn center of northeastern North Carolina; lumber and veneer mills and fertilizer plants. The 1945 income per family was \$2,668.

The area originally was occupied by the "Chuwam" Indians (meaning "Southerner"), probably vassals of the powerful Tuscarora. By 1731 the tribe had been reduced to 30 members. Edenton, one of the oldest communities in the state, located on Edenton Bay, was settled early and old records speak of it as the customs port of the Albemarle District. By 1710 the settlement was capital of the Colony and residence of the Governor. Known as Queen's Towne, until 1722, the community was then incorporated as Edenton after Royal Governor Charles Eden. Two early shipyards did a thriving business, and by 1769 great catches of fish were being salted and shipped over a large area. The matrons of Edenton held the first Revolutionary Tea Party in 1774, in protest of the British tax. Joseph Hewes, one of the state's three signers of the Declaration of Independence and wealthy Edenton merchant, placed his vessels at George Washington's disposal through his close personal friend, John Paul Jones. Dr. Hugh Williamson provided army supplies during the Revolution. Surgeon general of the state militia, 1780-82, Dr. Williamson signed the Federal Constitution. Other men of note from Edenton were Samuel Johnston, outstanding in the assembly; Gen. Edward Vail; Col. Thomas Benbury and Col. James Blount.

Communities include: Edenton (alt., 5; pop. 3835), Center Hill (300), Rockyhook (200), Ryland, Icaria, Cisco, Gliden, Tyner and Crossroads.

The Norfolk Southern R.R. serves the county.

CHOWAN
County

EDENTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	11,572	1930	11,282	Native White (%)	52.9
Urban (%)	33.1	Rural Non-Farm (%)	2.0	Rural Farm (%)	64.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	2,191		High	517

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	115,200	Forest Area (acres)	43,300		
Growing Season (days)	217	Station	Edenton		
Rainfall (inches)	50.77	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.63	Aver. High (July)	7.09
Snowfall (inches)	7.6	Mean Annual Temperature	60.6		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,043	Aver. Size (1945)	72.7	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,949
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.30	Farm Operators (1945)	1,048		
Farm Tenancy (%)	47.6	Farms Mortgaged (%)	47.9	No. Hogs (1944)	16,673
All Cattle (1944)	1,859	Milk Cattle (1944)	605		
Value Domestic Animals	\$845,455	Value Dairy Products	\$40,156		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$347,236		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$2,230,500		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Peanuts	\$979,020	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	532,600	21.3	21.6	20.1	
(3) Tobacco	317,400				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$8,565,222		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$347,000	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.00 (1942) \$0.80
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,668	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	117.8
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,188,753	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$24.22

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Textile mill products				
(2) Lumber and timber basic products				
(3) Food and kindred products				
No. Employers (1945)	35	Total Employed (1945)	944	
Employed: Agriculture	1,940	Manufacturing	324	
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,296.80	Value Industrial Products	\$894,000	
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	9	Retail	117	Service 44

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf, large indoor swimming pool with under-water lights, tennis, boating, night baseball and football in modern stadium, picnic grounds. Edenton attracts many historically-minded sightseers; special tours are arranged. The Chowan and other waters in and adjoining the county make it highly suitable for small boats. Along its shores are sites of old plantations.

Points of Interest: Edenton - St. Paul's Church (1736), second oldest church standing in North Carolina. The Vestry of the church, organized in 1701, was the first religious body in the state, and parish records, dating from 1701, have preserved the history of the day. In the churchyard are buried the Proprietary Governors Henderson Walker, Thomas Pollock, Charles Eden and other persons prominent in Colonial times. Court House (1767), one of the finest surviving examples of Georgian Colonial architecture in public buildings, and in continuous use from Colonial times to the present. The Joseph Hewes House (private) was built by Major Nathaniel Allen (1750), nephew of Joseph Hewes. George Washington's chair, which he used when he was Master of the Lodge in Virginia, is on display in the lodge room of Edenton's Unanimity Lodge No. 7. This is one of the oldest lodges in the state and dates back to Colonial times. In the custody of the Lodge are also the original minutes dating back as far as 1775. The Lodge is on the same floor in the historic Chowan County Court House as the famous "panel" room which figures in antiquity. Beverly Hall (1810) was used as the state bank and later converted into a residence. The Cupola House (1712) is the oldest standing house in Edenton. It was built for Royal Governor Hyde, Queen Anne's cousin. The Cupola House Association uses it as a museum and library.

Edenton Green was once equipped with stocks, rack and pillory. At the edge of the green is a Confederate statue, and the Hewes monument, a marker erected by Congressional appropriation to Joseph Hewes, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary cannons purchased in France for the Continental Army are mounted on the sea wall at the foot of the green. Iredell House (1790) was the home of Judge James Iredell, outstanding jurist and Revolutionary political leader.

Near Edenton is a shad hatchery of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, on the site of an old plantation.

Accommodations: Edenton - hotel, inns, tourist homes.

Fishing and Hunting: Edenton Bay, Albemarle Sound, Chowan and Yeopim rivers; Pembroke, Bethel creeks - bass, perch, bream, jack. Dillards and Bennett's ponds - bass, perch, bream. Boats at Edenton.

Good quail, some wild turkey, deer and bear hunting. Squirrels, fair waterfowl.

Information: Chowan County Chamber of Commerce, Edenton.

Newspapers: Chowan Herald (weekly), Edenton. Circ., 2,200.



Albemarle Sound

NOTES

CLAY

A southwestern county, adjoining Georgia, Clay is very mountainous, with small valleys, preponderantly agricultural with a subsistence type of farming. The rugged terrain varies from 1,500 feet to over 5,000 feet in elevation. Conforming to the pattern of the region in which it is located, the population is 98.7% native white and 84.5% rural farm. There are no urban centers, and no outstanding industrial developments. Aside from farming, lumbering is the chief occupation. Both farm tenancy and rate of farm mortgages are low, and 77% of the farm income is represented in products used directly by the farmer. There is plenty of elbow room - density of population is only 29.2 per square mile. The largest community is Shooting Creek (500), with Hayesville, county seat, next (336).

From the east, Clay is entered by passing over a number of ridges, mostly well forested. A considerable portion of the area (50,000 acres) is in national forest land (Nantahala). Of the 140,160 acres, 112,100 are in forest. The sawmills in 1942 cut 8,175,000 board feet of lumber, much of it from federal lands.

The mineral resources are numerous but have had little exploitation. They include a low grade copper ore, corundum, garnet, manganiferous slates, marble and kaolin clay.

Waters include Hiwassee River; Shooting, Fires, Brasstown, Tusquitte and other creeks. Chemical and physical qualities and potability are exceptionally good. TVA's Chatuge Dam is a reservoir for storing water for later use by power-generating plants at other places. The range of down-draw severely restricts its utility for recreation, though fishing is often excellent. Nantahala Lake provides fishing, but no boats are available. Mission Dam on the Hiwassee River provides power.

Agriculturally, the county for a long time has been dominated by a "live-at-home" economy, but efforts to put it on a commercial basis are being made with tobacco, poultry and milk prominent. The average farm is 50.3 acres and the average value of farms is quite low (\$1,970). In recent years, cooperative ventures, the advent of TVA assistance, and the prospect of tourist business (some of it already realized around Hayesville) has tended to advance the economic status of the county.

Clay County created in 1861, was named for Henry Clay and the county seat for George W. Hayes, who represented the district in the legislature. The Cherokees once inhabited this territory leaving a trail of legends, one of which attributes the many bald mountain tops in this region to bolts of thunder and lightning sent by the Great Spirit to destroy a winged monster who terrorized the people.

Communities include: Hayesville, county seat (336), Shooting Creek (500), Brasstown (125), Warne (125), Ogden, Elf, Auberry, Tusquitte and Firescreek.

The Tennessee and N.C. Railroad runs a freight line into Hayesville, connecting with the Southern R.R. at Andrews. Bus service is supplied by Smoky Mountain Trailways.

CLAY
County

HAYESVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	6,405	1930	5,434	Native White (%)	98.7
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	15.5	Rural Farm (%)	84.5
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	1,241	High	217

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	140,160	Forest Area (acres)	112,100		
Growing Season (days)	177	Station	Andrews		
Rainfall (inches)	60.74	Aver. Low (Jan.)	5.76	Aver. High (July)	6.21
Snowfall (inches)	10.2	Mean Annual Temperature	57.1		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,126	Aver. Size (1945)	50.3	Aver. Value (1945)	\$1,970
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.26	Farm Operators (1945)	1,048		
Farm Tenancy (%)	33.5	Farms Mortgaged (%)	16.0	No. Hogs (1944)	2,021
All Cattle (1944)	2,950	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,565		
Value Domestic Animals	\$348,318	Value Dairy Products	\$68,081		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$41,270		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$472,760		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Livestock sold	\$238,087 P*	Elec.	20.8	Tractors	1.9
(2) Corn	277,700			Trucks	6.3
(3) Vegetables	198,955				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$1,590,606		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$410,772	Tax Rates (1946)	\$2.15 (1942)\$2.00
Income Per Family (1945)	\$808	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	249.8
Total Wages (1945)	\$130,698	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$22.44

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Lumber and timber basic products
- (2) Food and kindred products
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	3	Total Employed (1945)	112
Employed: Agriculture	1,090	Manufacturing	27
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$289.09	Value Industrial Products	**
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	2	Retail	52
		Service	12

* Poultry sold - \$111,284

** Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Fishing and boating on Chatuge and Nantahala Lakes; hiking and picnicking in Nantahala National Forest. Deep Gap Campground provides water and cooking facilities. Here is a junction with the Appalachian Trail. This area adjoins the Standing Indian State Game Refuge (33,000 acres). In Buck Creek Valley is a dude ranch.

Points of Interest: Vista of Shooting Creek, lookout on US 64 overlooking farm valleys. Chatuge and Nantahala Lakes. Numerous mountains including Standing Indian (5,500 ft.), called the "Grandstand of the Southern Appalachians", Tusquittee Bald (5,250), Signal Bald (5,030), Boteler Peak (5,020), Belas Knob (5,100).

Accommodations: Small hotels, boarding houses and auto courts at Hayesville. There are some cabins on Chatuge Lake and nearby.

Fishing and Hunting: Lakes Chatuge and Nantahala (boats at the former), several good trout streams, including Shooting Creek, Nantahala River, Fires Creek. There are a few bear and deer; some small game.

Newspapers: Clay County News (weekly), Hayesville.



NOTES

CLEVELAND

Bordering South Carolina in the Southwest Piedmont, with an average of 800 to 1,000 feet, Cleveland is almost evenly balanced between agriculture and industry, with both developed to a high degree. Of the total employed in 1940, 33.3 per cent were in manufacturing, and 36.8 per cent in agriculture.

The terrain is typically Piedmont, rolling toward the Blue Ridge, which are seen to the west, the climate mild, with abundant rainfall (54.26 inches).

Of the 298,240 acres of land in the county, 105,800 acres were forest land in 1938, well cut over. 279,000,000 board feet were estimated standing then. In 1942 fifty sawmills cut 8,495,000 feet, mostly softwoods. Much of the remaining timber is represented in farm woodlots, and farmlands occupy 85.2 per cent of the land. Principal merchantable species are oak, poplar and hickory.

Minerals, little exploited, include low grade manganese slate, chrySTALLINE, high magnesium and limestone. A few quarries have been worked, and tin ore and emeralds have been found. Mica has been mined in the past and a good grade of kaolin clay is found west of Shelby. There are also some brick clays.

Waters are First Broad and Broad rivers; Knob, Maple, Buffalo, Whiteoak, Potts, Kings, Hickory, Ward, Crooked Run and other creeks. Chemical and physical qualities of the water are excellent for industrial and domestic use. Power is plentiful through the Duke system. The county has several lithia and sulphur springs which once attracted visitors.

Cotton dominates the county, agriculturally and industrially. On the western fringe of the cotton belt, Cleveland produces more of this staple than any other county. The 11 principal crops yielded \$9,309,370 in 1945, and of this cotton accounted for \$6,651,490. Sweet potatoes, fruit, and small grains are other prominent crops. Of all the counties in the U. S., Cleveland in 1940 ranked 28th in value of farm products used by farm household, 34th in fertilizer purchased, and 56th in number of mules and horses.

The majority of those listed as operatives are employed in the 30 or more textile plants, which include cotton textiles, rayon and silk, knitting, and similar enterprises. Industries largely are concentrated at Shelby, the largest town, and at nearby Kings Mountain. Cottonseed oil, fertilizers, food products, lumber mills are among other enterprises of the county. The largest potted plant producing hothouse in the South is located at Shelby.

The county was created in 1841 and named for Col. Benjamin Cleveland, commander of the Patriots at the battle of King's Mountain. Shelby, the county seat, was named for Col. Isaac Shelby, another Revolutionary hero. The area was settled by pioneers who came from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and eastern North Carolina between 1760 and 1820. At Kings Mountain (1,040 alt.), on Oct. 7, 1780, a force of mountain volunteers under Cleveland defeated British forces encamped on top of the hill. The battle is said to have led to Cornwallis' retreat to Yorktown and to his eventual surrender there.

In 1815, Dr. William McLean, a surveyor and a survivor of the battle, with friends and relatives of those slain, met to inter the scattered bones and erect a memorial to the victory. An 86-foot granite obelisk, erected through Congressional appropriation in 1909, now marks the spot.

Shelby was the home of the late Governor O. Max Gardner and is the home of former Governor, now Senator Clyde Hoey. The town owns its own power distributing system. Nine miles away is Gardner-Webb Junior College, enrollment 400.

Communities include: Shelby, county seat (alt., 965; 14,037), Kings Mountain (alt., 995; 6,547), Lawndale (1,006), Boiling Springs (613), Grover (alt., 870; 469), Lattimore (alt., 945; 342), Casar (alt., 1,145; 310), Fallston (300), Mooresboro (alt., 970; 296), Waco (281), Earl (200), Belwood (200), Patterson Springs (108).

There is one hospital with a total of 100 beds at Shelby.

The Southern and Seaboard Airline railroads serve the county.

CLEVELAND
County

SHELBY
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	58,055	1930	51,914	Native White (%)	77.8
Urban (%)	35.5	Rural Non-Farm (%)	14.6	Rural Farm (%)	49.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	12,306		High	2,832

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	298,240	Forest Area (acres)	105,800
Growing Season (days)	Station	Shelby	
Rainfall (inches)	47.68	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.46
Snowfall (inches)	7.1	Aver. High (July)	5.48
		Mean Annual Temperature	61.4

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	5,532	Aver. Size (1945)	50.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,080
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.52	Farm Operators (1945)	5,443		
Farm Tenancy (%)	61.0	Farms Mortgaged (%)	35.9	No. Hogs (1944)	9,058
All Cattle (1944)	11,229	Milk Cattle (1944)	7,001		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,257,251	Value Dairy Products	\$485,563		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$1,006,904		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$9,309,370		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Cotton	\$6,651,490	Elec.	47.0	Tractors	9.9
(2) Corn	988,500			Trucks	8.5
(3) Hay	558,900				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$38,722,771		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,701,800	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.81 (1942) \$0.62
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,632	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45	117.7
Total Wages (1945)	\$13,149,350	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$28.54

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Textile mill products**
- (2) **Food and kindred products**
- (3) **Chemicals and allied products**

No. Employers (1945)	134	Total Employed (1945)	8,861
Employed: Agriculture	7,433	Manufacturing	6,735
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,389.18	Value Industrial Products	\$22,163,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	30	Retail	419
		Service	142

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Shelby has golf, riding, swimming. There is an annual horse show, and vacation areas of the Blue Ridges are nearby.

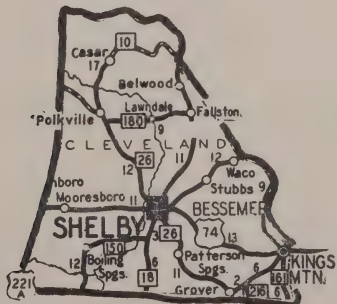
Points of Interest: King's Mountain battlefield, now a National monument, (see text). At Shelby is the Patterson Potted Plant hothouses; homes of Governors O. Max Gardner and Clyde R. Hoey, and Playwright Hatcher Hughes. The town has a library containing over 58,000 volumes. Near Shelby are the Cleveland County Fairgrounds, where one of the largest county agricultural fairs in the state is held annually. At Cleveland Springs, originally Sulphur Springs, famous as a watering place in the 1880's, is the remains of the hotel which burned in 1928.

Accommodations: There are hotels and tourist homes at Shelby and Kings Mountain.

Fishing and Hunting: Bass and perch fishing on the Broad River and tributaries. Some small game, chiefly quail.

Information: Shelby Chamber of Commerce (literature).

Newspapers: Shelby - Cleveland Times (weekly). Circ., 3,075
Star (daily). Circ., 9,100
Kings Mountain - Herald (weekly). Circ., 1,653



NOTES

COLUMBUS

In the southern coastal area, Columbus touches the South Carolina border. The acreage includes uplands and considerable swamp, and contains pocosins characteristic of the area. A large proportion of the county is in forest land, which includes pine, black and tupelo gum and cypress. Logging operations have been intense for years. A large stand of gum survives, awaiting a market. 60,000 acres of the forest land are owned by the Reigal Paper Co., which also has large holdings in adjoining Brunswick county.

The Cape Fear, Waccamaw and Lumber rivers, as well as numerous creeks, drain the county. Ground water is plentiful and is rated from good to excellent for most purposes. Lake Waccamaw is developed on the north shore as a resort. It seems to be distinct from the Bladen Lake system and probably was formed in a different manner. It is the largest natural lake between Maine and Florida.

Some sandy marl deposits containing calcium carbonate, and fire clays are found in the county.

Lumber and timber industries predominate. There are tobacco auction markets at Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Chadbourn and Tabor City, and strawberry and vegetable markets at Chadbourn and Tabor City. A plant for processing cull sweet potatoes, the first of its kind in North Carolina, is located at Tabor City. In addition, there are curing plants for "market" sweet potatoes at Tabor City, Clarendon, Chadbourn and Whiteville. At Wananish is a large plant making turpentine harvesting tools.

Tobacco is the chief money crop, but the county has witnessed a broad diversification of agriculture in the past few years. It pioneered in the cultivation of strawberries in 1895. 160 families from the northwest later settled in Columbus County and took up strawberry growing. The acreage spread until it became the principal crop of the county, with Chadbourn the largest strawberry market in the world. In one day, 180 solid carloads of the famous Klondyke strawberries were shipped out of the town, a harvest requiring 15,000 pickers. A curious circumstance, "the car panic of 1909" set the industry back. Lack of transportation during the harvest season caused heavy losses and the appearance of the strawberry weevil discouraged many growers and brought a decline in acreage. Nevertheless, the berry remains a prominent crop in the county.

Sweet potatoes and pecans, as well as other truck crops are favored by the mild climate and long growing season. The county has the largest storing and curing facilities for sweet potatoes of any county in the state.

Extensive tracts of cutover land, still untouched by a plow are available. Drainage has been undertaken in Green Swamp and other areas. Introduction of beef cattle in the forests is contemplated.

Among the counties in the United States, Columbus holds these ranks: 34th in value of farm products used by farm households; 30th in amount of fertilizer used; 85th in number of mules and mule colts on farms; 12th in sweet potato production; 23rd in strawberry acreage; and 14th in strawberry production.

The county was formed from Bladen and Brunswick in 1808, but was settled perhaps as long ago as 1734. Explorers from Barbados found the Cape Fear, Waccamaw and Saponas Indians in the county which is named for Christopher Columbus.

Towns include: Whiteville (3,011), Chadbourn (1,576), Tabor City (1,552), Fair Bluff (970), Cerro Gordo (379), Bolton (760), Lake Waccamaw (429), Delco (263), Brunswick (227), Hallaboro (200), Clarendon (150), Acme (196).

The Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line railroads serve the county.

COLUMBUS
County

WHITEVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	45,663	1930	37,720	Native White (%)	67.7
Urban (%)	6.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	22.7	Rural Farm (%)	70.7
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	10,359		High	2,129

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	600,960	Forest Area (acres)	468,800
Growing Season (days)	Station	Chadbourn	
Rainfall (inches)	48.27	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.90
Snowfall (inches)	1.6	Aver. High (July)	7.35
		Mean Annual Temperature	63.2

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	5,776	Aver. Size (1945)	48.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,781
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.29	Farm Operators (1945)	5,761		
Farm Tenancy (%)	34.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	32.9	No. Hogs (1944)	32,472
All Cattle (1944)	6,412	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,204		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,804,477	Value Dairy Products	\$81,561		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$872,699		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$15,357,710		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$11,760,400	Elec.	20.1	Tractors	5.6
(2) Corn	1,434,200			Trucks	8.2
(3) Irish & sw. potatoes	983,150				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$23,343,687		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,600,243	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.45 (1942) \$1.34
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,832	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45	115.0
Total Wages (1945)	\$2,141,823	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$23.37

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Lumber and timber basic products			
(2) Tobacco processing			
(3) Iron and steel and their products			
No. Employers (1945)	77	Total Employed (1945)	1,762
Employed: Agriculture	9,177	Manufacturing	504
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,249.59	Value Industrial Products	\$2,156,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	29	Retail	391
		Service	83

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: The waterways, particularly Lake Waccamaw, offer the best opportunities for recreation. On the northern shore of the lake is a small resort development, where boating, fishing, and swimming are enjoyed. The rivers also are suitable for boating.

Points of Interest: Lake Waccamaw, a natural lake 5 miles wide and 7 miles long, with a beautiful drive along the north shore.

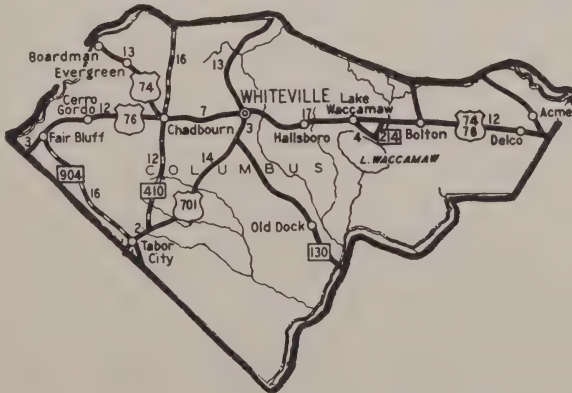
The strawberry markets at Chadbourn and Tabor City (May) are interesting to visitors, who also are welcome to the tobacco auctions in Tabor City, Whiteville, Chadbourn, and Fair Bluff (August-September).

Fishing and Hunting: The extensive forest lands afford good cover for game. Deer hunting is excellent, and there are also bear, quail and some waterfowl. Hotels at Lake Waccamaw provide fishing and hunting guides and hunting privileges on leased lands. There is year around fishing on Lake Waccamaw for bass, perch, crappie, and the Waccamaw, Cape Fear and Lumber rivers are open year around for bass, bream, redbreast. Boats available at Lake Waccamaw.

Accommodations: There are four small resort hotels at Lake Waccamaw, and a number of furnished cottages. Commercial hotels, tourist homes, boarding houses at Fair Bluff, Whiteville, Tabor City and Chadbourn.

Information: Jones Hotel, Waccamaw Hotel, Goldston Hotel, all at Lake Waccamaw. Whiteville Merchants Association (literature). Oscar High, Whiteville (for cottages).

Newspapers: Columbus County News (weekly), Chadbourn. Circ., 551
Tabor City Tribune (weekly). Circ., 1,000
News Reporter (semi-weekly), Whiteville. Circ., 5,094



NOTES

CRAVEN

Largely agricultural, Craven County is located in the central Coastal region, with a low, sometimes swampy topography. The climate is mild with little snow or ice. New Bern, county seat, and one of the oldest towns in the state, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Trent and Neuse Rivers, and serves as a center for the agricultural, lumbering and fishing interests of the region.

Forests comprise 328,100 of the 464,000 acres of total land area. Chief merchantable species are loblolly pine, longleaf pine, gum, ash, and poplar. Lumbering ranks high industrially, and sawmills cut approximately 30 million board feet of lumber annually.

Part of the Croatan National Forest, an area of cutover timber acquired to demonstrate forest conservation, is bounded by five shallow lakes. Some scientists believe these lakes were formed by meteorites, others by low spots in the ocean floor or from wind action when the area rose above the sea. Lakes Pocosin, a 40,000-acre section of swampland extending from the lakes, forms an almost inaccessible retreat for alligator, deer, bear and wildcat.

Good marl deposits occur southeast of New Bern and two brickyards at New Bern use local clays.

Waters include the Neuse and Trent Rivers; Upper Broad, Swift, Masleys, Core, Batchelder, Palmetto Swamp and other creeks; Long, Great and Ellis Lakes. The Neuse River, navigable to Kinston, is similar to Piedmont streams in chemical and physical qualities. Underground supplies are of fair physical and chemical quality. The Tidewater Power Company services part of the county; New Bern owns its own power plant.

Tobacco is the county's leading crop, and Craven ranked 34th in U.S. counties in 1940. Other crops are cotton, corn and hay, in addition to truck crops. In 1944, farmers (38% of population) reported 14,691 hogs, an important agricultural factor.

Cherry Point, largest U. S. Marine Corps Air Station in the world, is situated 19 miles southeast of New Bern on the Neuse River, and the city draws much of its trade from this source.

New Bern is the marketing center for fishermen from a large surrounding area (300,000 pounds finned fish, \$45,000, 1947). Among other industries are fertilizer plants, a chemical plant which has developed an inexpensive method of manufacturing manganese sulphate and copper naphthanate; tobacco stemming and redrying, planing, plywood, and veneer, brick and iron, ceramic, boatwork, and crate factory plants.

Named for William, Earl of Craven, one of the Lords Proprietors, the county was formed in 1712, and in 1723 New Bern was incorporated and made the county seat. First settled in 1710 by German Palatines under the leadership of Swiss Baron Christopher de Graffenried, New Bern was named for the Swiss capital, Bern. For two years the settlement was under attack by the Tuscarora Indians, and in 1713, many of the colonists returned to Europe. The settlement, under the leadership of Col. Thomas Pollock, made a new start, and sessions of the Colonial Assembly met here from 1745 to 1761. Col. John Harvey was elected moderator of the first Provincial Congress which met here in 1774 and appointed Richard Caswell, Joseph Hewes and William Hooper as delegates to the Continental Congress. The next year the assembly was dissolved by royal Governor Josiah Martin, and royal rule was ended in North Carolina. Shipbuilding and the production of timber, iron and rope became important industries following the Revolution. Leaf tobacco, molasses, lumber and naval stores were traded with New England, and New Bernians led a gay social life.

Communities include: New Bern (alt. 15; pop. 11,815), Vanceboro (826), Dover (alt. 65; 623), Bridgeton (616), James City (600), Fort Barnwell (325), Cove (321), Clarks (210), Havelock (100).

St. Luke's is a 94-bed hospital, and Good Shepherd (for Negroes) has 65 beds. Both are in New Bern. The County Hospital Home has 36 beds.

The Atlantic Coastline, Norfolk-Southern, and Atlantic and East Carolina Railroads serve New Bern, which is also on the north-south air route.

POPULATION

Population 1940	31,298	1930	30,665	Native White (%)	54.7
Urban (%)	37.7	Rural Non-Farm (%)	23.2	Rural Farm (%)	39.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	6,733	High	1,421	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	464,000	Forest Area (acres)	328,100		
Growing Season (days)	227	Station	New Bern		
Rainfall (inches)	56.15	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.95	Aver. High (July)	7.95
Snowfall (inches)	3.5	Mean Annual Temperature	62.4		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,267	Aver. Size (1945)	59.4	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,824		
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.23	Farm Operators (1945)		2,266			
Farm Tenancy (%)	47.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	27.6	No. Hogs (1944)	14,691		
All Cattle (1944)	3,856	Milk Cattle (1944)		1,769			
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,261,807	Value Dairy Products		\$159,479			
Value Farm Implements and Machinery				\$354,204			
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)				\$7,027,720			
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:					
(1) Tobacco	\$5,372,300	Elec.	37.2	Tractors	9.9	Trucks	12.8
(2) Corn	948,600						
(3) Hay	264,060						

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$17,533,771		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$5,040,468	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.85 (1942) \$1.85
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,666	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	\$74.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$6,208,277	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$32.47

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Transportation equipment
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Food and kindred products

(5) Food and kindred products					
No. Employers (1945)	138	Total Employed (1945)	3,677		
Employed: Agriculture	3,710	Manufacturing	676		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,231.31	Value Industrial Products	\$3,357,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	34	Retail	411	Service	118

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: New Bern offers riding, swimming, boating (charter boats and skiffs), golf, tennis, softball. There is a large community building with supervised sports. In addition to two service clubs, the town has a country club and the Trent Fines Club on the Trent River where boating, badminton, skeets and other sports are available. The Eastern Carolina Yacht Club Regatta and outboard motor races are held in the summer and beagle trials in the late fall. Just 24 miles from the Inland Waterway, New Bern has boating facilities including repair yards, servicing and storage. Picnic areas are maintained in Croatan National Forest.

Points of Interest: Guides are available for historical tours of New Bern's many old and historic homes and buildings, 130 of which are over a century old. At Union Point in New Bern the public park surrounding the Woman's Clubhouse was once the site of an Indian village. The New Bern Academy the first incorporated school in the state was opened in 1764, burned in 1795 and rebuilt in 1806. The Masonic Temple Theatre is the oldest in continuous service in the country. The west wing of Tryon's Palace is all that remains of the structure which was at one time regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings in British America. There is a move to restore this building. Some of the many old and beautiful homes in New Bern include: The Jarvis-Hand House (1803), used by Federal Troops as a hospital during the Civil War; Louisiana House believed to have been built in 1776; John Wright Stanly House, now a public library, which was built before 1790; Slover-Guion House (1835), used as headquarters by General Burnside in 1862; and the Smallwood-Ward House, built between 1812 and 1816.

At Vanceboro, the Craven County Farm Life School is the education center of the section.

Fort Barnwell, 2 miles from the town, was named for Colonel John Barnwell, South Carolinian who was appointed in 1711 to avenge the Tuscarora massacre.

Remains of Fort Amory near James City. The fort was erected by Federal Troops in 1862 as part of a mile-long defense works between the Trent and the Neuse Rivers. Also near James City are the tombs of Richard Dobbs Spaight, senior and junior. The former was the first native-born governor of the state, and the latter, the last governor elected by the general assembly.

Accommodations: Hotels, tourist homes, inns at New Bern.

Fishing and Hunting: Trent River - bass, striped bass, jacks. Tributaries of the Neuse below New Bern - crappie, sunfish, white perch, bass. Catfish, Great, and other lakes - good bass, perch, crappie.

There is good quail, wild turkey and deer hunting in the county. Some bear, alligator and waterfowl. Permits for hunting in Croatan National Forest may be obtained from forest officials in New Bern.



Information: Chamber of Commerce, New Bern (literature).

Newspapers: Sun-Journal (daily), New Bern. Circ. 7,795.

CUMBERLAND

A southern Coastal Plains county in the Sandhills, Cumberland's economy in the last few years has been largely influenced by the presence in the county of Fort Bragg, largest artillery post in the world. Situated near Fayetteville, the military installation for years has been a potent factor in the community.

Cumberland's terrain is typical of the Sandhills and upper Coastal Plains with both uplands and swamps. The weather is mild with an average of only inches of snow per year, a precipitation below the state average and a growing season running (average) from April 16 to Oct. 18.

Of its 423,040 acres, 284,000 were classed as forest lands in 1938, and 39 sawmills in 1942 cut 22,514,000 feet of timber, almost all of it softwoods. Pine dominates the present stand but there are some sweet gum, black gum, cypress and other species. Brick and tile clays are found in the vicinity of Fayetteville and Slocumb. There is sand and gravel in the northern portion.

Waters include the Cape Fear, South and Little Rivers; Harrison's, Beaver, Cross, Bones, Little Rockfish, Rockfish and other creeks. Chemical qualities of the surface supplies are considered good; physical qualities good except for high turbidities in the larger streams. The Cape Fear is navigable from the ocean via an 8-foot channel maintained by 3 locks to Fayetteville, the state's furthest inland port. Carolina Power serves the county.

For many years cotton dominated the agriculture of the county, but it now ranks a poor second to tobacco with the recent establishment at Fayetteville of a tobacco market. There is some cultivation of fruits and vegetables.

Industrial diversification is wide, a considerable part of it reflecting service enterprises. Largest employers are the textile mills, followed by lumber and timber basic products. Other industries include furniture, food, cottonseed processing, fertilizer, brick, concrete and stone companies, and others.

Fort Bragg, sprawling across 130,000 acres of the county, mushroomed into a tremendous enterprise with the acceleration of the national defense program, and hundreds of thousands of men were trained there in the past few years. The creation of a huge city in the middle of a largely rural county led to rapid development of such facilities as transportation, amusements, recreation, housing, and catering to men off duty, these developments spilling out into rural areas and even into adjoining counties. 25.8%, as compared to the state average of 4.5%, of employed labor is in service employment (12% in manufacturing; 21.2% in agriculture).

The State Normal School for Negroes at Fayetteville (1877), is the oldest normal school in the state. The plant includes 12 buildings and a library of 30,000 volumes. More than 500 students are enrolled.

Cumberland was created in 1753, named for William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, third son of George II, who commanded troops at the battle of Culloden. Fayetteville, the county seat originally was known as Campbelltown, but the name was changed to honor Lafayette in 1783. The area was first settled in 1739 by Scots led by Colonel McAllister. They were joined by expatriated Scots who had survived the battle of Culloden. The settlers were largely Tory, and they found a leader in Flora MacDonald and her husband, Alan, who arrived in 1774. The pair led the Tories in the battle of Moore's Creek (see Pender Co.)

Fayetteville was the state capital from 1789 to 1793. The state's furthest inland port, it grew in commercial importance because of commerce borne 125 miles up the Cape Fear from Wilmington, and as a result of its strategic position was well-served by early roads, including the famous plank road to Bethabara (129 miles) in Forsyth County. The road, built of pine lumber 3 inches thick, opened up the backlands to trade and made Fayetteville the largest and busiest city in the state at that time. Sherman burned it 26 years later.

Communities include: Fayetteville (alt. 100; pop. 17,428), Victory (2,000), Hope Mills (alt. 120; 900), Wade (alt. 145; 380), Stedman (alt. 136; 356), Liden (224), Falcon (206), Godwin (125).

There are three hospitals with a total of 227 beds in the county.

The A.C.L., Aberdeen & Rockfish, and Norfolk-Southern RRs serve the county.

CUMBERLAND
County

FAYETTEVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	59,320	1930	45,219	Native White (%)	65.2
Urban (%)	29.4	Rural Non-Farm (%)	37.0	Rural Farm (%)	33.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	11,934		High	2,555

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	423,040	Forest Area (acres)	284,400		
Growing Season (days)	222	Station	Fayetteville		
Rainfall (inches)	47.15	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.20	Aver. High (July)	5.94
Snowfall (inches)	5.1	Mean Annual Temperature	63.2		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,549	Aver. Size (1945)	69.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,571
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.05	Farm Operators (1945)	3,314		
Farm Tenancy (%)	48.6	Farms Mortgaged (%)	29.8	No. Hogs (1944)	4,808
All Cattle (1944)	3,330	Milk Cattle (1944)	2,010		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,742,713	Value Dairy Products	\$185,132		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$561,243		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$6,678,400		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$3,686,100	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	1,138,700	29.4	9.0	10.5	
(3) Cotton	821,030				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$34,182,878*		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$3,529,677	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.12* (1942) \$1.45
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,632	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	81.7
Total Wages (1945)	\$9,950,880	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$27.22

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Food and kindred products

(5) Food and kindred products			
No. Employers (1945)	261	Total Employed (1945)	7,029
Employed: Agriculture	4,728	Manufacturing	2,681
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,384.74	Value Industrial Products	\$6,685,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	49	Retail	467
		Service	154

* 1945 figures.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: At Fayetteville, there is golf, swimming, tennis, horses and conventional amusements. Two country clubs.

Points of Interest: The market house (open), built in 1838, once served as a public market and later as town hall. It now houses a public library and relics of the Civil War. Sanford House, once the home of Elliott Daingerfield, painter. Lafayette was entertained here. The First Presbyterian Church (1816), which burned in 1831 and was rebuilt in 1832, is a beautiful building designed by Christopher Wren. The MacKeithan House (1778), served as a tavern in ante bellum days. McNeill's Mill, in continuous operation for 100 years. Veterans Hospital. Many others.

Fort Bragg is 10 miles from Fayetteville. State Fish Hatchery and Game Farm on Lake Rim.

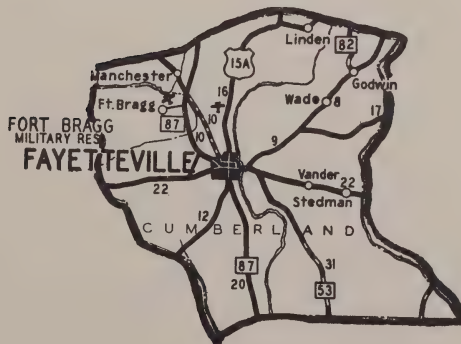
Accommodations: There are numerous hotels, tourist homes, motor courts at Fayetteville.

Fishing and Hunting: There is bass, bream and robin fishing in Rockfish and Sunset Creeks. Deer are fairly numerous, because of their protection in the military reservation. Some quail and small game.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Fayetteville (literature).

Newspapers: Fayetteville - Observer (daily). Circ. 11,899.

People's Advocate (weekly). Circ. 304.



CURRITUCK

A northeastern county, bounded by Virginia and the Atlantic Ocean, Currituck has only a few of the dominating characteristics of the plains section. While some cotton is raised, the crop is subordinated to potatoes, soybeans, watermelons and livestock. The average farm is of large size (119 acres) and is valued at \$4,110. The ocean, sounds, and rivers distinctively favor the section, and both commercial and sport fishing are important in the county's economic life.

Currituck is low, sandy, fertile, and swampy in some places. Of the total area of 174,720 acres, only 84,800 are still classified as forest land, and this is much cut over. In 1942, 10 sawmills cut 3,105,000 feet of lumber, almost all soft woods.

The Dismal Swamp touches the northern portion of the county. The soil here is largely peat and it once supported a heavy growth of white cedar which has been lumbered off. Oak at one time was abundant, but this too has almost disappeared. Chief merchantable species are loblolly pine and gum.

The waters around Currituck make a long peninsula of the county. These include the Atlantic Ocean, Currituck and Albemarle Sounds, North, Northwest rivers and the Inland Waterway. Shallow wells furnish fairly soft potable water and are mostly used for domestic purposes. Deep wells are in use in some places. Virginia Electric Power serves the county.

Currituck Sound is fresh, protected from the ocean only by narrow Currituck Banks, and is famous both for waterfowl and sport fish as well as several species of commercial fish. The sparsely-settled Bank is easily accessible by chartered boats from the mainland. At Corolla is the Currituck Lighthouse, 163 feet high with a 160,000 candlepower light, erected in 1875. The sand bank has an ocean front of about 25 miles, now completely undeveloped.

The county is preponderantly rural (there are no incorporated or urban centers), and only three industries (all small) are listed by the Labor Department. The population (only 21 to the square mile) in 1940 was nearly 70 per cent in agriculture.

Irish and sweet potatoes accounted for the bulk of the county's farm income in 1945, but peanuts, watermelons, snap beans, soybeans (for beans), livestock, and corn, are all successfully raised. At one time mint was grown by a colony of Mennonites. Thousands of watermelons are hauled to Coinjock each summer for shipment by boat up the Waterway to northern markets. Of all the counties in the U.S., Currituck in 1940 was 38th in sweet potato production, and 64th in production of watermelons. The county has a mild climate, and the lower end, insulated by water, is particularly fitted for early commercial truck production.

Currituck Sound has the reputation of being the best duck-hunting grounds on the Atlantic flyway, and scores of families obtain their livelihood from catering to hunters in the winter, fishermen in summer. While accommodations for the most part are simple, they are numerous and widespread, and there is scarcely a hamlet without a number of persons in the business of guiding, boating, feeding or bedding visitors. Fresh water bass and striped bass are particularly numerous and attractive to anglers. The county also has good deer and bear hunting, as well as small game.

Currituck is an old county, established in 1672 and named for a small band of Indians (Carotank- wild geese) once inhabiting the region apparently under the Weaponsick, visited by Ralph Lane, Raleigh's early explorer. In 1720, Timothy Hanson brought to the county seeds of grass (*Phleum Prarense*) which he developed into fodder grass still called by his name.

The Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, a link in the Intracoastal Waterway, traverses the county. The Norfolk-Southern R. R. serves the county.

Communities include: Currituck, county seat (50), Jarvisburg (550), Harbinger (525), Moyock (alt., 10; 500), Barco (400), Poplar Branch (325), Aydlett (310), Grandy (300), Shawboro (alt., 15; 300), Mamie (285), Knotts Island (279), Gregory (alt., 10; 250), Coinjock (216), Seagull, Woodleigh, Corolla, and Spot.

CURRITUCK
County

CURRITUCK
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	6,709	1930	6,710	Native White (%)	65.0
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	40.0	Rural Farm (%)	60.0
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	1,064	High	252

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	174,720	Forest Area (acres)	84,800
Growing Season (days)		Station	Wash Woods
Rainfall (inches)	42.48	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.10
Snowfall (inches)		Mean Annual Temperature	Aver. High (July) 5.22

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	687	Aver. Size (1945)	108.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,116
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.36	Farm Operators (1945)	679		
Farm Tenancy (%)	33.9	Farms Mortgaged (%)	25.9	No. Hogs (1944)	7,779
All Cattle (1944)	2,661	Milk Cattle (1944)	536		
Value Domestic Animals	\$593,995	Value Dairy Products	\$6,721		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$174,382		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,893,270		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Irish & sw. potatoes	\$949,270	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Corn	399,600	36.7		22.4	16.9
(3) Soybeans	360,300				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$4,820,394		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$133,284	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.35 (1942) \$1.10
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,224	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	138.6
Total Wages (1945)	\$112,870	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$21.28

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944)

- (1) Lumber and timber basic products
- (2)
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	7	Total Employed (1945)	102
Employed: Agriculture	1,355	Manufacturing	42
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$606.00	Value Industrial Products	*
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	8	Retail	83
		Service	29

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: There are no urban centers and no organized recreation facilities except hunting and fishing. The beach opposite the mainland (across Currituck Sound) affords swimming, but there are no developed resorts. Boats and guides are available.

Points of Interest: Currituck Lighthouse at Corolla. Shawboro - Twin House, consists of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ story gabled houses built one behind the other about 10 feet apart and connected by a 1-story gabled structure. It is said the second portion was added due to a quarrel between husband and wife.

Pudding Ridge, near Moyock on the edge of the Dismal Swamp, until 1935 was the site of an Amish-Mennonite colony. The Mennonites came here in 1907 from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Church rules forbid members to serve on a jury, bring a lawsuit, hold public office, swear oaths, attend theaters or use tobacco or liquor.

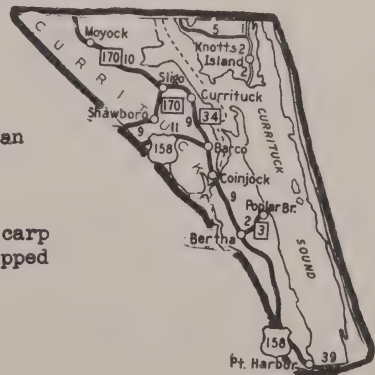
Currituck Courthouse (1876), serves as the governmental center since there are no incorporated towns and local affairs are administered by the county.

At Jarvisburg is the birthplace of Thomas Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina (1879-84).

At Point Harbor is the Wright Memorial Bridge, marking the confluence of four sounds - Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan, Roanoke - and entering Dare County, marked by an iron archway over the bridge.

Accommodations: No hotels, but numerous tourist homes and boarding houses throughout the county. Many guides bed and board their clients.

Fishing and Hunting: Excellent black bass and striped bass fishing in sound waters, North and Northwest rivers, and Tulls Bay. Best in April, May and September but open year around. There is also perch, bream, pickerel, crappie, robin. Guides and boats are found at most landings. Some bear and deer and small game, and excellent waterfowl hunting. There are perhaps more licensed hunting guides in Currituck than in any other county.



NOTE: An interesting industry is carp fishing. The carp are kept in pools and shipped alive in tank cars.

NOTES

DARE

Because of its unique history, economy, and geographical setting, Dare is one of the most interesting of North Carolina's counties. It is over 50% water; its mainland portion is largely a wilderness of low, poorly drained lands. Most of its inhabitants live either on Roanoke Island, or on the sandy Outer Banks stretching from Duck to Cape Hatteras.

The county is almost devoid of both manufacturing or agriculture. A small shipyard operated during the war, but there are only two industries now reported as employing as many as 7 persons. Wine quality grapes, figs, and cranberries grow well in the sandy or waterlogged soil; otherwise, Dare ranks last in N.C. counties in agricultural value, chiefly corn, livestock and dairy products.

Fishing, coastguarding (and other government service), catering to tourists and sportsmen, and retail and service trades occupy most of the employed persons. Commercial fishing yields large hauls of croaker, trout, mullet, blues, mackerel, spots and shellfish. Because of its variety of waters (ocean, salt and fresh sounds, rivers), Dare has recorded the greatest variety of fish of any county in the United States.

Of substantial and growing importance is the tourist industry, largely concentrated on Nags Head and other beaches north of Roanoke Island, now almost 20 miles of cottages and medium-sized hotels. Since 1937, the annual summer production of Paul Green's outdoor drama LOST COLONY, on Roanoke Island, has contributed to the expansion of tourist business both on the beaches and on the island. Sportsmen in increasing number come for hunting and fishing, and deep sea fishing out of Hatteras to the south attracts many. The Gulf Stream is closer to Hatteras than to any other point in North Carolina (14 miles), making Dare's climate quite varied, due to its exposed location, on the whole pleasantly mild.

Population statistics emphasize the peculiarity of the county. 91.1% of the population is native white, which is more reminiscent of a mountain county than of a coastal one, and 96.2% are rural non-farm, a situation unique in this state. 15.2% are "other service workers" and 32% "other laborers", reflecting the non-industrial and non-agricultural pursuits.

Of the 248,320 acres, 166,300 in 1938 were classed as forest lands, practically all of it in commercial forests, and mostly on the mainland. 215,-500,000 board feet are estimated standing, mostly gum, loblolly and pocomsin pine, cedar, cypress. Timber on the Banks has disappeared, except for some pine wood around Buxton.

Waters of the county include Pamlico, Croatan, Roanoke, Albemarle Sounds, and Alligator River, as well as numerous creeks on the mainland. The waters generally are unsatisfactory for domestic or industrial use. Cisterns, deep wells are scattered over the county. Power is by privately-owned Virginia Power lines.

Dare was created in 1870 and named for Virginia Dare, first child born of English parents in the New World (1587). Three expeditions sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, the first in 1584, explored the N.C. coast, and a settlement was attempted on Roanoke Island. The little colony disappeared mysteriously while its governor, John White, was detained in England. Fort Raleigh, site of which has been authenticated, has been partially restored with blockhouses, cabins and a museum. Beyond at Wier Point, Reginald A. Fessenden conducted early experiments in wireless transmission.

In 1903, the Wright Brothers made the first flight in a powered airplane at Kill Devil Hill. The Hill now is a National Monument, with a 90-ft. commemorative pylon. In peacetime and before the perfection of modern navigation aids Dare's coast guard (or life-saving) stations were the most active in this country. In both World Wars, submarines made the Dare coast their favorite hunting ground.

Communities include: Manteo, county seat (571), Wanchese (1,000), Hatteras (alt. 10; 600), Buxton (500), Avon (500), East Lake (300), Stumpy Point (300), Kitty Hawk (alt. 8; 300), Manns Harbor (280), Rodanthe (190), Frisco (115), Duck (130), Collington (150), Nags Head (100), Mashoes (105), Salvo and Waves.

DARE
County

MANTEO
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	6,041	1930	5,202	Native White (%)	91.9
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	96.2	Rural Farm (%)	3.8
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	903	High	247

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	248,320	Forest Area (acres)	166,300
Growing Season (days)	289	Station	Hatteras
Rainfall (inches)	48.59	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.54
Snowfall (inches)	1.2	Mean Annual Temperature	60.4
		Aver. High (July)	5.40

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	49	Aver. Size (1945)	34.0	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,280
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.56	Farm Operators (1945)	49		
Farm Tenancy (%)	9.1	Farms Mortgaged (%)	12.5	No. Hogs (1944)	272
All Cattle (1944)	156	Milk Cattle (1944)	29		
Value Domestic Animals	\$17,410	Value Dairy Products	\$3,000		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$6,664		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$10,860		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Fruits	\$11,860	(grapes) Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Livestock sold	8,190	(DCP)	57.1		26.5
(3) Corn	6,200				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$3,365,866		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$415,003	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.75 (1942) \$1.90
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,198	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	161.0
Total Wages (1945)	\$205,260	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$37.95

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Transportation equipment (boats)
- (2) Food and kindred products
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	7	Total Employed (1945)	104
Employed: Agriculture	438	Manufacturing	22
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,241.66	Value Industrial Products	\$40,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	18	Retail	133
		Service	18

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Dare's setting makes it adaptable to marine sports. Surf bathing all along the beaches, especially at Nags Head; swimming also in Croatan Sound near Manteo. Boating, deep-sea and other fishing at numerous points. Boats, guides plentiful. THE LOST COLONY performances July 1 through Labor Day on Roanoke Island.

Points of Interest: Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, open year around. Theatre here presents THE LOST COLONY each summer (see above). Mother Vineyard Grapevine--hugh vine reputedly planted by Raleigh's colonists. Kill Devil Hill, site of first flight, now a national monument. Collington Island, fishermen's village. Bodie Island Lighthouse, south of Roanoke Island; Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, tallest (195 feet) brick light in America, built in 1870; Diamond Shoals Lightship, 12 miles off Cape Hatteras. Remains of numerous wrecks along the Outer Banks, and coast guard stations.

Accommodations: Numerous hotels (mostly summer), guest cottages, motor courts, etc., at Nags Head, Manteo, Hatteras. Boarding house and cottages (state park) at Buxton. Some accommodations also at Mann's Harbor, East Lake, Stumpy Point on mainland.

Charter plane service at Manteo to all points.

Hunting and Fishing: Excellent channel bass fishing at Oregon Inlet, best in April, May, June, sometimes in fall. Also good at Hatteras, where there is in addition good Gulf Stream fishing. Boats and guides plentiful at Manteo, Wanchese, Hatteras. Also fresh water ponds, Alligator River, East and South Lakes--bass, perch, etc.

Good bear and deer hunting on mainland, as well as squirrel and other small game. Waterfowl hunting excellent all along coast. Guides available at most communities.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Manteo (literature).

Newspapers: Coastland Times (weekly), Manteo. Circ. 2,000.

NOTE: Old Christmas is celebrated January 5th at Rodanthe.



NOTES

DAVIDSON

A central Piedmont county, Davidson prospers both in agriculture and manufacturing. The topography is rolling, soil fertile, the climate mild, with a growing season of 200 days. Two thriving small cities--Lexington and Thomasville--contain most of the industry, the former devoted to textiles and furniture, the latter mostly to furniture.

The predominantly white population (88.9%) is composed of 40.5% urban, 24.7% rural non-farm and 34.8% rural farm. Of the total employed workers in the county, 35% are operatives in the industrial plants while 18.8% are engaged in agriculture.

The county in 1938 had an estimated stand of 306,400,000 board feet of timber, and in 1942, 122 sawmills cut 20,848,000 feet. Merchantable species are shortleaf pine, oak, hickory and poplar. Much of the forest is second growth pine on abandoned farm land; low mountains in southern area are heavily timbered.

South of Lexington are some outcrops of granite, and on the Mocksville road west of Lexington are deposits of a light gray biotite granite. Brick clay and shale are also present.

Waters include the Yadkin River and Cabin, Lick, Flat Swamp, Abbott's, Rich, Swearing, Muddy, Reedy and other creeks; and High Rock Lake. Surface supplies of water are abundant and generally excellent, although moderately high turbidities prevail in larger streams. The High Rock Power development (Duke) on the Yadkin is one of a series of hydro-electric projects on the Yadkin which have contributed to industrial growth of the area.

Formerly the leading wheat producer in North Carolina, Davidson's agriculture is of such diversified nature that the county continues its reputation as a model Piedmont agricultural area, although in cash values in 1945 tobacco was responsible for almost half of the farm income. It is still a heavy producer of wheat, oats, corn--and in 1947 dairy products comprised 10.5% of its income.

Industrial activity is largely concentrated in Lexington and Thomasville, both of which contain large employing plants; Denton, in the south, for years a strong trading center, recently has experienced rapid industrial growth. Thomasville is said to be the largest chair manufacturing center in the Nation, and in and near Lexington are large textile plants. Other industries include timber basic products, grain mills, stone and glass and similar other miscellaneous manufactures. Lexington is headquarters for a large dairy products concern.

Davidson has a relatively small Negro population (11%) and its people are fairly well divided between agricultural and industrial employment. The average farm is worth \$4,302, and the rural population has many advantages. 82.2% of the farms have electricity, and 80% automobiles, both high figures for the Nation and the state. Property (for taxation) was listed at \$47,488,-052, and the tax rate was 79¢ in 1947, based on a valuation of between 65 and 70%.

The first courthouse was built in 1824 at Lexington which was settled in 1775 and named for the Revolutionary battle in Massachusetts.

Communities include: Lexington, county seat (alt. 810; pop. 10,550), Thomasville (alt. 850; 11,041), Cedar Lodge (750), Denton (677), Southmont (500), Linwood (alt. 655; 300), Welcome (200), Yadkin (150), High Rock (100). Erlanger, a mill village, was consolidated with Lexington in 1941; combined population estimated, 15,000.

There is a general hospital at Lexington and one at Thomasville.

The Southern; Winston-Salem Southbound; High Point, Thomasville & Denton railroads serve the county.

DAVIDSON
County

LEXINGTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	53,377	1930	47,865	Native White (%)	88.9
Urban (%)	40.5	Rural Non-Farm (%)	24.7	Rural Farm (%)	34.8
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	9,870		High	2,834

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	350,720	Forest Area (acres)	168,400		
Growing Season (days)	200	Station	Salisbury		
Rainfall (inches)	48.87	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.09	Aver. High (July)	5.30
Snowfall (inches)	6.9	Mean Annual Temperature	60.5		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,557	Aver. Size (1945)	73.0	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,302
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.21	Farm Operators (1945)	3,507		
Farm Tenancy (%)	20.6	Farms Mortgaged (%)	22.1	No. Hogs (1944)	7,910
All Cattle (1944)	10,073	Milk Cattle (1944)	6,281		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,731,712	Value Dairy Products	\$521,291		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$785,620		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$5,380,880		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$2,525,600	Elec.	82.2	Tractors	25.6
(2) Corn	799,100			Trucks	18.5
(3) Hay	753,100				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$42,908,405		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$3,533,075	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.79 (1942) \$0.79
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,700	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	113.9
Total Wages (1945)	\$15,618,530	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$26.40

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Textile mill products			
(2) Furniture and finished lumber products			
(3) Lumber and timber basic products			
No. Employers (1945)	145	Total Employed (1945)	11,379
Employed: Agriculture	3,612	Manufacturing	9,030
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,271.90	Value Industrial Products	\$23,772,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	20	Retail	441
		Service	125

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf, swimming, tennis at Lexington. Thomasville has five playgrounds with tennis, softball fields and recreation centers. The Thomasville Shooting Club maintains a club house, kennels and a large preserve which is noted for quail hunting.

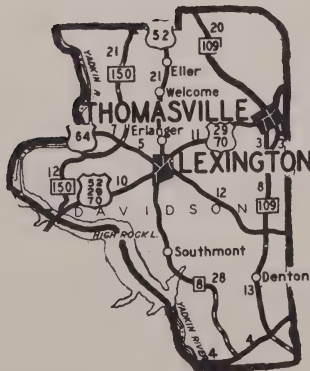
Points of Interest: Boone Memorial Park and Cave near Lexington, contains the site of a cabin built by Daniel Boone. In the restored cabin is a museum of relics. A marker is on the site of Old Trading Ford, covered by High Rock Lake. Here in Colonial times whites and Indians traded. The hydro-electric plant at High Rock Dam is one of several power developments on the Yadkin; High Rock Lake, 20,000 acres, has 220 miles of fishing, boating shoreline. A Baptist orphanage, the Mills Home, is at Thomasville. The home which has a 600-acre school farm, cares for 500 children. Junior Order American Mechanics have a regional orphanage near Lexington, a model plant caring for some 250 children.

Accommodations: Lexington - hotels, tourist homes and auto courts. Thomasville - tourist homes, boarding houses.

Fishing and Hunting: Yadkin River - bass and perch. High Rock Lake - bass, perch, crappie (boats). Some wild turkey and fair quail hunting.

Information: Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association at Lexington (literature). Chamber of Commerce, Thomasville.

Newspapers: Lexington - Dispatch (semi-weekly). Circ. 5,720
Thomasville - News & Times (semi-weekly). Circ. 1,792
Tribune (semi-weekly). Circ. 2,270



DAVIE

A small central Piedmont county, Davie has a hilly topography with plateaus and fertile river bottoms. Agriculture, textile manufactures and lumbering are the chief occupations of the population.

Tobacco, dairy products and corn are the chief cash crops and 44.2% of the employed workers are engaged in farming. The population is predominantly white (85.3%) and there are no urban centers, the majority of the population being rural farm (63.1%). Mocksville, the county seat, and Cooleemee, a textile mill town, are the largest communities.

With 168,960 acres of land area, Davie has 52,400 acres in forest, most of this in farm woodland. The principal merchantable species are shortleaf pine and oak. The original forest of oak and pine has been heavily cut over, and old field species comprise the commercial timber. In 1946, 43 sawmills cut 7,196,000 board feet of lumber.

Waters include the Yadkin and South Yadkin rivers; Dutchman, Hunting, East and West Branch Cedar, Bear and other creeks. Streams of large size offer numerous sources of supply. Quality is good except for turbidity and suspended matter in larger streams. Transmission circuits of Duke Power cross the county.

Although tobacco is the chief cash crop, dairy farming is widespread, and livestock and dairy products almost equal the cash value of tobacco. A large part of the area is under cultivation. Barley, wheat and oats are grown extensively, as well as hay and other feed crops. Corn is an important crop, and some cotton and truck crops are grown. Farming methods are progressive and in 1945, 24.7% of the farms reported tractors and 12.4% trucks (state: 9.9% and 10.6%, respectively.) There is a low tenancy rate with about 28% farmers or farm managers. In 1945 there were 1,675 farms which had an average size of 88.2 acres and an average value of \$3,985. Total value of the principal crops in the county in 1945 exceeded \$2,000,000.

Industries include textiles, lumbering, furniture manufacture and grain mills. A cotton textile mill at Cooleemee employs more than 1,000 workers, the largest single industry in the county. At Mocksville is a chair and novelty manufacturer as well as sawmills, planing and plywood mills, and two grain mills. In 1945 the average income per family was \$1,872 and average weekly wage, \$29.74.

The county was formed in 1836 and named for William Richardson Davie, founder of the University of North Carolina, and the county seat was established at Mocksville, where the first courthouse was erected in 1827. The region was settled between 1740 and 1750 by Scotch, Irish and English, and later by Germans. Cherokee raids from the west, especially during the French and Indian Wars harassed the settlers.

Daniel Boone lived in this area and is supposed to have married and settled on Sugar Tree Creek near Smith's Grove. His parents, Squire and Sara Boone, are buried near Mocksville.

Communities include: Mocksville (alt. 780; pop. 1,607), Cooleemee (1,842), Farmington (alt. 760; 300), Fork (200), Bixby (200), Advance (alt. 778; 186), Smith Grove (150).

The Southern Railroad serves the county.

DAVIE
County

MOCKSVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	14,909	1930	14,386	Native White (%)	85.3
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	36.9	Rural Farm (%)	63.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	2,468	High	633

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	168,960	Forest Area (acres)	52,400		
Growing Season (days)		Station	Mocksville		
Rainfall (inches)	46.93	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.03	Aver. High (July)	4.00
Snowfall (inches)	7.8	Mean Annual Temperature	58.9		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,675	Aver. Size (1945)	88.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,985
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.26	Farm Operators (1945)	1,647		
Farm Tenancy (%)	32.9	Farms Mortgaged (%)	30.5	No. Hogs (1944)	4,387
All Cattle (1944)	7,843	Milk Cattle (1944)	4,387		
Value Domestic Animals	\$993,203	Value Dairy Products	\$477,331		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$354,853		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$2,453,120		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$875,800	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Livestock sold	826,053 (DPC)	59.9	24.7	12.4	
(3) Corn	480,700				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$13,235,184		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$282,640	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.78 (1942) \$0.84
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,872	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	139.1
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,609,790	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$29.74

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Textile mill products					
(2) Furniture and finished lumber products					
(3) Lumber and timber basic products					
No. Employers (1945)	21	Total Employed (1945)	1,041		
Employed: Agriculture	2,103	Manufacturing	1,367		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,004.00	Value Industrial Products	*		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	3	Retail	131	Service	76

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Recreation is confined to fishing and hunting.

Points of Interest: Near Mocksville at the Joppa Graveyard are the graves of Squire and Sara Boone, parents of Daniel Boone. The original headstones are encased in a monument. In front of the courthouse is a marker to Daniel Boone. At Smith Grove is the largest oak in North Carolina, a 500-year old giant, 22 feet and 7 inches in circumference, and with a limb spread of 140 feet.

Accommodations: Hotel and Tourist homes at Mocksville.

Fishing and Hunting: Yadkin River and Hunting and other creeks - bass and perch. There is some quail, fox and wild turkey hunting.

Information: No official source.

Newspapers: Davie Record (weekly), Mocksville. Circ. 1,300
Enterprise (weekly), Mocksville. Circ. 2,109



NOTES

DUPLIN

A rich agricultural region with numerous small farms, Duplin lies in the southern Coastal section and has a low fertile topography with some swamp lands. The mean annual temperature is 61.8 degrees and the growing season long (208 days). Tobacco is the chief cash crop, but the county is an important producer of truck crops and fruits. Lumbering and pickle manufacture are the leading industries.

The population is 23.7% rural non-farm and 76.3% rural farm. Almost the entire working population is engaged in agriculture (71.9%) with a large proportion of family farm workers (13.5%). Warsaw, a truck market center, is the largest community; Faison is one of the largest cucumber markets in the world; and Wallace is the marketing center for a large strawberry-growing area, and also is a tobacco auction warehouse town.

The county has 526,080 acres of land area, 334,200 acres of which are in forest. Principal merchantable species are pine and gum. This is one of the largest lumbering counties in the state, and in 1946, 42 sawmills cut 16,425,000 board feet of lumber.

Waters include the Northeast Cape Fear River; Doctor's, Rockfish, Stewart's, Marsh, Goshen, Muddy, Burncoat and other creeks. Filtration is necessary in most instances to insure potability. Shallow wells are chiefly used in rural areas, towns have deep-well facilities. Tidewater Power transmission lines serve the county.

Although tobacco is the chief cash crop, valued at \$11,176,000 in 1945, the county is one of the most extensive truck farming areas in the state. Irish and sweet potatoes, cucumbers, string beans, peas and mixed vegetables are shipped in large quantities, in addition to strawberries, watermelons and cantaloups. In 1940 the county ranked 14th among the counties of the Nation in tobacco production, 11th in strawberry production, 24th in acres of green beans harvested for sale, and 50th in value of farm products used by farm households. Other important crops are corn, cotton, and hay. Domestic animals were valued at almost \$3,000,000 in 1945, and in 1944 the county reported 46,306 hogs, more than any other county in the state. There are 5,679 farms in the county, with an average size of 54.2 acres and an average value of \$2,703. The total value of the principal crops in 1945 was \$14,481,770.

Although the leading industry is lumbering, with two large sawmills and numerous smaller mills, most of the manufacturing rises from agriculture. At Faison, cucumbers, cauliflower, onions and sweet peppers are made into pickles. There is a cabinet making factory at Magnolia. Plants at Magnolia and Wallace manufacture wooden boxes and crates for shipping vegetables and fruits. Other industries include fruit and vegetable packing, flour and feed mills, and tobacco processing. In 1945 the average income per family was \$1,878 and average weekly wage \$23.40.

Duplin County, formed in 1749, was named for George Henry Hay, Lord Duplin. The county seat was named for the family of Col. James Kenan, who opposed enforcement of the Stamp act in 1765. The courthouse was built near Millers Bridge, then near the present Duplin-Sampson line, finally came to rest at Kenansville in 1784. The first county seat was at Duplin Courthouse, then moved near Kenansville, and finally to its present site. The first church was built by Scotch-Irish about 1736 near what is now the old Rutledge Cemetery in Kenansville.

Communities include: Kenansville (571), Warsaw (alt. 155; 1,483), Wallace (alt. 55; 1,050), Faison (alt. 160; 751), Magnolia (alt. 140; 730), Rose Hill (alt. 90; 727), Calypso (678), Beulaville (567), Chinquapin (400), Teachey (228), Bowden (alt. 1,085; 220), and Tin City (200).

The Atlantic Coast Line and Atlantic & Carolina RRs serve the county.

DUPLIN
County

KENANSVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	39,739	1930	35,103	Native White (%)	63.9
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	23.7	Rural Farm (%)	76.3
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	8,536	High	1,762

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	526,080	Forest Area (acres)	334,200		
Growing Season (days)	208	Station	Sloan		
Rainfall (inches)	50.39	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.54	Aver. High (July)	7.36
Snowfall (inches)	3.3	Mean Annual Temperature	61.8		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	5,679	Aver. Size (1945)	54.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,703
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.31	Farm Operators (1945)	5,654		
Farm Tenancy (%)	48.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	34.5	No. Hogs (1944)	46,306
All Cattle (1944)	7,336	Milk Cattle (1944)	2,996		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,956,600	Value Dairy Products	\$32,136		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$779,948		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$14,581,770		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$11,176,000	Elec.	23.9	Tractors	7.1
(2) Corn	2,081,100			Trucks	8.1
(3) Vegetables	748,090				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$18,281,853		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,947,991	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.60 (1942)\$1.55
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,878	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	127.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,188,750	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$23.40

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (2) **Food and kindred products**
- (3) **Furniture and finished lumber products**

No. Employers (1945)	48	Total Employed (1945)	977
Employed: Agriculture	8,753	Manufacturing	218
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$889.26	Value Industrial Products	\$949,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	34	Retail	391
		Service	113

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Warsaw has a recreational program and also is in the Tobacco State Baseball League. There is a public library at Faison.

Points of Interest: The Faison Home (private) was built before 1785 by Henry Faison, first settler and founder of the town. The Williams Home, near Faison was erected in 1853. The town of Turkey, a pepper market, has no city property taxes. An annual Strawberry Festival is held in July at Wallace, an Armistice Day Celebration each November 11 in Warsaw, Farmers Day in Warsaw each fall.

Accommodations: Tourist homes and boarding houses at Kenansville, Wallace and Warsaw. There are an inn and tourist homes at Rose Hill.

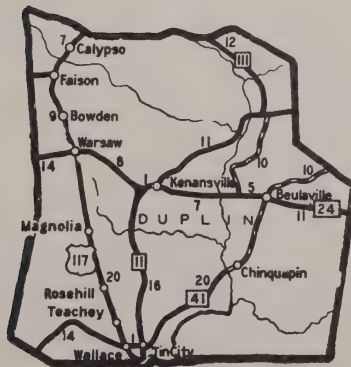
Fishing and Hunting: Northeast Cape Fear, Goshen and Rockfish creeks - LM bass, pike, perch. There is good quail hunting and some waterfowl, wild turkey, deer and bear.

Information: Chambers of Commerce at Warsaw and Wallace.

Newspapers: Duplin Times (weekly), Kenansville.

Enterprise (weekly), Wallace. Circ. 2,300

Duplin Citizen, (weekly), Warsaw. Circ. 1,800



NOTES

DURHAM

The fertile, rolling acres of Durham County (alt., 406 feet) in the north central Piedmont, fan out from the city of Durham with its fabulous tobacco empire, huge textile mills, large shopping center, and educational facilities.

Approximately 75% of the total population of the county live in and near Durham. Rural farm population is 10.9%, and rural non-farm, 14.1%, and the greater number of employed workers (32%) is engaged in industry in Durham. Clerical and sales personnel make up 14%, and farmers and farm workers only 6.8% of the total working force.

33.7% of the population is Negro. In the city of Durham, Negroes operate a college, business firms (including banks and the largest Negro insurance company in the world), schools, newspaper, library and hospital. From 2 lots in the city in 1887, their realty holdings have increased to more than 4 million dollars and their business to 7 million.

With a land area of 191,360 acres, Durham County has 124,100 acres in forests. Chief merchantable species are shortleaf and loblolly pine, oak, hickory, sweet gum and poplar. Most of the wooded areas have been closely cut over.

There are good brick and tile clays in the county (processed at Durham plants.) The county is underlaid with a belt of Triassic sandstone.

Waters include the Flat, North and South Fork and Little River, Eno and Neuse rivers; Dail, Dry, Rocky and numerous other creeks; and Michie Lake. Surface supply is generally available over the county and is of Piedmont variety. Satisfactory for industrial use, filtration is ordinarily required. Duke Power serves the county.

Tobacco is the leading cash crop, and Durham ranked 95th among U. S. counties in 1940 in tobacco acres harvested. There are 9 tobacco auction warehouses in the city, which handle 50 million pounds yearly. Farmers also grow corn and other grains, sweet potatoes, hay and some cotton.

Over 7,000 workers are employed by the tobacco industry, which includes the American Tobacco Company and Liggett & Myers. Robert F. Morris processed tobacco here as early as 1858 and Washington Duke and his sons packaged tobacco in 1880. James Duke began manufacturing cigarettes, and in 1890 the Dukes organized the American Tobacco Co., which at that time included most of the Nation's tobacco industry. The textile mills were established first to supply bags for tobacco, but textile and hosiery mills now employ over 4,000 workers. Other industries include lumbering, manufacture of furniture, boxes, chemicals, stone products and packaging machinery. Income per family in 1945 was \$5,079; average weekly wage, \$33.03; both high for the state.

Duke University, originally Trinity College, was heavily endowed in 1924 by James B. Duke. The University is noted for its schools of law, engineering, religion and medicine, and with the educational institutions at nearby Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Greensboro, Durham is the educational hub of North Carolina. The N. C. College for Negroes, co-educational, occupies 50 acres, and confers A.B., B.S. and B.S.C. degrees.

The region around Durham originally was occupied by the Occaneechee, Eno, Schococoree and Adahmsheer Indians who migrated before the first white settlers arrived in 1750. Then part of Orange County, the region was settled by English and Scotch-Irish. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to Gen. William T. Sherman at the Bennett House near Durham in 1865, terminating the Civil War.

Communities include: Durham, county seat (alt., 406; 60,195), Rougemont (550; 210), Brassfield (125), Bahama (100). Durham is the only incorporated community in the county.

Durham has 3 hospitals with more than 950 beds. Duke Hospital is well equipped for both medical care and research. In Durham is a hospital for Negroes. Camp Butner, 10 miles northeast of the city has been converted into a state mental hospital, a colony for feeble-minded, a vocational school, and in addition, produces livestock for all state institutions.

The Seaboard, Southern, Norfolk-Southern, Norfolk & Western and Durham & Southern railroads serve the county. Eastern and Capital Airlines maintain service through the Raleigh-Durham Airport.

DURHAM
County

DURHAM
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	80,244	1930	67,196	Native White (%)	63.9
Urban (%)	75.0	Rural Non-Farm (%)	14.1	Rural Farm (%)	10.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	11,900		High	3,245

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	191,360	Forest Area (acres)	124,100		
Growing Season (days)	201	Station	Durham		
Rainfall (inches)	40.97	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.33	Aver. High (July)	4.42
Snowfall (inches)	8.6	Mean Annual Temperature	58.9		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,476	Aver. Size (1945)	76.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,702
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.46	Farm Operators (1945)	1,471		
Farm Tenancy (%)	49.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	24.2	No. Hogs (1944)	4,494
All Cattle (1944)	6,332	Milk Cattle (1944)	2,472		
Value Domestic Animals	\$780,864	Value Dairy Products	\$171,955		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$322,230		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$3,156,490		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$2,282,000	Elec.	46.9	Tractors	9.6
(2) Hay	379,150			Trucks	17.0
(3) Corn	317,900				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$175,310,607		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$8,117,354	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.55 (1942) \$0.60
Income Per Family (1945)	\$5,078	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	150.5
Total Wages (1945)	\$39,298,170	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$33.03

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944)

- (1) Tobacco
- (2) Textile mill products
- (3) Ordnance and accessories

No. Employers (1945)	377	Total Employed (1945)	22,881
Employed: Agriculture	2,189	Manufacturing	10,880
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$2,587.64	Value Industrial Products	**
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	69	Retail	897
		Service	289

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Durham offers swimming, tennis, golf, riding, badminton, archery, baseball, softball. In addition to golf and country clubs, Durham has 22 parks and playground areas. Picnic areas are available. Duke University's football stadium (46,000) is the largest in the state. The city has professional baseball and many community amusements. Annual events include the Kennel Club Show in April; Flower Show in May; Carillon recitals from June through September; Horse Show, September; County Fair, September; Dahlia Show, October.

Points of Interest: Tobacco warehouses (open during season); Ephphatha Episcopal Church, one of the four churches in the U. S. built for deaf-mutes, where services are conducted in sign language. Maplewood Cemetery contains the mausoleum of the Duke family; also the grave of Gen. Julian S. Carr, tobacco magnate. Duke University has 2 campuses, covering 7,000 acres: the East campus is the woman's college which was originally the nucleus of Trinity College. Buildings on the West campus are constructed of stone from the University's quarries in a collegiate Gothic style. The chapel's 210-foot tower rises above the main quadrangle. Here, recitals are given by Anton Brees, Belgian carillonneur for the University and for the Bok Singing Tower in Florida. Adjoining the main chapel is the Duke Memorial Chapel which contains the bodies of Washington Duke and two sons. Duke Gardens contain more than 500 varieties of iris, 300 of daffodils, 100 of tulips, 500 Japanese cherry trees and thousands of other plants, shrubs and trees.

Six miles from Durham is the Duke homestead, a small house built in 1851 by Washington Duke, founder of the Duke fortune. Quail Roost Farm near Rougemont is a model 1,500-acre dairy farm stocked with purebred Guernseys. At Lake Michie, Durham reservoir, many Indian relics have been found. Nearby is the route of the Indian Trading Path. Fairintosh Plantation, near Bragg-town, built in 1802 by Duncan Cameron. Bennett Memorial, site of Gen. Johnston's surrender to Sherman.

Accommodations: Numerous hotels (800 rooms), boarding houses, tourist homes, auto courts at Durham.

Fishing and Hunting: Lake Michie - crappie, bass, bluegills, carp, catfish. Flat, Eno and Little rivers - bass, perch. Wild turkey, some quail and fox hunting.

Information: Chamber of Commerce (literature) and Merchants Association, both at Durham.

Newspapers: (Durham) Herald (daily). Circ., 28,597

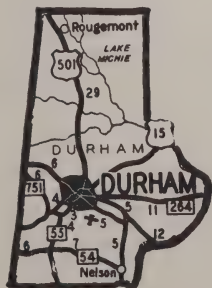
Herald Sun (Sun.). Circ., 33,703

Sun (daily). Circ., 20,604

Carolina Times (weekly-Negro). Circ., 11,100

News-Journal (weekly). Circ., 7,500

Labor Journal (weekly). Circ., 4,100



NOTES

EDGECOMBE

A rich agricultural county in the northern coastal section, Edgecombe has a level topography with both uplands and swamps. The climate is moderate with an annual mean temperature of 61.3 degrees, and the fertile soil is well-suited to the growing of tobacco as well as diverse crops.

38.9% of the population is urban, 9.1% rural non-farm and 52% rural farm, and the majority of the employed workers are engaged in agriculture (58.2%). Tarboro, the county seat and a tobacco-selling and textile-manufacturing center on the Tar River, has the Nation's only municipal milk plant. The largest community, Rocky Mount with a 1940 population of 25,568, is in both Nash and Edgecombe counties. The county line lies on the track of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad running through the main street of the town which in 1946 had the third largest bright-leaf tobacco market in the world and is an industrial and railroad center. (See Nash County).

With a total land area of 327,040 acres, Edgecombe has 136,200 acres in forests. Principal merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum and oak. Loblolly pine has replaced the original longleaf pine growth which has been cut off. Occasional cypress swamps along the streams have been lumbered. In 1946, 22 sawmills cut 10,409,000 board feet of lumber.

Waters include the Tar River; Beech, Swift, Whiteoak, Maple, Fishing, Deep, Conetoe and other creeks. There are numerous surface sources which are considered of good quality except for moderately high turbidity. A 40,000 h.p. municipal steam plant at Rocky Mount, a 2,850 h.p. municipal plant at Tarboro and a 2,050 h.p. plant of Virginia Electric at Tarboro supply ample power.

Tobacco, the principal cash crop, exceeded \$9,000,000 in value in 1945, and the county ranked 19th among the counties of the Nation in tobacco production in 1940. Also among the leading cash crops are peanuts and corn. Livestock, principally hogs and chickens are important, and farmers reported 18,826 hogs and 120,200 laying hens and pullets for 1944. All domestic animals are valued at more than \$2,000,000. A large proportion of the county is in cultivation and other crops produced include cotton, hay, soybeans and truck crops. Although there is a high proportion of farm tenancy, the county is conducting a successful educational program to alleviate this problem. Total value of principal crops in 1945 was \$14,992,300.

Rocky Mount and Tarboro are the industrial centers for the county, which has substantial textile and lumbering operations. Tarboro has several cotton textile and knitting mills which employ more than 700 persons, as well as cornmeal, feed, veneer and cottonseed manufactures. Rocky Mount is a large textile and tobacco processing center, with tobacco redrying plants and 14 tobacco auction warehouses. In 1945 industrial production in the county was valued at \$3,686,000. The income per family the same year was \$3,595 and the average weekly wage, \$26.67.

Edgecombe County was formed in 1735 and named for the Earl of Edgecombe, British trade commissioner. Tarboro, which was laid out in 1769 near the site of an earlier community established by English settlers, played host to the state legislature in its early days.

Communities include: Tarboro, county seat (alt. 70; 7,148), Rocky Mount (alt. 114; 25,568), Whitakers (alt. 120; 883), Princeville (818), Pinetops (713), Macclesfield (367), Conetoe (194), Speed (127).

There are two general hospitals with a total of 63 beds and a county tuberculosis sanatorium at Tarboro, in addition to 4 general hospitals with a total of 226 beds at Rocky Mount.

The Atlantic Coast Line and East Carolina railroads serve the county.

EDGECOMBE
County

TARBORO
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	49,162	1930	47,894	Native White (%)	45.6
Urban (%)	38.9	Rural Non-Farm (%)	9.1	Rural Farm (%)	52.0
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	7,563		High	1,188

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	327,040	Forest Area (acres)	136,200
Growing Season (days)	208	Station	Tarboro
Rainfall (inches)	47.21	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.57
Snowfall (inches)	6.4	Mean Annual Temperature	61.3
		Aver. High (July)	6.12

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,646	Aver. Size (1945)	72.3	Aver. Value (1945)	\$5,427
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.39	Farm Operators (1945)	3,615		
Farm Tenancy (%)	77.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	42.3	No. Hogs (1944)	18,826
All Cattle (1944)	6,662	Milk Cattle (1944)	2,570		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,641,097	Value Dairy Products	\$152,084		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$723,187		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$14,992,300		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$9,084,300	Elec.	48.1	Tractors	9.8
(2) Peanuts	2,433,650			Trucks	8.6
(3) Corn	1,292,600				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$29,815,227		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,652,636	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.30 (1942) \$1.20
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,595	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45	128.7
Total Wages (1945)	\$5,709,964	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$26.67

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Textile mill products			
(2) Lumber and timber basic products			
(3) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics			
No. Employers (1945)	124	Total Employed (1945)	4,118
Employed: Agriculture	7,975	Manufacturing	1,403
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,717.52	Value Industrial Products	\$3,686,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	35	Retail	442
		Service	108

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Swimming, golf, tennis at Tarboro. Parks, playgrounds, tennis, swimming, golf and riding at Rocky Mount. The annual June German is held in Rocky Mount (see Nash County), which also has the Gallopade, a May festival.

Points of Interest: Tarboro Common contains monuments to Col. Louis D. Wilson, who represented the county in the General Assembly and Henry L. Wyatt, Confederate soldier. The Bark House is the site of a fort built as protection against Indians. Calvary Episcopal Church was organized in 1741. Near Tarboro is Bracebridge Hall (private), birthplace of Elias Carr, Governor of N. C. (1893-97). Princeville is one of the few incorporated villages in the country which is operated by Negroes.

Accommodations: Hotel and tourist homes at Tarboro and Rocky Mount and boarding houses at Whitakers, Pinetops and Conetoe.

Fishing and Hunting: Tar River; Swift, Deep, Fishing and other creeks - LM bass, SM bass and perch. Noble's Mill Pond - bream, robin, bass, shad, jack. Fair quail and wild turkey and some waterfowl and deer.

Information: Tarboro Merchants Association (literature) and Chamber of Commerce; and Merchants Association, Rocky Mount (literature).

Newspapers: Tarboro - Southerner (daily). Circ. 3,875
Sunday Call (weekly)

Rocky Mount - Telegram (daily). Circ. 10,000



NOTES

FORSYTH

An upper Piedmont County, Forsyth is one of the most populous and rich in North Carolina. Although heavily industrialized it also is prosperous agriculturally. The topography is one of low foothills and fertile plateaus (about 1,000 feet); the climate is mild, with a growing season of 197 days.

Of the 271,360 acres (424 sq. mi.), only 89,400 acres remain in forests, most of this cut over farm woodlots, and chief merchantable species are short-leaf pine, oak, hickory and poplar.

The county is watered by the Yadkin River and by Muddy, Middle Fork, South Fork, Abbots, Belews, Buffalo, Salem and other creeks. Surface supplies are generally plentiful, and chemical quality for all uses is considered excellent, though moderately high turbidities prevail in the larger streams. The Duke Power Company provides power; some Winston-Salem industries generate their own power.

Density of population is 298.3 per sq. mi., nearly four times the state average, and nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants live in Winston-Salem. 32.5 per cent are Negroes. Nearly 35 per cent of the people are operatives, and 63.1 per cent are classified as urban.

The huge factories of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company employ the largest percentage of workers, but the textile industry is large and growing. Other substantial industries include lumbering, manufacturing of furniture, containers, paperboard products, iron and steel products, electrical machinery, radio and radar, and a long list of miscellaneous enterprises. Winston-Salem is one of the state's largest tobacco auction centers and its retail enterprises serve a wide territory of northwestern North Carolina.

Forsyth leads all N.C. counties in the value of its manufactured products. Income per family in 1945 was \$4,361, which is 120% of the U. S. average and 148% of the N. C. average.

Value of Forsyth farms averaged \$6,243, second highest in the state, in 1945, and 75.7% of them have electricity and 71.1%, automobiles, both firsts in the state. Tobacco is the chief crop, but dairy products represent 11.4% of the total farm income. The tax rate of 50 cents is one of the lowest in N.C.

Educational facilities include Salem College and Academy (female), oldest women's school in the South; Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College; and Winston-Salem Teacher's College (Negro, co-educational).

Moravians from Pennsylvania explored the territory in 1753 and the area was settled shortly thereafter, first at Bethabara (Oldtown), later at Salem, laid out according to careful plans. Early arrivals in the territory were artisans, badly needed in the wilderness, who formed the nucleus for the modern manufacturing community. Salem, merged in 1913 with modern Winston, still preserves much of its architectural and cultural integrity; it is grouped around beautiful Salem College and the Old Home Moravian Church, while nearby is the Moravian graveyard, scene of largely attended Sunrise Services each Easter.

Winston, the county seat, was incorporated in 1859, named for Maj. Joseph Winston, of Kings Mt. fame. A plank road was built from Salem to Fayetteville, head of navigation for the Cape Fear, and the community became widely known for its artisans and educational facilities. With the increasing popularity of cigarettes, the community leaped ahead with the rest of the burgeoning Piedmont section, and today Winston-Salem is estimated to produce one-fourth of the manufactured goods of the state (value), and is North Carolina's largest tax-paying unit.

Communities include: Winston-Salem (alt., 860; 79,815), Kernersville (alt., 1,010; 2,103), Rural Hall (alt., 1,007; 850), Walkertown (alt., 980; 750), Clemmons (alt., 765; 200), Lewisville (200), Tietown (200), Pfafftown (150), Belews Creek (150), Bethania, Dennis, Tobaccoville, Donaha, Dosier, Williams, Guthrie, Daisy, Mata, Reynolda.

There are five hospitals with a total of almost 900 beds in the county. In addition there are 3 convalescent homes in Winston-Salem.

The Norfolk & Western, Southern, and Winston-Salem Southbound railroads serve the county. The Eastern, Capital Airlines and Piedmont Aviation maintain service through the Smith-Reynolds Airport.

FORSYTH
County

WINSTON-SALEM
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	126,475	1930	111,684	Native White (%)	67.1
Urban (%)	63.1	Rural Non-Farm (%)	22.8	Rural Farm (%)	14.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	19,246		High	5,606

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	271,360	Forest Area (acres)	89,400
Growing Season (days)	197	Station	Winston-Salem
Rainfall (inches)	44.90	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.64
Snowfall (inches)	7.8	Aver. High (July)	4.81
		Mean Annual Temperature	59.1

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,665	Aver. Size (1945)	57.4	Aver. Value (1945)	\$6,243
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.36	Farm Operators (1945)			3,370
Farm Tenancy (%)	26.9	Farms Mortgaged (%)	29.1	No. Hogs (1944)	6,972
All Cattle (1944)	8,566	Milk Cattle (1944)			5,398
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,515,799	Value Dairy Products			\$490,077
Value Farm Implements and Machinery					\$899,514
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)					\$6,869,490
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$4,701,700	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Hay	910,420	75.7		19.5	17.2
(3) Corn	647,700				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$244,586,856		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$14,575,065	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.50 (1942) \$0.50
Income Per Family (1945)	\$4,361	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	110.9
Total Wages (1945)	\$63,491,825	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$33.26

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Tobacco manufactures
- (2) Textile mill products
- (3) Electrical machinery

No. Employers (1945)	454	Total Employed (1945)	36,715
Employed: Agriculture	3,893	Manufacturing	22,065
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$2,004.63	Value Industrial Products	*
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	149	Retail	1,395
		Service	437

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Winston-Salem - Reynolds Park, offering a municipal golf course, picnic areas, swimming, amusement section, one of the most complete in the South. Municipal auditorium, stadium. Two country clubs, several city parks with conventional facilities including tennis, badminton, etc. Four golf courses, horses, skeets, etc.

Points of Interest: Conducted tours through R.J. Reynolds Tobacco factories; the Old Coffee Pot, erected as a tinsmith's sign in Salem; Belo House, formerly a residence, now one of the Moravian homes; Salem College and campus; Moravian Graveyard; Wachovia Museum, with interesting pioneer exhibits; the Brothers House, the Home Moravian Church, the John Vogler House, the Blum House, Salem Tavern, and many others in the old village.

Reynolds Village and Reynolds Estate (US 421) will be the site for the new plant of Wake Forest College.

At Bethabara (Old Town), first Moravian Church; Adam Spach House (8 miles); Bethania (6 miles), old settlement.

In Kernersville is Korner's Folly, unusual residence, now a mortician's place.

An annual events schedule includes Moravian Sunrise Service on Easter Sunday; Easter Monday German, Twin City Club; Moravian Candle Tea in early December; Moravian Love Feasts, Easter and Christmas; Moravian Night Watch and Memorabilia, New Year's Eve; Garden Tours; Piedmont Festival of Music and Arts, each Spring.

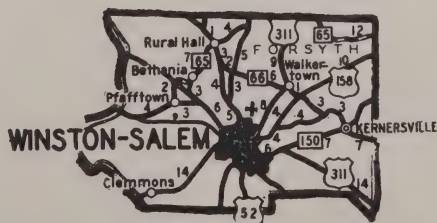
Accommodations: At Winston-Salem, modern hotels, tourist homes, motor courts. At Kernersville, tourist houses.

Fishing and Hunting: Little of interest. Some quail and small game. Rough fish.

Information: Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce (literature), Retail Merchants Bureau.

Newspapers: Winston-Salem, Morning Journal (daily). Circ., 42,927
Twin City Sentinel (daily). Circ., 28,928
Union Republican (weekly). Circ., 6,450
Peoples Spokesman (Negro)

Kernersville, Kernersville News (weekly).



NOTES

FRANKLIN

In the northwest Coastal Plains, Franklin has a gently rolling terrain and is one of the most productive of the state's agricultural counties, ranking 18th in value of its 11 leading crops, which in 1945 yielded nearly \$11,000,000. It is preponderantly agricultural and rural, with tobacco the most popular crop, though its cotton was worth \$747,490.00 in 1945.

There are no urban centers, and the population is 74.1% rural farm, with 42.9% Negroes. 66.8% are classified as farmers, farm laborers or unpaid farm workers. 76.3% of the farm income is derived from field crops, and most of the rest of the income is represented in products used in the farm household. Franklin ranks 21st among U.S. counties in tobacco production. 148,000 hens and pullets of laying age were reported on farms in 1944.

There is little industry in the county, the largest being textile mills at Franklinton. There is a garment plant at Youngsville. Several lumber mills operate, and Louisburg's tobacco auction market and lumber mills are important economic factors.

Of the 316,160 acres, 140,000 are in forests. The timber stand is estimated to total 399,400,000 board feet, and in 1942, 30 sawmills cut an estimated 22,399,000 feet. Principal merchantable species are second growth loblolly and shortleaf pine.

In the county are the Tar River and Sandy, Lynch, Cypress, Crooked, Cedar, Moccasin and other creeks. Surface water supplies are abundant in every section and are of excellent chemical quality. Carolina Power serves the western section of the county. Louisburg has a 300 h.p. municipal steam plant.

Franklin was created in 1779 and named for Benjamin Franklin. Louisburg, the county seat and largest town, was settled in 1758. Here is located Louisburg College, co-educational, one of the oldest junior colleges in the U. S. (1779), once operated as a private institution by Washington Duke, whose son, Benjamin, gave it to the Methodist Conference. The "Stars and Bars", first flag of the Confederacy, was created here by Orren Randolph Smith. Throughout the county are scattered interesting old homes and other buildings.

At Franklinton, a game of old-fashioned marbles has been played each Saturday afternoon since 1914. At one time, Louisburg marked out special "loafing" areas on its sidewalks for the benefit of visiting shoppers who wanted to loaf and talk with their friends.

Communities include: Louisburg (alt. 375; pop. 2,309), Franklinton (alt. 415; 1,273), Youngsville (alt. 440; 553), Alert (500), Bunn (248), Wood (173), Gupton (150), Justice (150), Stallings (150), Mapleville, Wilder, New Hope, Katesville.

The Seaboard Airline and Atlantic Coastline railroads serve the county.

FRANKLIN
County

LOUISBURG
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	30,382	1930	29,456	Native White (%)	57.0
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	25.9	Rural Farm (%)	74.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	6,233	High	1,427

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	316,160	Forest Area (acres)	140,000
Growing Season (days)	198	Station	Louisburg
Rainfall (inches)	45.30	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.52
Snowfall (inches)	9.9	Aver. High (July)	5.45
		Mean Annual Temperature	61.2

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	4,145	Aver. Size (1945)	64.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,012
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.26	Farm Operators (1945)	4,140		
Farm Tenancy (%)	59.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	37.1	No. Hogs (1944)	9,644
All Cattle (1944)	5,603	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,455		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,886,364	Value Dairy Products	\$42,662		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$568,389		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$10,807,640		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$8,173,900	Elec	28.1	Tractors	5.1
(2) Corn	973,300			Trucks	8.3
(3) Cotton	727,490				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$13,556,065		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,173,560	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.10 (1942) \$1.02
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,723	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	122.0
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,564,401	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$24.01

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	31	Total Employed (1945)	1,253
Employed: Agriculture	5,928	Manufacturing	489
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$810.31	Value Industrial Products	\$1,738,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	8	Retail	228
		Service	38

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf, swimming, Louisburg.

Points of Interest: Louisburg - Louisburg College. The Drinking Fountain and marker on Courthouse Square was erected to commemorate the first of the Confederacy's four flags, displayed first in N. C. at Louisburg in 1861.

The John Allen Place (private), near Louisburg, home of John Allen, half-brother to Orren Smith. Allen was noted for his phenomenal memory.

The Old Collins Place (private), a 2-story house, two rooms wide, with two stone chimneys.

Home of Green Hill (private) where first N.C. Methodist Conference was held in 1785.

Right from Louisburg off NC 39, site of the hanging of Major Lynch, British officer commissioned to collect taxes in the colony. One of the last bands of Tuscarora Indians in the state was exterminated here in 1725.

Accommodations: Tourist houses, Louisburg.

Fishing and Hunting: Cypress Creek - bass, perch. May-June. Clifton's Pond - bass, perch. June-September. Perry's Pond - bream, bass, perch. Boats available here and at Clifton's pond. Tar River- bass, perch.

Quail, wild turkey and small game hunting.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Louisburg (literature).

Newspapers: Franklin Times (weekly), Louisburg. Circ., 2,000
Post (weekly), Franklinton. Circ. 1,500



NOTES

GASTON

Industrial Gaston County, world's combed yarn manufacturing center, is located in the southwest Piedmont, and has a rolling topography and a moderate climate. More than 80% of all the fine combed cotton yarn made in the United States is manufactured in the 140 textile plants within its borders, and more than 50% of the employed population is engaged in textiles and other industries.

Of the predominantly white population (85.4%) is 37.1% urban, 46.7% rural non-farm and 16.2% rural farm. Typical of the populous Piedmont, communities are fairly large, and Gastonia, the county seat and industrial center, had a 1940 population of 21,313.

Of the 229,120 acres of total land area in the county, 73,000 are in forests. Principal merchantable species are loblolly pine and oak. In 1946, 41 sawmills cut 12,994,000 board feet of lumber.

Barite bearing veins occur along with quartz, galena and sphalerite, south of Bessemer City. Tin ore occurs near Kings Mountain, and ceramic quartz is found near Mt. Holly and Belmont, in addition to river bottom and residual clays suitable for brick manufacture.

Waters include the Catawba and South Fork Catawba rivers; Dutchman's, Stanley, Hoyles, Fites, Battle Shoal, Catawba, Crowder and other creeks; New Catawba and Mountain Island Station lakes. Chemical quality is good and physical quality good except for turbidity in larger streams. Duke Power Company has hydro-electric plants as follows: 82,400 h.p. at Mountain Island, 1,000 h.p. at Spencer Mountain, 570 h.p. at Tuckasegee, 50,000 h.p. steam plant at Mount Holly, and 190,000 h.p. steam plant at River Bend.

Although farming operations are not extensive, farms are productive and products fairly diversified. The chief cash crop is cotton, which is disposed of locally for use in the textile mills. Livestock is important, and dairy products have shown an increase in value from \$279,422 in 1940 to \$542,726 in 1945. Corn is one of the major crops and small grains are grown extensively in the northern portion of the county. Some feed and truck crops are also raised, and in 1945 the total value of principal crops was \$2,445,340.

Gaston's industrial products are estimated at \$200,000,000 annually, chiefly textiles which include combed cotton yarn, silk and rayon and knitting manufactures. The first cotton mill was built here in 1846, and now almost every community in the county has textile manufacturing, the largest mills at Gastonia and Cramerton. In Gastonia alone there are 62 textile plants, in addition to 95 smaller industries and a large retail trade. In Greater Gastonia are several mill communities. Among the products produced by the textile manufacturers are cotton yarns, tire fabric, bedspreads, sewing thread, knitting yarns, twine, dress goods, drapery, upholstery fabrics, hosiery, sheeting, etc. There are numerous plants manufacturing special textile machinery in Gastonia, and other industries here and in the county are food products, lumbering, furniture products, paper products, leather, brick, iron, and steel and nonferrous metal products, brooms and brushes and automobile accessories.

Belmont Abbey College, junior college, one of the oldest Catholic educational institutions in the South, has an enrollment of about 300 male students. The campus is a part of a 900-acre estate built around the beautiful Cathedral, built in the 13th century Gothic style. Also in Belmont is Sacred Heart Academy, a junior college for girls. Nearby is N.C. Vocational School, a free institution specializing in textile subjects.

Communities include: Gastonia, county seat (alt. 825; 21,313), Belmont (alt. 685; 4,395), Bessemer City (alt. 915; 3,567), Cherryville (3,225), Mount Holly (alt. 680; 2,055), Cramerton (3,280), Lowell (alt. 770; 1,826), Dallas (alt. 890; 1,704), North Belmont (1,500), Stanley (1,036), High Shoals (1,000), McAdenville (887).

There are 3 general hospitals in Gastonia with a total of 113 beds and a 160-bed state owned and operated orthopedic hospital.

The Seaboard, Southern, Carolina & Northwestern, Piedmont & Northern railroads serve the county. There is an airport at Gastonia.

GASTON
County

GASTONIA
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	87,531	1930	78,093	Native White (%)	85.4
Urban (%)	37.1	Rural Non-Farm (%)	46.7	Rural Farm (%)	16.2
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	18,626		High	4,372

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	229,120	Forest Area (acres)	73,000
Growing Season (days)	Station	Mt. Holly	
Rainfall (inches)	50.69	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.10
Snowfall (inches)	4.7	Mean Annual Temperature	62.0

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,511	Aver. Size (1945)	64.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,770
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.84	Farm Operators (1945)	2,454		
Farm Tenancy (%)	37.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	33.6	No. Hogs (1944)	5,402
All Cattle (1944)	7,933	Milk Cattle (1944)	5,172		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,166,318	Value Dairy Products	\$542,726		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery	\$513,654				
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)	\$2,445,340				
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Livestock sold	\$874,993 (DPC)	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Cotton	793,580	54.4	16.5	11.9	
(3) Corn	577,900				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$104,381,344		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$4,856,643	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.75 (1942) \$0.85
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,440	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	90.3
Total Wages (1945)	\$54,292,580	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$34.58

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Textile mill products**
- (2) **Machinery**
- (3) **Food and kindred products**

No. Employers (1945)	308	Total Employed (1945)	30,196
Employed: Agriculture	2,951	Manufacturing	20,355
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,337.69	Value Industrial Products	\$59,554,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	65	Retail	789
		Service	231

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Gastonia has a city-wide recreational program with a community center and three municipal parks. There are two golf courses, a municipal swimming pool and other recreational activities at the country club. At Rankin Lake, picnicking and recreation grounds.

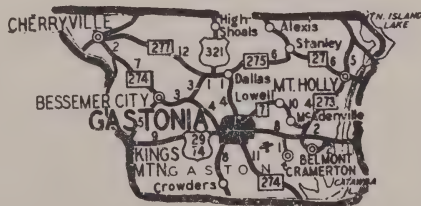
Points of Interest: Belmont Abbey, the only Cathedral Abbey in America, occupies a plantation site presented to Bishop Gibbons in 1876. It is the center of an independent diocese attached directly to the papacy. Belmont Abbey College, one of the oldest Catholic educational institutions in the South, was founded in 1878. Dellview, population 8, is the smallest incorporated town in the Nation. The town, incorporated in 1925, has a city hall, mayor and police chief, but no taxes and no elections. At Gastonia, the public library and woman's club are on either side of the community center, erected in honor of war veterans. Karyae Park is the recreational and religious center of a Greek-American society. Annual convention is held here in August. The Power Dam at High Shoals was built in 1893 when the first cotton mill was established in the town. At Dallas, former county seat, is the old courthouse, now converted into a high school. The Hoyle Place near Dallas is a 2-story log house built in 1755. The Rhyme House near Stanley has been occupied since 1779 by descendants of Thomas Rhyme. On Mountain Island is St. Josephs Roman Catholic Church (built about 1842). During the pastorate of Father J. P. O'Connell, James Gibbons was made the state's first Roman Catholic bishop, and later became James Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore.

Accommodations: Hotels, tourist homes, boarding houses, auto courts at Gastonia, and boarding houses and tourist homes at Belmont and Mount Holly.

Fishing and Hunting: Catawba and South Fork Rivers - bass and perch. There is fair quail hunting.

Information: Chamber of Commerce at Gastonia (literature) and Merchants Association at Gastonia.

Newspapers: Gazette (daily), Gastonia. Circ. 17,000
Banner (weekly), Belmont. Circ. 1,867
News (weekly), Mount Holly. Circ. 1,500
Eagle (weekly), Cherryville. Circ. 1,800



NOTES

GATES

Bordered on the west by the Chowan River and on the north by Virginia, Gates, in the northeast Coastal section, has a low topography with broad areas of swamp along the Chowan River and along the eastern and southwestern borders. The temperature is relatively mild and the county has a growing season of about 214 days.

Preponderantly agricultural, the county's chief cash crop is peanuts. Other than lumbering operations, there is little industry.

The population is 77.6% rural farm and 22.4% rural non-farm. Most of the employed workers (68.1%), including unpaid family farm workers, are engaged in agriculture. Communities are small, and Gatesville, the county seat, had a 1940 population of 297.

Of the 219,520 acres of land area, Gates has 169,100 in forests, about one-fourth of this in the Dismal Swamp. Principal merchantable species are gum, loblolly pine and cypress. Most of the forest area is held by large landowners or companies. In 1946, 15 sawmills cut 9,570,000 board feet of lumber. Veneer logs, staves and piling constitute the bulk of the output.

Waters include the Chowan River; Cole, Bennet, and Catherine's creeks; Duke's Swamp; Taylor's, Lilley's, Merchant's and Hunter's millponds and Welsh Pond. Surface waters are typical of the region and can be used satisfactorily with proper filtration. A north-south transmission line of Virginia Electric supplies power.

Although a small proportion of the acreage is in cultivation, the soil offers opportunities for development. Gates ranked 24th among the counties of the Nation in 1940 in peanut production, and in 1945 the peanut crop was valued at \$1,045,760. Other important crops are corn and cattle, poultry and dairy products sold. In 1944 farmers had 18,379 hogs and 1,557 cattle. Corn occupies about 44% of the total cultivated land and peanuts about 29%.

Other crops grown include cotton, tobacco, hay, soybeans, watermelons and cantaloupes, and some Irish and sweet potatoes. In 1945 the county's principal crops were valued at \$2,378,650.

Industry is almost solely concerned with lumbering operations which are generally small and scattered throughout the county. In addition to logging camps and contractors there are sawmills at Corapeake and Gatesville, and at other locations. There are grain mills at Corapeake and elsewhere. Industrial products were valued at \$88,000 in 1945 and per family income the same year was \$913.

The region around Gatesville was settled in 1670 and the county was formed in 1778 and named for Horatio Gates, Revolutionary general. The first courthouse was built in 1780 and rebuilt in 1836. The latter, which is still in use, has a bell which was purchased in 1781. Since Colonial times the third Monday in February has been set aside as "Hiring Day" in Gatesville. First started when fishermen of the tidewater region came to Gatesville to hire slaves as laborers during the fishing season, the custom of congregating on this day has remained. People from all over the Upper Albemarle came to the town to trade mules, sit in the sun, whittle, and renew acquaintances.

Communities include: Gatesville (297), Sunbury (250), Gates (alt. 70; 200), Eure (alt. 20; 200), Roduco (175), Willow, Trotville, Hobbville, Wardville, Sandy Cross, Savage, Corapeake, Wiggins Crossroads, Drum Hill and Sarem.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and Norfolk-Southern Railroad serve the county.

GATES
County

GATESVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	10,060	1930	10,551	Native White (%)	50.6
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	22.4	Rural Farm (%)	77.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	2,033	High	435

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	219,520	Forest Area (acres)	169,100		
Growing Season (days)	214	Station	Elizabeth City		
Rainfall (inches)	48.50	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.16	Aver. High (July)	6.35
Snowfall (inches)	5.6	Mean Annual Temperature	60.8		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,309	Aver. Size (1945)	82.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,443
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.21	Farm Operators (1945)	1,287		
Farm Tenancy (%)	42.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	39.1	No. Hogs (1944)	18,379
All Cattle (1944)	1,557	Milk Cattle (1944)	961		
Value Domestic Animals	\$922,322	Value Dairy Products	\$7,415		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$264,439		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$2,378,650		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Peanuts	\$1,046,760	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	630,100	30.4	20.4	7.1	
(3) Livestock	622,142 (GDP)				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$5,848,472		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$107,775	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.25 (1942) \$1.25
Income Per Family (1945)	\$913	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	124.9
Total Wages (1945)	\$124,483	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$19.46

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (2) **Food and kindred products**
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	11	Total Employed (1945)	123
Employed: Agriculture	2,103	Manufacturing	34
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$613.50	Value Industrial Products	\$88,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	3	Retail	76
		Service	17

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Recreation is confined chiefly to fishing and hunting, although there is some pleasure boating along the Chowan and on other streams. In the northern section a feeder ditch connects with the Dismal Swamp Canal and the Inland Waterway.

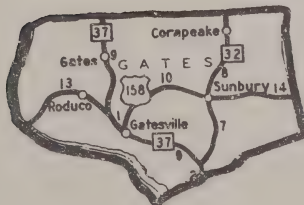
Points of Interest: The county courthouse at Gatesville (1836) is one of the few public buildings in the State built in the Gothic Revival style. Opposite the courthouse is a Confederate Monument erected in 1915 and bearing an inscription to William P. Roberts, youngest general in the Confederate Army. At Buckland is the Dr. Smith house built in 1775.

Accommodations: Hotel at Gatesville.

Fishing and Hunting: Chowan River, Catherine, Bennet, Beef and other creeks - LM bass, pike and perch. Williams Pond - bass, bream, crappie. Boats are available. There is good bear and deer hunting, particularly in the Dismal Swamp country. Some quail, waterfowl and wild turkey.

Information: No available source.

Newspapers: Gates County Index (weekly), Gatesville. Circ. 1,271



NOTES

GRAHAM

A small western Mountain county, lying against Tennessee, Graham, with a high rugged topography too precipitous for much cultivation, is bordered on the north by the Little Tennessee River and on the south by the Snowbird Mountains. A thinly-populated, rural region, the county is noted for its bear and wild boar hunting and fine fishing streams. Vacationists are drawn by Fontana Dam, (a large non-profit resort village in the Smokies, created by the T.V.A.) by Joyce Kilmer Forest, Lake Santeetlah, and other attractions.

The population in 1940 was only 6,418, of which 97.2% were native white and the remainder Indian. There are no large communities, and 64.6% of the population is rural farm. Of the total working population 43.2%, including a large proportion of unpaid family farm workers (10.4%), are engaged in agriculture. Other major employed groups are engaged in lumbering and in the tourist industry.

Robbinsville, the county seat and a small mountain village, is a headquarters for hunters and trout fishermen, and a shopping center for the Cherokees who live in the Snowbird Mountains. Fontana Dam is the former construction village of the T.V.A., which has been converted into a unique lake-resort. Set in the heart of the Smoky wilderness, the village has furnished cottages, shopping center and recreational facilities.

With a total land area of 188,800 acres, the county has 160,000 in forests. Forest land, outside of a small percentage in farms, is held in large timber tracts. Principal merchantable species are chestnut, hemlock, oak and poplar, and Graham has more high grade virgin hardwood timber than any other county in the state. In 1942, 6 sawmills cut 8,224,000 board feet of lumber. Some timber is cut for ties and pulpwood.

Although there is no mineral production in the county, amphibole asbestos occurs near the Macon and Swain County lines, and some copper is reported to occur in the extreme northwest.

Waters include the Little Tennessee and Cheoah rivers; Cheoah, Fontana, and Santeetlah lakes; Santeetlah, Yellow, Tulula, Snowbird, Stecoah, Panther and other creeks. The water is uniformly excellent. Nantahala Power & Light Company supplies power.

Graham County has less farm land than any other county with the exception of one. About one-sixth of the county is fenced and cultivated, with the remainder in open range where cattle, sheep and hogs are pastured. There is a high proportion of farm owners and a low tenancy rate, and farmers are largely self-sustaining agriculturally. Vegetables are grown chiefly for farm use, and burley tobacco and corn are leading cash crops. Deforestation has permitted an increase in livestock grazing, and more dairy products are being sold than ever before. In addition to other vegetables, Irish and sweet potatoes and hay are grown.

The county's sole industrial operation is in lumbering, although the tourist trade is growing important economically. Robbinsville is the lumbering center, with two lumber mills. In 1945 the average income per family was \$879 and the average weekly industrial wage, \$31.73.

Graham County was formed in 1872 and named for William A. Graham, Governor of North Carolina. The county seat at Rhea Hill was moved to Robbinsville, named for the Robbins family, early settlers. The courthouse was built here in 1875, and was recently replaced by a modern structure.

Communities include: Robbinsville (299), Cheoah (350), Tuskegee (300), Stecoah (200), Santeetlah, Brook, Yellow Creek and Tapoca.

There are bus connections from Asheville and Knoxville, Tenn., and a water taxi service is maintained from Bryson City to Fontana in summer.

GRAHAM
County

ROBBINSVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	6,418	1930	5,841	Native White (%)	97.2
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	35.4	Rural Farm (%)	64.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	1,520	High	252

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	188,800	Forest Area (acres)	160,600		
Growing Season (days)	177	Station	Andrews		
Rainfall (inches)	60.74	Aver. Low (Jan.)	5.76	Aver. High (July)	6.21
Snowfall (inches)	10.2	Mean Annual Temperature	57.1		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	973	Aver. Size (1945)	45.1	Aver. Value (1945)	\$1,884
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.14	Farm Operators (1945)	891		
Farm Tenancy (%)	29.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	10.7	No. Hogs (1944)	1,188
All Cattle (1944)	2,202	Milk Cattle (1944)	936		
Value Domestic Animals	\$212,921	Value Dairy Products	\$11,707		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$22,366		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$394,740		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Vegetables	\$201,557	Elc.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Tobacco	168,600	13.5	1.7	6.6	
(3) Corn	140,600				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$6,786,255		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$468,899	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.15 (1942) \$1.25
Income Per Family (1945)	\$879	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45	111.8
Total Wages (1945)	\$343,211	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$31.73

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Lumber and timber basic products
- (2)
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	5	Total Employed (1945)	208		
Employed: Agriculture	624	Manufacturing	16		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$256.92	Value Industrial Products	*		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	1	Retail	46	Service	19

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Robbinsville - swimming, fishing, hunting, riding, tennis, camping, hiking and boating at Santeetlah Lake. Fontana has boats, horses, miniature golf, fishing and other facilities. Plans are underway (1948) for construction of a swimming pool. There are trails and picnic areas in the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, in the Smoky Mountains Park, and in Nantahala Forest. A resort at Tapoca offers swimming, tennis, shuffleboard, hiking and fishing.

Points of Interest: The sparkling blue waters of 3,000-acre Santeetlah Lake and elongated Cheoah Lake are part of the same power development. South of Tapoca the country is wild and primitive. The Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, a 3,800-acre tract in the Nantahala National Forest, which has one of the finest virgin hardwood forests in America, is dedicated to the author of the poem, "Trees". A modern lodge is nearby. At Robbinsville on a hill overlooking the village is the grave of the Cherokee Chief Junaluska who saved Andrew Jackson's life at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814. At Point Lookout is a view of Nantahala Gorge, thousands of feet below. Fontana Lake is formed by the highest dam in Eastern America.

Accommodations: There are small hotels, cabins and tourist homes at Robbinsville, and lodges nearby. At Lake Santeetlah are cabins and an inn and cottages at Tapoca. Fontana has modern furnished cottages. There are other facilities along the highways.

Fishing and Hunting: Lake Santeetlah - year around fishing for SM bass, rainbow trout. Fishing in the lake usually is excellent, and good also in the streams feeding it, especially Santeetlah Creek. Boats are available. There are several good streams in management areas open on specified days, among these Big and Little Santeetlah creeks. Lake Cheoah - SM bass and trout. Also good fishing in Fontana Lake and tributaries coming out of the Smoky Park. Bear, deer and wild boar are numerous and bear and boar hunts are organized under co-operative management of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and the U. S. Forest Service. Wild boar found in this section are descendants of Russian wild boars which formed part of a hunting preserve established by an Englishman near Robbinsville during the early part of this century. There are also quail, wild turkey and grouse.

Information: For general information write the Chamber of Commerce, Robbinsville. For information on Fontana, write the resident manager, Fontana Dam, N. C.



NOTES

GRANVILLE

Located in the upper Piedmont and bordered on the north by Virginia, Granville County has a rolling topography, with an average elevation of about 500 feet. The majority of the employed workers are engaged in agriculture. Tobacco, corn, hay and vegetables are the chief cash crops.

The population is 13.6% urban, 17.5% rural non-farm and 68.9% rural farm. Of the total employed workers, 61.8% (including unpaid family farm workers) are engaged in agriculture, and 6.2% are employed as operatives in the county's industries. Oxford, the county seat and largest community, is the manufacturing and tobacco market center of the region.

The county has 347,520 acres of land area, of which 187,400 are in forests. The site of Camp Butner, military base during World War II occupies more than 20,000 acres in the western part of the county. Chief merchantable species of timber are pine and oak. The greater portion of the forest is second growth pine, containing shortleaf, loblolly and spruce pine. Ties and veneer logs are produced, and in 1946, 28 sawmills cut 13,669,000 board feet of lumber.

Waters include the Tar and Neuse rivers; Ledge, Beaverdam, Fishing, Grass, Mountain, Beech and other creeks. Typical of upper Piedmont water, the quality is good but moderately high turbidities prevail. Carolina Power serves the county.

The soil is well suited to tobacco culture, and in 1940 Granville ranked 25th among the counties of the Nation in tobacco production. The value of tobacco produced in 1945 exceeded \$8,000,000. There are four large tobacco preliminary processing plants at Oxford which take care of an average of 23,000,000 pounds each season. While corn and hay exceed vegetables in value, the latter are important and are grown chiefly for farm consumption. Other crops include Irish and sweet potatoes, cotton and small grains. A considerable quantity of dairy products is sold, and the value of this product jumped from \$64,163 in 1940 to \$142,162 in 1945.

Leading industries are textiles, lumbering and tobacco manufactures. The largest single employers are a cotton textile mill and a wooden container plant, both at Oxford. In addition to numerous sawmills throughout the county, there are planing and plywood mills at Oxford and Creedmoor. Four tobacco stemming and redrying plants and two grain mills are located at Oxford. There also is a hosiery plant and a factory making delivery vehicle units. The income per family in 1945 was \$2,300 and average weekly wage, \$24.04.

Granville County was formed in 1746 and named for John Carteret, Earl of Granville, and one of the Lords Proprietors, who refused to sell his share of the province of Carolina to the King of England. Oxford was incorporated as the county seat in 1811 and named for the plantation of Samuel Benton, on which the town was built. In the 17th and early 18th centuries, the region was the home of 17 Indian tribes, including the Tuscaroras.

Communities include: Oxford (3,991), Creedmoor (alt. 385; 640), Stovall (415), Stem (218), Dickerson, Providence, Clay, Wilton, Northside, Wilkin, Cosart, Berea, Lewis, Gela, Satterwhite and Bullock.

There is a 36-bed county hospital and a 16-bed Negro hospital at Oxford.

The Southern and Seaboard Air Line railroads serve the county.

GRANVILLE
County

OXFORD
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	29,344	1930	28,723	Native White (%)	48.9
Urban (%)	13.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	17.5	Rural Farm (%)	68.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	6,335		High	1,498

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	347,520	Forest Area (acres)	187,400		
Growing Season (days)	202	Station	Oxford		
Rainfall (inches)	44.55	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.87	Aver. High (July)	5.28
Snowfall (inches)	12.2	Mean Annual Temperature	58.8		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,159	Aver. Size (1945)	81.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,161
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.28	Farm Operators (1945)	3,147		
Farm Tenancy (%)	65.6	Farms Mortgaged (%)	34.9	No. Hogs (1944)	9,028
All Cattle (1944)	6,962	Milk Cattle (1944)	4,144		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,825,039	Value Dairy Products	\$142,162		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$708,895		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$9,975,200		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$8,110,700	Elec.	20.0	Tractors	4.9
(2) Corn	1,008,100			Trucks	4.5
(3) Hay	503,170				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$20,643,438		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$626,430	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.15 (1942) \$1.32
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,300	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	121.6
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,694,963	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$24.04

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Textile mill products**
- (2) **Furniture and finished lumber products**
- (3) **Food and kindred products**

No. Employers (1945)	56	Total Employed (1945)	1,356		
Employed: Agriculture	5,766	Manufacturing	508		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,124.50	Value Industrial Products	\$906,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	14	Retail	241	Service	56

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: There is swimming, dancing, golf, tennis, bowling at Oxford.

Points of Interest: Camp Butner, in the southwestern part of the county, a military reservation during World War II has been converted into a State mental hospital. Oxford Orphanage occupies the site of St. John's College, a Masonic seminary which existed prior to the Civil War. The Orphanage was opened in 1873 by North Carolina Masons, and provides academic course and vocational training for about 400 children. The Oxford Colored Orphanage, founded by Negro Baptists, is a state institution. Records dating back to 1786 are at the Granville County Courthouse. Near Stovall is the site of the home of John Penn, who signed the Declaration of Independence. The state's tobacco test farm is located in the county.

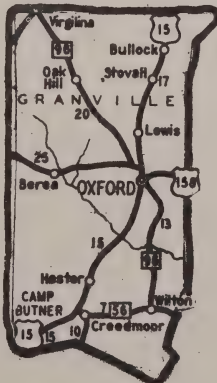
Accommodations: Hotel and tourist homes at Oxford. At Young Airport, 1 mile south of Oxford, food and overnight accommodations are available.

Fishing and Hunting: Tar River and ponds - bass and perch. There is good wild turkey and some quail and fox hunting.

Information: Granville County Chamber of Commerce, Oxford, (literature).

Newspapers: Oxford - Public Ledger (semi-weekly). Circ. 3,313

Orphan's Friend and Masonic Journal (semi-monthly).



NOTES

GREENE

Although one of the smallest counties of the state in area, Greene, in the Central Coastal Region, is one of the richest counties agriculturally. The county is preponderantly a farming region, with 85.2% of the total working population engaged in agriculture, 20.2% of these farmers or farm managers.

The population is 88.0% rural farm and 11.1% rural non-farm. Snow Hill, the county seat, is the agricultural center of the prosperous tobacco-producing area.

Of the 172,160 acres of total land area in the county, 68,700 acres are in forests. The principal merchantable species are loblolly pine and gum. Longleaf pine was once abundant in the Sandhill area in the southern part of the county and cypress in the Contentnea Swamps. Eleven sawmills, only a few of which operate regularly, cut about 1,440,000 board feet of lumber in 1946.

Waters include the Contentnea, Sandy Run, Middle Swamp, Apple Swamp, Nahunta Swamp, Wheat Swamp and Rainbow creeks. Shallow wells are the chief sources of supply and the quality is regarded as satisfactory in most areas. Power is available from a transmission circuit extending from Kinston. Tide Water Power and Light and REA lines supply from Farmville.

Over 50% of the farm land is in cultivation, and while the 2,936 farms in the county (1945) are small (average 45.5 acres) they have an average value of \$4,165. The soil is fertile and uniform, the terrain flat, permitting the use of modern equipment. Chief cash crops are tobacco, corn, cotton and sweet potatoes. In 1945 the tobacco grown was valued at more than \$10,000,000 and in 1940 the county ranked 18th among the counties of the Nation in tobacco production.

Other crops produced are cotton, peanuts, some small grains, soybeans and lespedeza. Farmers had 16,189 hogs in 1944, and the following year all domestic animals were valued at \$1,462,043. There is a high rate of farm tenancy (76.2% in 1940).

Only 3 industrial establishments were reported to the UCC in 1945, with a total of 51 persons employed. There are two tobacco curing-process manufacturers and an ice plant. Tobacco is taken to Kinston for marketing and processing. In 1945 the average income per family was \$2,220 and average weekly wage, \$21.13.

Greene County, which was laid out in 1791, was first named for James Glasgow, but later renamed for Revolutionary General Nathaniel Greene. Snow Hill, the county seat, was founded in 1799. The town is on the site of Catechney, the Tuscarora stronghold where John Lawson and Baron de Graffenried, founders of New Bern, were brought as captives by the Indians. Lawson, surveyor general of North Carolina, was tortured to death by the Indians whose land he had claimed. De Graffenried, however, was released. Settlers came to the county from Virginia, Maryland and counties to the north about 1710.

Communities include: Snow Hill (928), Hookerton (319), Maury (274), Walstonburg (198), Arba, Ormondsville, Castoria, Appie and Shine.

The Norfolk-Southern Railroad serves the northern section of the county.

GREENE
County

SNOW HILL
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	18,548	1930	18,656	Native White (%)	56.4
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	11.1	Rural Farm (%)	88.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	4,244	High	809

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	172,160	Forest Area (acres)	68,700
Growing Season (days)	217	Station	Goldsboro
Rainfall (inches)	49.43	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.40
Snowfall (inches)	4.7	Aver. High (July)	7.08
		Mean Annual Temperature	61.3

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,936	Aver. Size (1945)	45.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,165
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.58	Farm Operators (1945)	2,937		
Farm Tenancy (%)	76.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	35.2	No. Hogs (1944)	16,189
All Cattle (1944)	1,976	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,060		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,462,043	Value Dairy Products	\$4,642		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$453,080		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$12,209,940		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$10,182,800	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	1,107,800	51.2	5.1	5.9	
(3) Irish & sv. potatoes	405,280				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)		\$7,206,474	
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$564,888	Tax Rates (1946)	\$2.00 (1942) \$2.00
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,220	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	130.1
Total Wages (1945)	\$56,036	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$21.13

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Machinery
- (2) Food and kindred products
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	3	Total Employed (1945)	51
Employed: Agriculture	4,525	Manufacturing	37
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$849.69	Value Industrial Products	*
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	1	Retail	117
		Service	21

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: There is no organized recreation in the county, although there is some fishing and some quail hunting.

Points of Interest: Near Snow Hill is a bronze tablet on a boulder marking the course of the Old Hull Road which was cut during the Revolution by British troops. Here also is the grave of Gen. Thomas Holliday, soldier in the War of 1812. The county courthouse at Snow Hill, third to serve the county, was built in 1935. There is a marker on the main street designating the Granville Line, surveyed in 1743, and also commemorating the decisive Indian battle at Fort Nohoroco, a Tuscarora stronghold, where Col. Maurice Moore broke the power of the Tuscaroras. The Henry Best House, 6 miles from Snow Hill, was the home of a Revolutionary soldier.

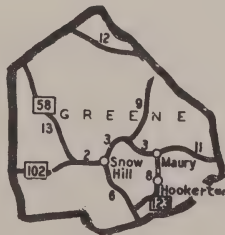
Accommodations: Tourist homes at Snow Hill.

Fishing and Hunting: Contentnea Creek - shad, bream, sunperch, crappie. Some quail hunting.

Newspapers: Square Deal (weekly), Snow Hill.

Standard-Laconic (weekly), Snow Hill. Circ. 800

NOTE: The N. C. Symphonic Choir, composed of selected singers from high school choirs in Greene County, is one of the most unique a capella Choirs in the United States.



NOTES

GUILFORD

Centrally located in the industrial Piedmont, Guilford is the most populous county and has a greater number of industrial workers than any other county in North Carolina. The land is rolling and well drained; the climate mild, with a growing season of 206 days.

Approximately 33% of the total working force is engaged in industry which is distributed between Greensboro and High Point, textile and furniture centers. Only 9% of the employed workers are engaged in agriculture, and about 14% in clerical and sales work.

There are numerous communities, but other than Greensboro and High Point, none are large. Approximately 64% of the county's population is urban, 19.7% rural non-farm, and 16.9% rural farm.

With an area of 416,640 acres, Guilford has 191,300 acres of forests. Chief merchantable species are pine, oak, poplar, hickory and red cedar. Most of the hardwoods are in the southeastern part of the county, which is a large lumber producer. Ties and veneer logs are cut and there are planing and plywood mills.

Low grade copper ores which are gold bearing occur in a belt southwest of Greensboro, and gold was mined in the past. In the northwestern part, titaniferous magnetite iron ores occur. Stone, clay and glass products are produced in the county and a number of manufactures utilize iron and steel.

Waters include the Haw and Deep rivers; Reedy Fork, Horsepen and other creeks; and Brandt, Buffalo and other small lakes. Streams not receiving industrial wastes are of satisfactory chemical and physical qualities, however filtration is required in most instances. Duke and N.C. Public Service supply power. Greensboro has a 10,000 h.p. auxiliary steam plant.

Agriculture is important in the economy of the county which has a diversified farm program. Tobacco is the major cash crop; a large corn crop is marketed chiefly as feed for livestock, and vegetables and grains grown chiefly for home consumption. Farmers derive about 10% of the total farm income from dairying, principal livestock industry.

Approximately 63% of workers employed in manufacturing are in textiles, the county's leading industry. Almost equally important is the furniture industry, centered at High Point. There are, however, diverse industries, including food, tobacco, lumber, paper, chemical, leather, machinery, iron, automobile and other manufactures. The income per family in 1945 was \$3,912 and the average weekly wage, \$31.88, both high for the state.

An educational center, Guilford County has 8 colleges (listed elsewhere).

Early settlers were Quakers, Germans and Scotch-Irish. In 1770 the county was formed and named in honor of Lord North, Earl of Guilford. The first courthouse was built in 1774 and became the center of a village called Guilford Courthouse (later changed to Martinsville). In 1808 a more centrally-located area was chosen for the county seat and named Greensboro in honor of General Nathanael Greene. Martinsville eventually disappeared.

Greensboro's development was rapid, and early in the 19th century there were furniture, tobacco and clothing industries and the first steam cotton mill was established.

High Point came into existence in 1853 on the line of the N. C. and Midland Railroad, and became an important trading center after completion of a plank road between Salem and Fayetteville, which followed part of the old Indian trail. The town was incorporated in 1859, and furniture manufactures soon made it a modern industrial center.

Communities include: Greensboro (alt. 840; pop. 59,319), High Point (940; 38,495), Gibsonville (alt. 720; 1,753), Pomona (870; 1,000), Pomona Mills (900), Jamestown (795; 900), Guilford College (600), Pleasant Garden (835; 550), Summerfield (870; 595), Guilford (400), Terra Cotta, Stokesdale, Sedgewick, Colfax, Monticello.

There are five hospitals with a total of over 400 beds in the county.

The Southern R.R. serves the county; and Eastern, Capital and Piedmont airlines maintains scheduled flights through the Greensboro-High Point Airport.

GUILFORD
County

GREENSBORO
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	153,916	1930	133,010	Native White (%)	78.6
Urban (%)	63.4	Rural Non-Farm (%)	19.7	Rural Farm (%)	16.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	24,414	High	7,117	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	416,640	Forest Area (acres)	191,300		
Growing Season (days)	206	Station	Greensboro		
Rainfall (inches)	47.17	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.80	Aver. High (July)	5.28
Snowfall (inches)	7.7	Mean Annual Temperature	59.9		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	5,480	Aver. Size (1945)	65.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$5,563
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.39	Farm Operators (1945)	4,669		
Farm Tenancy (%)	30.5	Farms Mortgaged (%)	27.5	No. Hogs (1944)	16,747
All Cattle (1944)	22,203	Milk Cattle (1944)	15,336		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,553,328	Value Dairy Products	\$977,282		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$1,272,558		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$10,200,400		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$7,165,200	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Livestock sold	2,263,327 (DPC)	67.4	19.7	17.3	
(3) Hay	1,191,410				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$209,795,469		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$27,130,765	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.72 (1942) \$0.75
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,912	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45	78.8
Total Wages (1945)	\$69,030,463	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$31.88

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Textile mill products					
(2) Furniture and finished lumber products					
(3) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics					
No. Employers (1945)	861	Total Employed (1945)		41,645	
Employed: Agriculture	5,975	Manufacturing		24,911	
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$2,011.46	Value Industrial Products	\$88,993,000		
Trade Establishments (1939):	Wholesale	218	Retail	1,576	Service 512

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Swimming, golf, tennis, riding at Greensboro and High Point. These sports are also available at Sedgefield, resort and home of the Sedgefield Hunt, where open, amateur and professional golf matches are held.

Annual events include: Greensboro - Garden club show; golf tournaments for women in the spring and fall, and championship for men in the fall; High Point - Southern Furniture Exposition in January and July, Carolina A.A.U. basketball, wrestling and swimming championship meets, and western N. C. track meet.

Points of Interest: Greensboro - Guilford Courthouse National Military Park; Masonic Temple built in 1928 on site of birthplace of William Sidney Porter (O. Henry), famous writer; Cone Textile Mills, Greensboro's largest industry and one of the most important textile-manufacturing groups in the world; Community Center, houses the public library, art center and historical museum (formerly an old Presbyterian Church). An adjoining cemetery contains many old graves; Greensboro College, one of the oldest Methodist colleges for women in the world; Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, one of the largest woman's colleges in the U. S.; Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Negro co-educational institution; Bennett College for Negro women; and the Immanuel Lutheran College and Theological Seminary.

High Point - The Giant Bureau houses the Chamber of Commerce, and was built in 1925 to symbolize the city's furniture industry; furniture plants; Southern Furniture Exposition Building, 10-story structure where 200 exhibitors and 2,500 buyers attend exhibitions twice a year; High Point College, Methodist co-educational institution.

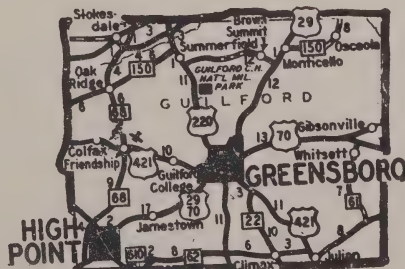
At Oak Ridge is the Military Institute; Guilford College, near Greensboro, is the oldest and most influential quaker college in the South.

Accommodations: Hotels, inns, motor courts, boarding houses, tourist homes at Greensboro and High Point. Inn at Sedgefield.

Fishing and Hunting: Brandt Lake - bass, bream, crappie. Boats available. City Park Lake, High Point; Reedy Fork, Deep rivers - bass, perch. There is good quail, some wild turkey and fair fox hunting. Also rabbits and squirrels.

Information: Chamber of Commerce and Carolina Motor Club, Greensboro; Chamber of Commerce, High Point. Both have literature.

Newspapers: Greensboro: News (daily). Circ. 61,589
Record (daily). Circ. 14,586
High Point: Enterprise (daily). Circ. 14,767



NOTES

HALIFAX

Halifax, in the northeast-Piedmont, northwest-Coastal, adjoining the Virginia line, is a low, rolling county watered by the Roanoke River. The northern "fall line" runs through the county.

The population is largely agricultural, the county ranking third among the counties of the United States in the value of peanuts produced. Textiles is the leading industry and the damask mill at Roanoke Rapids is the largest of its kind in the world.

The rural farm population in 1940 comprised 54.2% of the total population (state average, 46.4%); rural non-farm, 26.2% and urban, 19.6%. As in most predominantly agricultural communities of this area, the Negro population is relatively high (56.7%) as compared with the state average, 27.5%. Of the total employed workers, 20.3% are operatives in the textile mills and other industrial establishments, while 42% are engaged in agriculture.

Forest area comprises 248,741 of the 462,080 acres of total land area. A large part of this is in farm woodlands. Chief merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum and oak, with nearly 90% of the forest area in pine land. Hardwoods are found along the Roanoke River and other streams. Demand for pine pulpwood at Roanoke Rapids furnishes an outlet for farm woodland owners. 28,580,000 board feet of lumber were cut in 1946, in addition to pine pulpwood, veneers, ties and pilings.

Brick clays occur along the Roanoke River near Roanoke Rapids, and more extensively near Halifax. Some clays are also found at Weldon and Scotland Neck. There is a brick works at Weldon.

Waters include the Roanoke River; Fishing, Beech Swamp, Deep Burntcoat, Quankey, Chockyott, Bear Swamp and other creeks. Surface supplies are generally of excellent quality and underground supplies are available throughout the county. The Virginia Electric Company's hydro-electric and steam plants at Roanoke Rapids, a municipal steam plant at Scotland Neck and a line of the Carolina Power Company supply power to the county.

Large, fertile farms border the Roanoke River and in the lower part of Halifax County are some of the richest farms in the state. Chief cash crops are tobacco, peanuts and cotton. Truck crops grown are largely Irish and sweet potatoes and English peas. Other crops include corn, wheat and oats. Halifax ranked 12th among the counties in the state in the value of its 11 principal crops in 1944. In 1945, 48.7% of the total farms reported automobiles, 10.3% tractors and 9.2% trucks.

Industry in the county rises out of the county's natural resources. Cotton textile mills in Roanoke Rapids employ more than 4,000 operatives. Other textile plants include a dyeing and finishing plant and a hosiery mill. Peanut processing plants are at Weldon and Enfield, and Roanoke Rapids has pulp mills which utilize the ready supply of pine pulp. Lumbering operations are also important industrially. Tobacco warehouses are at Weldon. The income per family in 1945 was \$2,583 and the average weekly wage, \$26.98.

Near Enfield is the East Carolina Industrial Training School, a college for Negroes.

Named for the Earl of Halifax, president of the British Board of Trade, the county was settled as early as 1722 by a colony of Scotch Highlanders from Virginia. Scotland Neck is named for them. Halifax, county seat, was the scene of North Carolina's first constitutional convention, and has been the home of many leading statesmen, including Willie Jones, Gen. William R. Davis and William Hooper. "Halifax Resolves", first state sanction of Independence, was adopted at Halifax, April 12, 1776.

Communities include: Roanoke Rapids (8,545; alt. 160), Weldon (2,341); Enfield (2,208; alt. 100), Scotland Neck (2,559), Littleton (1,200; alt. 389), Halifax (374; alt. 100), Hobgood (629; alt. 90) and Palmyra (93).

There is a 77-bed hospital at Roanoke Rapids.

The Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line bisect the county.

HALIFAX
County

HALIFAX
County Seat •

POPULATION

Population 1940	56,512	1930	53,246	Native White (%)	43.1
Urban (%)	19.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	26.2	Rural Farm (%)	54.2
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	11,716		High	2,088

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	462,080	Forest Area (acres)	197,900		
Growing Season (days)	199/207	Station	Weldon/Scotland Neck		
Rainfall (inches)	44.86	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.48	Aver. High (July)	5.74
Snowfall (inches)	8.2	Mean Annual Temperature	61.7		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,817	Aver. Size (1945)	85.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,069
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.15	Farm Operators (1945)	3,806		
Farm Tenancy (%)	62.6	Farms Mortgaged (%)	38.4	No. Hogs (1944)	20,279
All Cattle (1944)	7,820	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,332		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,803,733	Value Dairy Products	\$64,761		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$769,885		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$14,095,200		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$4,650,800	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Peanuts	4,565,450	24.3	10.3	9.2	
(3) Cotton	2,229,610				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$37,234,800		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,639,925	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.65 (1942) \$0.65
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,583	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45	123.1
Total Wages (1945)	\$9,334,030	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$26.98

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Textile mill products**
- (2) **Paper and allied products**
- (3) **Lumber and timber basic products**

No. Employers (1945)	117	Total Employed (1945)	6,654		
Employed: Agriculture	7,670	Manufacturing	4,426		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,372.18	Value Industrial Products	\$12,838,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	43	Retail	542	Service	164

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf, swimming at Roanoke Rapids. The forest and streams of Halifax abound with game and fish. Little's private race track is at Littleton. Every spring rockfish (striped bass) come to spawn in the Roanoke River at Weldon and for 6 or 8 weeks in April and May sportsmen and commercial fishermen have unlimited opportunities to catch the prized fish. Fishing during this season often goes on 24 hours a day.

Points of Interest: The Old Ordinary Tavern, called "Old Ormery", (1774), at Littleton, now houses a grade school. The old jail (1759) is in Halifax where Flora MacDonald, the Scottish heroine visited. The Grove, a lavish colonial mansion which housed John Paul Jones, "father of the American Navy", owned by Willie Jones, "The Jefferson of North Carolina", still stands in part at Halifax. It reputedly is haunted. Mosby Hall (1774) is at Littleton. The original lead roof was removed during the war between the states to be made into bullets. At Fishing Creek near Enfield, some years ago, bones of an ichthyosaurus were excavated. On the creek bank is a large flat stone impressed with human and animal footprints and indicating designs. Eagle Hotel at Halifax served as headquarters for members of Provincial Congress and assemblies that met in Halifax. Constitution House, in which the first N.C. Constitution was drawn, has been restored and is maintained by the D.A.R. Near Enfield is Branch Plantation, home of John Branch, Governor of North Carolina (1817-20). The state operates a 9,500-acre prison farm at Caledonia, on the banks of the Roanoke River.

Accommodations: Hotels, tourist homes and cabins at Littleton and Halifax. Small hotel at Roanoke Rapids and Weldon. Tourist homes and cabins at Enfield.

Fishing and Hunting: In Roanoke River, April, and May, there is fishing for shad, rockfish, white perch, bass, carp and garfish. The spring spawning run of rockfish (striped bass) at Weldon is phenomenal and attracts fishermen and netters from all over the country. In Fishing Creek there are shad, perch, garfish. The county is noted for the best wild turkey hunting in this section. There are some quail and deer as well as a few bear in the swamps.

Information: Chamber of Commerce at Roanoke Rapids (literature).

Chamber of Commerce at Weldon.

Newspapers: Progress (weekly), Enfield. Circ. 1,150

Herald (weekly), Roanoke Rapids. Circ. 4,000

Roanoke News (weekly), Weldon. Circ. 1,607

Commonwealth (weekly), Scotland Neck. Circ. 1,815



NOTES

HARNETT

In the Sandhills, Harnett has a rolling topography with fertile sandy soil and a moderate year-around climate. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people, and Harnett is one of the largest tobacco-producing counties, ranking 7th among the counties of the Nation in tobacco production (1947).

A large proportion of the population (72.2%) are native white, and 11.9% are classed as urban, 24% rural non-farm and 64.1% rural farm. The majority of the employed workers are in agriculture (52%) while 14.2% are operatives in the textile mills and other industrial establishments. The second largest wagon cotton market in the state, and at one time the largest in the world is located at Dunn.

The county has 387,840 acres of land area, of which 232,200 are in forests. 90% of the merchantable timber is longleaf and loblolly pine. In 1946, 55 sawmills cut 18,810,000 board feet of lumber.

Harnett has the best gravel deposits of any county in the state. These occur along the Cape Fear River and are confined chiefly to the northwestern section. Brick clays eight feet thick occur near Spout Springs, and clays suitable for brick are found further north.

Waters include the Little, Upper and Lower Little, Cape Fear and Black rivers; Mingo Swamp, Barbecue Swamp, Neals, Anderson and other creeks.

Water is abundant and chemical and physical characteristics are of the Piedmont variety. A 3,800 h.p. hydro-electric plant of Carolina Power is at Buckhorn Falls on the Cape Fear River, furnishing ample power for the county.

Chief cash crops are tobacco, cotton and corn, and principal crops in the county were valued at \$14,061,530 in 1945. Tobacco has in recent years superseded cotton as the chief cash crop. Most of the cultivated land is found in the northern and eastern portions of the county around Dunn, with the Sandhills area in the west suitable for peach growing. Farmers utilize many of their products for their own use, and the county ranked 28th in the Nation in 1940 in value of vegetables grown for use on farms, and 55th in value of all farm products used by farm households. Irish and sweet potatoes, small grains, soybeans and hay are also grown, and in 1945 dairy products sold amounted to \$48,477.

The largest single industry in the county is textiles, with 2 plants at Erwin, employing more than 2,000 workers, which is the second largest denim mill in the world. Sawmills are found throughout the county, but chiefly in the eastern section, and there is a planing and plywood mill at Kipling. Other industries include a brick works, a marble and granite works, cotton oil and fertilizer mill, mattress and agriculture machinery manufactures. In 1945 the average annual income per family was \$2,461 and average weekly wage, \$27.41.

Campbell College (1887), co-educational Baptist junior college, is at Buies Creek, where the playwright, Paul Green, established a theater.

The county was formed in 1855 and named for Cornelius Harnett, delegate to the Continental Congress and author of Halifax Resolves of 1776. Settlers of the region were chiefly English and Scotch. The first county seat at Summerville was later moved to Lillington, where a courthouse was built in 1866.

Communities include: Lillington, county seat (914), Dunn (alt. 245; 7,562), Erwin (alt. 195; 1,875), Angier (1,028), Coates (827), Buies Creek (376), Kipling, Chalybeate, Turlington, Harnett, Wye, Thornwall, Pine View, Olivia, Spout Springs, Overhills, Rawls, Duncan, Manners and Bunnlevel.

There is a 55-bed hospital at Dunn and a 31-bed hospital at Erwin.

The Norfolk-Southern, Atlantic & Western, Atlantic Coast Line, and Durham & Southern Railroads provide excellent shipping facilities throughout Harnett County.

HARNETT
County

LILLINGTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	44,239	1930	37,911	Native White (%)	72.2
Urban (%)	11.9	Rural Non-Farm (%)	24.0	Rural Farm (%)	64.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	9,641	High	2,135	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	387,840	Forest Area (acres)	232,200		
Growing Season (days)	192	Station	Chalybeate Springs		
Rainfall (inches)	47.34	Aver. Low (Jan.)	2.92	Aver. High (July)	5.87
Snowfall (inches)	8.2	Mean Annual Temperature	60.2		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	4,522	Aver. Size (1945)	54.9	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,225
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.42	Farm Operators (1945)	4,516		
Farm Tenancy (%)	51.6	Farms Mortgaged (%)	30.2	No. Hogs (1944)	21,470
All Cattle (1944)	6,180	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,375		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,136,129	Value Dairy Products	\$48,477		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$875,135		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$14,061,530		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$10,302,000	Elec.	29.8	Tractors	7.8
(2) Cotton	1,025,390				7.4
(3) Corn	1,508,400				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$28,833,292		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,479,917	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.35 (1942) \$1.05
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,461	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	117.2
Total Wages (1945)	\$3,994,441	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$27.41

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Food and kindred products

No. Employers (1945)	78	Total Employed (1945)	2,802		
Employed: Agriculture	7,092	Manufacturing	2,146		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,136.26	Value Industrial Products	*		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	14	Retail	381	Service	102

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: There is little organized recreation in the county, but quail hunting is excellent and there are good fishing streams. At Dunn a recreation program which has gained national recognition, for teenage boys, has resulted in a unique "Knee Pants" baseball league.

Points of Interest: Near Lillington is the McKay Graveyard on the Cape Fear River, where the McKays, McGranias and Buies, first settlers of the region, are buried. Near Erwin is the Aversboro Battleground, where in 1865 Sherman's army repulsed an attack by 6,000 Confederate soldiers led by Gen. William Hardee. Oak Grove, the home on the battlefield, was used as a Confederate hospital, and was once used as a station on the Raleigh-Fayetteville stage run. The William Smith House, once served as a Federal hospital. Chicora Confederate Cemetery, is the burial place for Confederate dead in the battle. The Rockefeller Estate lies in Southwestern Harnett bordering the Fort Bragg Military Reservation.

Accommodations: Hotels and tourist homes at Dunn and Lillington.

Fishing and Hunting: Wild turkey, fox, deer and few bear are found in the county. Fishing in Cape Fear and Upper and Lower rivers containing bass, bream and robin. Quail is found in abundance throughout the county.

Information: Chamber of Commerce at Dunn (literature).

Newspapers: Dispatch (tri-weekly), Dunn. Circ. 4,530

Harnett County News (weekly), Lillington, Circ. 2,360



NOTES

HAYWOOD

Bordering on the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in western North Carolina, Haywood is a high, mountainous county, nevertheless including many fertile valleys which produce a variety of agricultural products. In recent years, it has seen substantial industrial development, though it is still chiefly known to outsiders as a summer resort center.

A large proportion of the population is rural: 44.2% rural farm and 46.2% rural non-farm. Characteristic of most mountain areas, 97.2% of the residents are native white. 29.4% of the total employed workers are engaged in agriculture (this includes family farm workers).

Forest areas comprise 70% of the total land area, approximately 34% of which is farm woodland. Principal merchantable species are dead chestnut, oak, hemlock and poplar. Champion Paper and Fibre Co. at Canton, one of the largest paper mills in the world, obtains a major part of its pulpwood from farm woodlands within a radius of approximately 200 miles of Haywood County. It also utilizes waste from sawmills which cut about 10 million board feet yearly.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park, wildest highlands in eastern America, on the northwestern border of Haywood County, encloses a 202,000-acre virgin tract of hardwood and red spruce estimated to be the largest in the world. There are known to exist 143 species of trees and plants in the park, more than in all Europe.

Kaolin clay and mica are the economic minerals of the county. Near Canton, low grade copper ore occurs, and kyanite is found in the northwestern section. The county is watered by the Pigeon and Cataloochee rivers and numerous creek, and artificial lakes. Carolina Power, with a hydro-electric plant (145,000 h.p.) at Waterville on the Pigeon River, supplies power. REA lines furnish power to most rural sections.

The very rich soil permits growing of all types of vegetables, fruits and grains. Apple orchards near Waynesville are the largest privately-owned commercial orchards east of the Mississippi. The county is a leader in dairying and thousands of head of fine beef cattle are grazed. Small grains, burley tobacco, and potatoes also are important. The total value of the 11 principal crops in 1944 was \$2,007,140.

The paper industry at Canton employs nearly 3,000 people. There are furniture factories and some 20 sawmills located near Waynesville and Canton, and a large rubber plant at Hazelwood. Other industries include manufacturing of leather products, cotton textiles, inlaid woods and food products. 19.5% of the total employed workers are engaged in manufacturing. The average weekly wage (1945) was \$37.90 - one of the highest in the state. Annual income per family (1945) was \$2,567.

Waynesville is the largest tourist center west of Asheville, and has most vacation facilities. The town is surrounded by some of the loftiest peaks of the Smokies and Pisgah area, locally known as the Balsam Mountains. Highest peak is Richland Balsam, 6,540 feet.

Lake Junaluska Methodist Assembly, summer recreation and educational center of the Methodist Church, is built around a beautiful 250-acre lake, with hotels and 200 homes. There is boating, swimming, fishing, tennis, etc. here.

A large number of Floridians maintain summer homes in the county.

The county is named for John Haywood, state treasurer (1787-1827). Waynesville, county seat, was settled by officers and soldiers who received land grants following the Revolution, and was named for General "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

Communities include: Waynesville (alt., 2,784; pop., 2,940), Canton (alt., 2,609; 5,117), Hazelwood (alt., 2,640; 1,508), Clyde (alt., 2,539; 516); Lake Junaluska (alt., 2,583; 150), Dellwood (alt., 2,615; 200), Maggie (alt., 2,632; 100), Cruse (alt., 2,610; 300), Mt. Sterling (alt., 1,557; 300).

There is a 75-bed, county-operated hospital at Waynesville.

The Southern Railroad bisects the county.

HAYWOOD
County

WAYNESVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	34,804	1930	28,273	Native White (%)	97.2
Urban (%)	9.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	46.2	Rural Farm (%)	44.2
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	6,893		High	1,589

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	347,520	Forest Area (acres)	209,500
Growing Season (days)	171	Station	Waynesville
Rainfall (inches)	46.31	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.02
Snowfall (inches)	12.5	Aver. High (July)	4.72
		Mean Annual Temperature	54.2

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,030	Aver. Size (1945)	54.7	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,171
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.40	Farm Operators (1945)	2,891		
Farm Tenancy (%)	28.9	Farms Mortgaged (%)	21.1	No. Hogs (1944)	5,006
All Cattle (1944)	21,078	Milk Cattle (1944)	7,714		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,365,458	Value Dairy Products	\$229,422		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$348,047		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,901,920		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$985,500	Elec.	54.8	Tractors	3.7
(2) Livestock sold	844,216			Trucks	12.5
(3) Vegetables	539,704				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$25,018,432		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,800,822	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.30 (1942) \$1.45
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,567	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	130.6
Total Wages (1945)	\$9,398,777	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$37.90

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Paper and allied products
- (2) Rubber products
- (3) Leather and leather products

No. Employers (1945)	61	Total Employed (1945)	4,769
Employed: Agriculture	2,762	Manufacturing	2,959
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,436.33	Value Industrial Products	\$16,664,600
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	14	Retail	275
		Service	125

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Lying athwart east-west travel between the Smokies and the Pisgah National Forest, and surrounded by peaks over a mile high, Waynesville is the resort center of the region with a season running from May through the "leaf" season. The climate is generally mild in winter, and summer nights are cool. The Blue Ridge Parkway passes within 8 miles of the town, and is reached via US 276 at Wagon Road Gap (20 miles). There are many other spectacular mountain drives in the vicinity. A portion of Pisgah Forest lies in the county. Heintooga Overlook (picnic facilities) gives a majestic view of the Smokies. Golf, horses, swimming pools, tennis and other facilities at Waynesville. Boating, swimming, fishing, tennis at Lake Junaluska. Waynesville Country Club has an excellent 18-hole golf course. Good bridge and hiking trails, and the local hiking club invites visitors on weekly expeditions. Square dancing is popular.

Points of Interest: The J.B. Ivey dahlia garden at Lake Junaluska is one of the floral showplaces of the South. Notable azalea beds are found (May-June) in Bunches Bald area. Smathers House, in Clyde, location of the first Methodist church of Haywood County, is the oldest building in the county. Markers near old Sulphur Springs Hotel at Waynesville, claim that this is the site where the last shot on land was fired in the Civil War. Near Mt. Sterling on Mt. Sterling Ridge (alt., 5,842 feet) is a 60-foot steel lookout tower from which can be seen the eastern section of the Great Smokies; 1,000 feet below is Cataloochee Creek. Lake Junaluska Methodist Assembly is at Lake Junaluska; within an easy drive is Max Patch, a mile-high bald. Pigeon Loop Road, near Waynesville, is the popular drive through the apple orchard area. Champion Paper and Fibre Company is at Canton. Cove Creek Gap, in the easternmost part of the Great Smoky Mountains Park, furnishes excellent views of Sterling Ridge, the Great Balsam Ridge, Mt. Pisgah and Mt. Guyot, second highest of mountains in the Great Smokies. At Waterville on the Pigeon River is the hydro-electric plant of Carolina Power & Light. Davenport Gap where a stone marker dated 1821 was placed by the Davenport surveying party on the N.C.-Tenn. border. Nearby is the Appalachian Trail. There is a trout hatchery near Waynesville.

Accommodations: 2 hotels at Canton, several at Waynesville. Also at Waynesville are 44 tourist homes, auto courts, dude ranches and guest houses.

Fishing and Hunting: Good trout and bass in Pigeon River and tributaries. Cataloochee Creek near Waynesville is noted for its trout fishing. Trout fishing is also good in Pines and Jonathan Creeks. Bear and deer are found in mountainous areas, and there are some grouse, quail and small game. Several hundred fox hunters have a well-organized association.

Information: Chambers of Commerce at Waynesville and Canton (literature).

Newspapers: Waynesville - Mountaineer (semi-weekly). Circ., 3,002

Canton - Enterprise (weekly). Circ., 2,500.

Note: Haywood is the original home of the Plott breed of hounds, noted bear dogs.



NOTES

HENDERSON

A south Mountain county, Henderson has a high, mountainous topography with altitudes varying from 1,400 to 4,000 feet and a summer climate that attracts many vacationists. Broad fertile valleys lie between the ridges. Industry (chiefly textiles) and the tourist trade produce the major income of the county, although working population is almost equally divided between agricultural and industrial operations.

Preponderantly native white (91.2%), the population is 20.5% urban, 35.3% rural non-farm and 44.2% rural farm. Of the working population, 31.2% are engaged in agriculture, 20.1% in industry.

Hendersonville, the county seat, is the largest community, with a 1940 population of 5,381. In addition to Hendersonville and Flat Rock, both old resort towns, there are numerous facilities for recreation throughout the county, including two religious assembly grounds.

With a total land area of 244,480 acres, Henderson had 136,300 acres in forests. About 800 acres in the northern part of the county are contained in Pisgah National Forest. Chief merchantable species are chestnut, oak and some pine. Very little lumber is cut for shipment, and in 1946, 26 sawmills produced 3,925,000 board feet, most of this used locally.

Waters include the French Broad, Green, Mills, North and South Fork Mills rivers; Hungry, Clear, Reedy Patch, Boylston and other creeks. Surface supplies are abundant and qualities are excellent, the water being very soft and pure. Duke Power has an 8,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant at Tuxedo on Green River and two small hydro-electric plants on Hungry Creek. Carolina Power lines from Asheville serve the northern part of the county.

Chief cash crops are vegetables, livestock and corn, and farmers here ship out more apples than any other county in the state. The second largest commercial quick freeze plant in eastern America is located here. In 1945 the total value of principal farm products was \$1,162,690. Farmers shipped more snap and lima beans than any county in the state in 1944, and other vegetables shipped include cabbage, cucumbers, peppers, turnips, etc. The county ranked 46th among the counties of the Nation in acres of beans harvested for sale and 50th in number of apple trees in 1940. Dairy products, valued at \$364,338 in 1945, are important, and farmers also produce Irish and sweet potatoes, small grains and hay. There are 2,788 farms in the county averaging 50 acres and valued at \$4,172 each. The main farming area extends westward from Hendersonville and north along the French Broad River.

Textile plants, including cotton, knitting, electric blanket assembly, rug and cord, comprise the largest industrial activity in the county and employ a total of more than 1,300 workers. The county has a substantial tourist trade and every kind of resort facility is available at Hendersonville, while there are other recreational facilities and accommodations throughout the county. Other industries include plants for canning and freezing fruits and vegetables, lumbering mills, wood, paper and clay products, and fabric mill. In 1945, the average annual income per family was \$3,348 and average weekly wage, \$32. Most of the industry is concentrated in Hendersonville.

Henderson County was formed in 1838 and both the county and county seat were named for Leonard Henderson (1772-1833), Chief Justice of the N. C. Supreme Court. Hendersonville was settled in 1841 and incorporated in 1847. Flat Rock, south of Hendersonville, said to be the oldest summer resort in western North Carolina, was developed after 1812.

Communities include: Hendersonville (alt. 2,130; pop. 5,381), East Flat Rock (1,103), Tuxedo (600), Balfour (alt. 2,125; 550), Fletcher (alt. 2,115; 500), Flat Rock (alt. 2,215; 319), Dana (300), Mills River, Laurel Park, Gerton, Brickton, Hillgirt, Bat Cave.

There is a 45-bed general hospital at Hendersonville and a 60-bed hospital at Fletcher.

The Southern Railroad serves the county, and there is also bus service and air connections through the Asheville-Hendersonville Airport.

HENDERSON
County

HENDERSONVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	26,049	1930	23,404	Native White (%)	91.2
Urban (%)	20.5	Rural Non-Farm (%)	35.3	Rural Farm (%)	44.2
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	4,578		High	1,185

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	244,480	Forest Area (acres)	136,300		
Growing Season (days)	180	Station	Hendersonville		
Rainfall (inches)	59.25	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.77	Aver. High (July)	6.20
Snowfall (inches)	8.6	Mean Annual Temperature	56.5		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,788	Aver. Size (1945)	50.0	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,172
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.63	Farm Operators (1945)	2,703		
Farm Tenancy (%)	21.6	Farms Mortgaged (%)	20.6	No. Hogs (1944)	4,199
All Cattle (1944)	8,108	Milk Cattle (1944)	4,407		
Value Domestic Animals	\$920,913	Value Dairy Products	\$364,338		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$357,479		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,162,690		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945): Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Vegetables	\$938,641	Elec.	58.1	Tractors	9.9
(2) Livestock sold	773,928(DCP)			Trucks	29.3
(3) Corn	513,900				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$24,199,407		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$5,178,891	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.25 (1942) \$1.25
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,348	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	118.5
Total Wages (1945)	\$3,110,776	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$23.86

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Food and kindred products

No. Employers (1945)	80	Total Employed (1945)	2,507		
Employed: Agriculture	2,665	Manufacturing	1,631		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,658.87	Value Industrial Products	\$3,429,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	19	Retail	266	Service	50

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Henderson has golf, horses, tennis, swimming, boating, fishing, camping, hiking, etc. There are several small lakes and children's camps in the area. Summer musicals and concerts and summer street dances and many informal square and round competitions are held. Accommodations range from the most moderate to the most exclusive. Near Hendersonville is Kanuga Lake, (clubhouse, cottages, water sports), a 400-acre summer assembly ground operated by the Episcopal Church. Flat Rock (mostly summer cottages) utilizes nearby Hendersonville's recreational facilities. Bonclarken on Highland Lake (water sports) is the assembly ground for the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. The Highland Lake Golf Club maintains a 9-hole course. South of Flat Rock is Lake Summit (fishing, swimming, boating). There are many points of interest in the region, and Pisgah National Forest offers some recreational facilities.

Points of Interest: Jumpoff Mountain, near Hendersonville, affords wide views. Near Hendersonville is the Huckleberry Mountain Workshop Camp, a colony of artists, writers and musicians. A summer playhouse at Lake Summit presents stock productions. At Flat Rock, St. John's-in-the-Wilderness, an Episcopal Church built in 1834, is a combination of Gothic Revival and Early Italian Renaissance architecture. In the churchyard are the graves of the family of Count De Choiseul, French consul at Savannah, Ga., and Christopher G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States. Woodfields, near Bonclarken, once known as Farmers Hotel, was built in 1850. Near Bat Cave is Hickory Nut Gorge through which De Soto marched in the 16th century. Bold outcrops of rocks on both sides make the canyon spectacular. Calvary Episcopal Church near Fletcher contains the grave of humorist Bill Nye and is called the Westminster of the South. Nearby Christ School, an Episcopal school for boys, was founded in 1910 by Thomas C. Wetmore.

Accommodations: Hendersonville - hotels, tourist homes, cottages, cabins, inns, auto courts. Flat Rock - cottages, inns, tourist homes. There are numerous auto courts and other tourist accommodations along the highways.

Fishing and Hunting: North Mills River - trout. Lake Henderson - crappie, bream, bass. French Broad River - LM and SM bass and some muskellunge. Green River - rainbow trout. Lakes Summit and Adger - bass, bream. Some bear, and fair deer and quail.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Hendersonville (literature).

Newspapers: Hendersonville - Times News (daily). Circ. 4,286
Western Carolina Tribune (weekly).
Circ. 1,700
Mountain News (Negro-weekly).



NOTES

HERTFORD

Hertford is a northern coastal county, bordered on the east by the beautiful Chowan River and on the north by Virginia. An agricultural region, the chief sources of farm income are peanuts and tobacco, with some income from lumber manufactures.

Communities are small and the population is 65% rural farm and 35% rural non-farm. Of the employed workers, 53.9% are engaged in agriculture. Ahoskie, distributive center, and Murfreesboro, an agricultural and lumbering town, are the largest communities.

With 227,840 acres of land area, the county has 139,000 acres in forests, more than half in farm woodland. Principal merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum and some oak. Other than a large holding of mature timber in the northeastern section, most of the forests have been cut over, although there is abundant second growth timber. In 1946, 24 sawmills cut 22,868,000 board feet of lumber.

Waters include the Chowan, Meherrin and Wiccacon rivers; Cattawisky, Potecasi, Buckhorn, Chinguapin, Ahoskie swamps and creeks. Surface waters are low lying and partly in swamps. Chemical quality is fair with high acidity. Power is available from transmission circuits of Virginia Electric.

About 44% of the total cultivated land in the county is devoted to peanuts, which in 1945 were valued at \$2,611,280, and Hertford ranked 5th among the counties of the Nation in production of this crop in 1940. The heavy peanut crop is conducive to raising swine, which are peanut-fed, and in 1944 there were 20,436 hogs in the county. All domestic animals were valued at \$1,269,821 in 1945 and dairy products sold at \$23,137. Tobacco and corn are important cash crops, and in addition, hay, cotton, and some truck crops are grown. The county ranked 37th among the counties of the state in value of its principal crops in 1945.

Chief industries are lumbering and manufacture of wooden containers. In addition there is a peanut cleaning and peanut food processing and storage plant, and tobacco auction warehouses at Ahoskie, which is a market and retail center for the area. There are cotton gins at Ahoskie, Cofield and Murfreesboro, and some small-scale commercial fishing operations are carried on along the Chowan at Winton and Tunis. In 1945 average income per family was \$2,265 and average weekly wage \$25.95.

Plans are now (1947) underway to reopen Chowan College at Murfreesboro, oldest Baptist woman's school in the state, which was closed during World War II.

Hertford County was formed in 1789 and named in honor of the Marquis of Hertford. The county seat at Winton was incorporated in 1776 and the first courthouse, which was built soon after, was twice burned and rebuilt.

Communities include: Winton, county seat (733), (latest unofficial census places population at 3,158), Ahoskie (alt. 50; 2,313), Murfreesboro (1,550), Union (306), Menola (200), Cofield (200), Tunis (156), Harrellsville (154), Mapleton and Como.

A modern 50-bed hospital is under construction at Ahoskie (1947).

The Atlantic Coast Line and Carolina Southern railroads serve the county.

HERTFORD
County

WINTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	19,352	1930	17,542	Native White (%)	40.7
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	35.0	Rural Farm (%)	65.0
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	4,068	High	784

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	227,840	Forest Area (acres)	139,000		
Growing Season (days)	196	Station	Eagletown		
Rainfall (inches)	49.24	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.55	Aver. High (July)	5.34
Snowfall (inches)	7.9	Mean Annual Temperature	59.5		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,917	Aver. Size (1945)	61.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,593
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.30	Farm Operators (1945)	1,965		
Farm Tenancy (%)	70.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	42.9	No. Hogs (1944)	20,436
All Cattle (1944)	1,868	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,001		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,269,821	Value Dairy Products	\$23,137		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$296,725		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$6,600,950		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Peanuts	\$2,611,280	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Tobacco	2,520,300	16.0	13.3	4.8	
(3) Corn	613,200				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$823,758		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$401,167	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.15 (1942) \$1.00
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,265	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	132.1
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,765,240	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$25.95

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Furniture and finished lumber products**
- (2) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (3) **Food and kindred products**

No. Employers (1945)	49	Total Employed (1945)	1,308		
Employed: Agriculture	3,277	Manufacturing	477		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,281.89	Value Industrial Products	\$1,130,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	19	Retail	172	Service	33

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Tuscarora Beach near Winton has bathing, boating and dancing. (A similiar beach for Negroes near Winton is called Chowan Beach). The county has excellent fresh water fishing and good hunting, especially deer.

Points of Interest: At Murfreesboro, the Murfree home. William Murfree gave land surrounding Murfrees Landing for a town site in 1787. Chowan College is the last of four schools that were established at Murfreesboro in the last 151 years. At St. John's is the site of the court house for Bertie County before the formation of Hertford County.

Accommodations: Tourist homes at Murfreesboro and Winton and hotels and tourist homes at Ahoskie.

Fishing and Hunting: Wiccacon River- bass, perch, crappie. Pote-casi Creek- bass, perch, crappie. Chowan and Meherrin rivers and tributaries - LM bass and perch. Good deer hunting, fair wild turkey, bear and quail and some waterfowl.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Ahoskie. (Literature).

Newspapers: Ahoskie - Hertford County Herald (semi-weekly).
Circ. 2,420

Roanoke-Chowan News (5-day daily).
Circ. 1,800



NOTES

HOKE

A Sandhills county, Hoke has a low, rolling topography with most of the northern portion occupied by the Fort Bragg Military Reservation, largest in the United States. The county is preponderantly agricultural, the farms concentrated largely in the southern section.

The population is 79.6% rural farm and 20.4% rural non-farm, and the great majority of employed workers (67.3%) are engaged in agriculture. Approximately 58% of the population is Negro, with the resulting high rate of tenancy on farms (70.5%). The county is rather thinly populated, with a 1940 population of 14,937, and Raeford, the county seat, is the largest community (1,628).

With a total land area of 264,960 acres, Hoke has 178,900 acres in forests. 145 square miles of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation extend into the county. Chief merchantable species are longleaf and loblolly pine and a small percentage of gum and oak. The portion occupied by the military reservation was originally covered with longleaf pine. In 1946, 18 sawmills cut 9,577,000 board feet of lumber.

Waters include the Lumber River; Crane, James, Rockfish, Drowning, Puppy, Raft Swamp, Quewhiffle and other creeks. Water is typical of the southeast Piedmont Region, and is satisfactory for the most part. Electric power is available through transmission lines of Carolina Power and Light, and 190 miles of REA lines.

Tobacco, cotton, corn and small grain are the chief cash crops in the county, which ranked 43rd among the counties of the state in 1945 in value of its principal crops. Approximately 32% of the cultivated land is in cotton and 31.1% in corn. The county ships large quantities of watermelons, and in 1944 shipped more of this crop than any other county in the state with the exception of Scotland. In 1940 Hoke ranked 50th among the counties in the Nation in watermelons harvested for sale. Cantaloups and peaches are also raised, in addition to truck crops, small grains and hay. Livestock and dairy products are gaining in importance, with dairy products sold valued at \$56,960 in 1945 as compared with \$9,991 in 1940. Tobacco, which was valued at \$2,197,000 in 1945, has gained a leading position in recent years. Almost three-fourths of the cultivated land is worked by tenants and there is a high percentage of unpaid family farm workers.

Industrial activity is concentrated in Raeford, where there is a cotton mill, an oil fertilizer company, a concrete works and lumber operators. The cotton mill with about 200 workers is the largest single employer. In 1945 the total value of industrial products was \$658,000. Average annual income per family in 1945 was \$2,200 and average weekly wage \$23.67.

Hoke County was formed in 1911 and named for Gen. Robert F. Hoke of the Confederate Army. Raeford was settled in 1867 and incorporated in 1901. The first courthouse, built in 1912, is still in use.

Communities include: Raeford (1,628), Sanatorium (200), Rockfish (132), Dundarrach (126), Ashley Heights, Montrose, Timberland, Bowmore and Arabia.

The North Carolina Tuberculosis Sanatorium has a \$3,000,000 plant which accommodates 650 resident patients, with a separate Negro division.

The Aberdeen & Rockfish, and Laurinburg & Southern RRs serve the county.

HOKE
County

RAEFORD
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	14,937	1930	14,244	Native White (%)	38.4
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	20.4	Rural Farm (%)	79.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3,120	High	453

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	264,960	Forest Area (acres)	178,900		
Growing Season (days)	230	Station	Sanatorium		
Rainfall (inches)	44.57	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.40	Aver. High (July)	5.83
Snowfall (inches)	5.0	Mean Annual Temperature	62.2		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,956	Aver. Size (1945)	74.0	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,739		
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.36	Farm Operators (1945)		1,950			
Farm Tenancy (%)	70.5	Farms Mortgaged (%)	35.6	No. Hogs (1944)	4,808		
All Cattle (1944)	1,749	Milk Cattle (1944)		955			
Value Domestic Animals	\$944,682	Value Dairy Products		\$56,860			
Value Farm Implements and Machinery				\$253,110			
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)				\$4,692,110			
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:					
(1) Tobacco	\$2,197,000	Elec.	24.6	Tractors	6.4	Trucks	8.3
(2) Cotton	1,280,650						
(3) Corn	676,000						

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$8,205,700		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$151,860	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.20 (1942) \$1.20
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,220	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45	116.2
Total Wages (1945)	\$557,457	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$23.67

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944)

- (1) **Textile mill products**
- (2) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (3) **Chemicals and allied products**

No. Employers (1945)	21	Total Employed (1945)	453		
Employed: Agriculture	2,991	Manufacturing	202		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$876.20	Value Industrial Products	\$658,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	5	Retail	89	Service	18

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

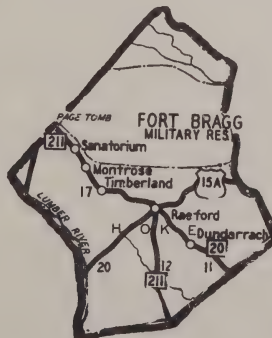
Recreation Facilities: There is no organized recreation other than fishing and hunting. Part of the Hoffman Sandhills Land Utilization Project extends into Hoke. Within the Project are the Indian Camp Recreational Park which has cabins, trailer camp and recreation pavilion on the shore of 80-acre Lake McKinney (boating, swimming); the McKinney Lake Hatchery; the Hoffman Nursery; and the Pine Forest Game Farm.

Points of Interest: Near Raeford is the Antioch Presbyterian Church, built about 1883 near the site of an older building. Union soldiers used the pews in the old church to build a bridge over Raft Swamp River. Nearby is the site of the Battle of McPhaul Mill or Raft Swamp (1781), which marked the end of armed Tory opposition in this section. Near Raeford is the Bethel Presbyterian Church built in 1855. The church Bible contains entries supposedly written by General Sherman.

Accommodations: Hotel, tourist home and auto court at Raeford. Auto court 7 miles east of Raeford.

Fishing and Hunting: Lumber River - bass, bream, robin. McNeill Pond - bass, bream and perch. Some quail and wild turkey and some deer.

Newspapers: News-Journal (weekly), Raeford. Circ. 1,130



NOTES

HYDE

One of the eastern Coastal counties which extends its boundaries to include part of the great Outer Banks, Hyde has a low topography with swamps covering almost the entire northern portion. The county is well watered, the mainland bordered on the east by choppy Pamlico Sound, and it has an equable climate with a mean annual temperature of 62 degrees. Major occupations of the people are agriculture and commercial fishing.

The population is 36.2% rural non-farm and 63.8% rural farm. Employed workers are principally engaged in agriculture (60.8%), farm owners and managers comprising 39.8%. Communities are for the most part concentrated in the southeastern portion of the county close to the sound and bays. Englehard, a commercial fishing center, and the Outer Banks village of Ocracoke are the largest, with 1940 populations of 600 each.

One of the most picturesque villages along the Banks, Ocracoke is built around beautiful Silver Lake which opens into Pamlico Sound, and forms a quiet harbor for small craft. The houses are built along winding streets of sand, overhung by water oaks and yaupon. Wild ponies and cattle roam the dunes.

Forests, nearly half in swamps, comprise 295,000 of the 405,760 acres of total land area. Principal merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum and cypress. Large areas of juniper (white cedar) swamp in the northern portion have been heavily logged and burned. In 1942, 17 sawmills cut 2,250,000 board feet of lumber.

Waters include the Pungo and Alligator rivers; Alligator, Pungo and Mattamuskeet Lakes; Pamlico Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. Surface sources, peculiar to the region, require special treatment. Domestic supplies are taken almost entirely from deep wells and cisterns. A privately-owned concern at Englehard supplies power to most communities and has extended some rural lines. A cut canal of the Inland Waterway joins the Alligator and Pungo Rivers.

The black, peaty soil, particularly around the Mattamuskeet region, is very fertile, and although there are only 826 farms in the county, these are large and productive, with an average value of \$3,782. Major cash crops are corn, soybeans and livestock. The soil is particularly well-suited to the growth of soybeans, and Hyde ranks high in production of this crop. Sweet potatoes, oats, cotton, lespedeza (for seed) and some tobacco are grown. In 1945 only 76,000 acres were classed as farm land.

Commercial fishing and processing constitute the major industrial operations in the county. In 1947, Hyde ranked fifth among the counties in the State in value of its marine products (\$333,654). Most lucrative are oysters, and there are large beds in the waters adjacent to Swanquarter. In 1947 the county led the state in oyster output with 83,677 tubs, valued at \$167,354. Other industrial operations are the packing of seafood, lumbering, and a small tourist trade. Catering to sportsmen engages a substantial number of people.

Hyde County was formed in 1738 and named for Edward Hyde, Governor of North Carolina (1710-12). The area was formerly in the County of Bath. Settled in 1812, Swanquarter was named for the thousands of swans that used the bay as a winter haven. The village of Ocracoke was settled in the 17th century, and before 1860 was an important port. Here the dread Blackbeard (Edward Teach) caulked his ships at Teach's Hold, and met his defeat at the hands of Lt. Robert Maynard, who was in command of a colonial sloop-o-war.

Communities include: Swanquarter, county seat (271), Englehard (600), Ocracoke (600), Middletown (300), Fairfield (250), Scranton (215), Sladesville (160), New Holland, Makelyville, Lake Comfort, Wysocking, and Gulrock.

There are no railroads. Transportation to Ocracoke by daily mailboat from Atlantic, by mailboat and car from Hatteras, weekly freight boat from Washington, and by charter plane from Manteo.

HYDE
County

SWANQUARTER
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	7,860	1930	8,550	Native White (%)	58.7
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	36.2	Rural Farm (%)	63.8
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	1,388	High	285

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	405,760	Forest Area (acres)	295,000
Growing Season (days)	236	Station	New Holland
Rainfall (inches)	51.11	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.01
Snowfall (inches)	2.6	Mean Annual Temperature	62.0
		Aver. High (July)	7.30

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	826	Aver. Size (1945)	75.0	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,782
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.20	Farm Operators (1945)	800		
Farm Tenancy (%)	44.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	34.0	No. Hogs (1944)	7,385
All Cattle (1944)	2,641	Milk Cattle (1944)	891		
Value Domestic Animals	\$637,940	Value Dairy Products	\$8,639		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$133,182		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,281,340		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Corn	\$417,300	Elec.	19.5	Tractors	11.6
(2) Soybeans	371,870			Trucks	6.4
(3) Livestock sold	261,413(CPD)				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$4,094,546		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$410,823	Tax Rates (1946)	\$2.05 (1942) \$1.96
Income Per Family (1945)	\$873	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	144.5
Total Wages (1945)	\$669,286*	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	20.49*

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Lumber and timber basic products
- (2) Food and kindred products
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	39*	Total Employed (1945)	628*
Employed: Agriculture	1,426	Manufacturing	8
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$526.00	Value Industrial Products	**
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	12	Retail	104
		Service	38

* This includes Bertie County

** Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Excellent fishing and waterfowl hunting are the major recreational attractions of the county. Lake Mattamuskeet, in the U. S. Biological Survey's 50,000-acre Wildlife Refuge, abounds with geese, ducks, swans and numerous other birds. Two areas, each containing about 5,000 acres, have been set aside as public shooting grounds. Fishing is excellent at Ocracoke for channel bass and other inshore fish, with the season lasting from May through November. The village has a sportsman's club, charter boats and fishing and hunting guides, and attracts vacationists by the inherent charm of its setting and picturesque residents.

Points of Interest: At Swanquarter is the Migratory Waterfowl Refuge managed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A causeway crosses 50,000-acre Lake Mattamuskeet. An attempt once was made to drain the lake for conversion into farms. What was at that time the world's largest pump drained the lake bottom and for a while crops flourished in the rich bed of the lake. However, the pump was unable to keep the water out, and the plan was abandoned. When the Government took over the property the old pump house was turned into a modern lodge. Portsmouth, on the northern tip of Core Banks (Carteret County), once was a thriving seaport, until a severe hurricane in 1765 destroyed the warehouses. A resort of wealthy planters before the Civil War, the village is now (1947) reduced to about 15 families, mostly retired or commercial fishermen. During the early part of July the annual pony penning takes place on Ocracoke. The ponies, now greatly reduced in number, are believed to have descended from shipwrecked horses. The Ocracoke lighthouse (1798) is the oldest active lighthouse in the United States in which there have been no structural changes.

Accommodations: Hotel and boarding houses at Swanquarter and Englehard. Lodge and cottages at New Holland. Hotel, sportsmen's club and furnished cottages at Ocracoke.

Fishing and Hunting: Mattamuskeet Lake. Alligator, Long Shoal rivers, Rose Bay Creek - bass, crappie, white perch, carp. At Ocracoke there is good surf-casting, bottom fishing and inshore fishing. Gulf Stream fishermen go to nearby Hatteras to take offshore boats. Good deer, bear, quail and excellent waterfowl.

Information:
For information on Lake Mattamuskeet, write Refuge Supervisor, New Holland. Information on Ocracoke may be obtained from the Wahab Hotel, Ocracoke.

Newspapers:
Hyde County Herald (weekly), Swanquarter. Circ. 710



NOTES

IREDELL

A western Piedmont county, Iredell lies on a high plateau, surrounded by the foothills of the Blue Ridge, which offer protection against extremely high or low temperatures. The Catawba River forms the western boundary of the county, which has a mean annual temperature of 60 degrees. A leading producer of grains and dairy products, the county also is highly industrialized, with textiles and furniture manufacture outstanding.

The population is composed of 35.9% urban, 19% rural non-farm and 45.1% rural farm, with the working population almost equally divided between agricultural and industrial employment. Statesville, the county seat (pop. 11,440), and Mooresville are the centers for industrial operations. (Statesville's city limits recently have been extended, taking in around 8,000 more people.)

With a total land area of 378,240 acres, Iredell has 135,900 acres in forests. Chief merchantable species are shortleaf pine and oak, the latter used chiefly for furniture manufacture and ties. A considerable quantity of veneer logs are cut and in 1942, 94 sawmills cut 19,894,000 board feet of lumber.

Kyanite, kaolin, biotite granite and brick clays occur in the vicinity of Statesville. Near Mooresville there is an area containing porphyritic granite which has been mined in the past.

Waters include the Catawba, Rocky and South Yadkin Rivers; Hunting, Third, Fourth, Snow and other creeks; and a small fringe of Lookout Shoals Lake. There are numerous streams of large flow, and the qualities are excellent except for some moderately high turbidity. Duke Power Company has a 33,000 h.p. hydro-electric development which lies partly in Catawba County at Lookout Shoals. Circuits radiating from Statesville provide ample power.

Of the Piedmont counties, Iredell has the largest cultivated area, with 43.4% of the total farm land under cultivation in 1944. It is one of the oldest dairy counties and the largest farm income is derived from livestock and dairy products, although cotton, corn and tobacco are important cash crops. Wheat and oats are grown extensively and feed and truck crops and fruits are also produced. Farmers reported a relatively high proportion of farm machinery in 1945; 25.8% tractors and 14.2% trucks. The same year the total value of the major crops was \$5,553,220.

More than 4,000 workers are employed in the textile industry which includes manufacture of cotton, rayon and silk, and hosiery and other knitting mills, in addition to apparel. Furniture manufactures are important, and plants in Statesville and Mooresville employ more than 1,000 workers. Other manufactures include food products, lumbering, veneer, plywood, agricultural and industrial machinery and stone and glass products. Industrial products were valued at \$19,438,000 in 1945. Average annual income per family that year was \$2,448 and average weekly wage \$28.13.

The county was settled by Scotch-Irish and Germans who came to this region about 1750 from Pennsylvania and Maryland. Statesville was founded in 1789, and was first known as Fourth Creek. After the establishment of the Western North Carolina Railroad the community expanded rapidly. The county was named for James Iredell, Associate Justice of the first U. S. Supreme Court.

Mitchell Junior College in Statesville has an enrollment of about 250 students. Founded in 1856, the school was named for the daughters of Dr. Elisha Mitchell for whom Mount Mitchell is named.

Communities include: Statesville (alt. 925; 19,000), Mooresville (alt. 880; 6,682), Troutmans (566), Barium Springs (400), Harmony (348), Buffalo (250), East Monbo (200), Eufola (200), Elmwood (alt. 840; 200), Mount Mourne (150), Shepherds (150).

There are two general hospitals at Statesville with a total of 168 beds and a 59-bed hospital at Mooresville.

The Southern Railroad and the Alexander Railroad serve the county. There is an airport at Statesville.

IREDELL
County

STATESVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	50,424	1930	46,692	Native White (%)	80.9
Urban (%)	35.9	Rural Non-Farm (%)	19.0	Rural Farm (%)	45.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	9,420		High	2,548

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	378,240	Forest Area (acres)	134,900		
Growing Season (days)	197	Station	Statesville		
Rainfall (inches)	49.48	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.01	Aver. High (July)	5.63
Snowfall (inches)	8.3	Mean Annual Temperature	60.0		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,933	Aver. Size (1945)	87.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,591
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.34	Farm Operators (1945)	3,918		
Farm Tenancy (%)	38.9	Farms Mortgaged (%)	29.8	No. Hogs (1944)	9,699
All Cattle (1944)	17,038	Milk Cattle (1944)	9,588		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,500,405	Value Dairy Products	\$793,736		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$765,271		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$5,553,220		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Livestock sold	\$2,052,700 D*	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Cotton	1,636,970	56.9	25.8	14.2	
(3) Corn	1,040,300				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$42,457,618		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$4,190,361	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.15 (1942) \$1.18
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,448	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	119.1
Total Wages (1945)	\$14,060,256	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$28.13

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Furniture and finished lumber products
- (3) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics

No. Employers (1945)	155	Total Employed (1945)	9,613		
Employed: Agriculture	5,277	Manufacturing	5,989		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,292.94	Value Industrial Products	\$19,438,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	35	Retail	512	Service	243

* Dairy products sold - \$793,736

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf, tennis and swimming at the Country Club in Statesville. Swimming and boating at Allison's Lake near Turnersburg.

Points of Interest: At Statesville, the Zeb Vance House was designated as temporary capitol of the state when Union troops occupied Raleigh during the Civil War. Near Statesville in the cemetery of the Third Creek Presbyterian Church, is the grave of Peter Stuart Ney, reputedly the marshal who served under Napoleon. Bethany Presbyterian Church, organized in 1775 was built on the hunting grounds of the Cherokee and Catawba Indians. The adjoining cemetery contains the graves of many Revolutionary and Confederate soldiers, pioneers and their descendants. Among these is the grave of Dr. James Hall, first pastor of the church, who organized a classical school and made the first attempt in the state to include the sciences in academic training. The Ebenezer Academy Building here was once a leading institution of higher learning. Nearby is the site of Fort Dobbs, built as protection during Indian attacks.

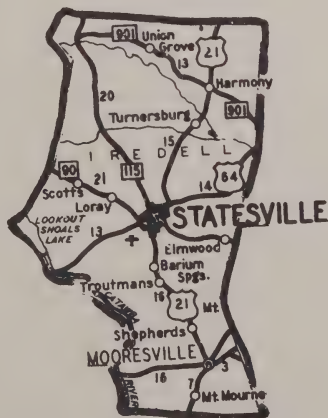
Accommodations: Statesville - hotels, tourist homes, auto courts. Hotel and tourist homes at Mooresville.

Fishing and Hunting: Catawba and Yadkin Rivers - bass and perch. Lookout Lake - LM bass, bream, crappie, bluegills, cat and carp. There are some quail and fox.

Information: Chambers of Commerce at Statesville and Mooresville (literature), and Merchants Association at Statesville.

Newspapers: Statesville - Daily. Circ. 4,600
Landmark (semi-weekly). Circ. 2,300
Record (daily). Circ. 4,046

Mooresville - Tribune (weekly). Circ. 3,371



NOTES

JACKSON

In the southwest Mountains, Jackson County has a high elevation, with peaks which tower thousands of feet above picturesque stream-fed valleys. Extending from the Great Smokies to the South Carolina border, the county is bounded on the north by the Balsam Range, on the east by the Tennessee ridge, and on the west by the Cowee Mountains, with many and confusing cross ranges. The annual mean temperature is only 55.7 degrees. While the county has a high average altitude, it is favored by fertile valley land and has a growing season of around 177 days.

The population is predominantly white (92.6%) and is composed of 71.6% rural farm and 28.4% rural non-farm. Of the total working population, 48.4% are engaged in agriculture. Sylva, the county seat, is the industrial center and largest community (1,409). It lies in a valley surrounded by seven peaks more than 6,000 feet high.

With 319,360 acres of land area, the county has 250,800 acres in forests. Principal merchantable species are oak, poplar, white pine and chestnut. A considerable quantity of ties, pulpwood and bark are produced, and in 1946, 26 sawmills cut 16,730,000 board feet of lumber. In addition, 46,249 cords of chestnut acid wood and over 6,000 cords of pulpwood were produced.

Mica and kaolin clay are the chief mineral products of the county, but copper, corundum, garnet, chromite and nickel ore also occur. Dillsboro is the center for mining interests, with mica also at Sylva and Cullowhee.

Waters include the Tuckaseegee, West Fork Tuckaseegee and Chattooga rivers; Scott, Soco, Savannah, Dick, Caney Fork, Wolf and other creeks; Glenville, Sapphire, Fairfield and other lakes. There is a 320 h.p. hydro-electric plant of the Dillsboro & Sylva Electric Light Company on the Tuckaseegee River, and the Nantahala Power Company supplies power in some sections.

Corn, vegetables and livestock are major crops. A relatively small percentage of the land is in cultivation, and corn occupies the greatest acreage. Cabbage is the major income crop in the county. Hamburg and Mountain townships yield about 4,000,000 pounds of white and red cabbage. Hay, Irish and sweet potatoes, and some burley tobacco are grown.

The largest industry in the county is a corrugated paper plant. Also at Sylva is a large plant where leather is tanned and tannic acid is manufactured, lumber mills and a mica plant. Lumbering is important industrially and sawmills are established throughout the county. The tourist industry is of growing importance in this county which lies at the edge of the Great Smoky Mountains, the Cherokee Indian Reservation, and the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests. The county is strategically located to benefit from development of this industry. Two main thoroughfares favored by vacationists traverse the county east and west—US 19-A and 23 on the north, and US 64 along the S. C. border. The latter is particularly spectacular, since it follows for some distance the Cullasaja River Gorge. The northern and southern routes are joined by two modern north-south arteries—NC 107 and US 23, the roads giving this county a high degree of convenient accessibility in spite of the forbidding terrain. The income per family in 1945 was \$2,129 and the average weekly wage \$27.05.

Jackson County was formed in 1851 and named for Andrew Jackson. The first county seat was at Webster, which was built on an Indian mound. In 1913 the county seat was moved to Sylva, named for William Sylva, a native of Denmark and an early settler. The Meiggs-Freeman treaty line marking the Cherokee reservation traverses the county. This line was surveyed in 1802 and constituted the Indian boundary until 1819.

Communities include: Sylva (1,409), Cullowhee (700), Balsam (alt. 3,340; 450), Cashiers (353), Glenville (353), Dillsboro (290), East Laporte (275), Argura (250), Green's Creek (200), Norton (200), Speedwell (175), Beta, Addie, Cowarts, Big Ridge, Whittier and Bessie.

There is a 25-bed hospital at Sylva.

The Southern and Tuckaseegee & Southeastern Railroads serve the county.

JACKSON
County

SYLVA
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	19,366	1930	17,519	Native White (%)	92.6
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	28.4	Rural Farm (%)	71.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3,471	High	714

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	319,360	Forest Area (acres)	250,800
Growing Season (days)	177	Station	Cullowhee
Rainfall (inches)	45.17	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.29
Snowfall (inches)	10.2	Mean Annual Temperature	55.7
		Aver. High (July)	4.38

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,442	Aver. Size (1945)	51.4	Aver. Value (1945)	\$1,931
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.27	Farm Operators (1945)	2,430		
Farm Tenancy (%)	20.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	10.8	No. Hogs (1944)	1,803
All Cattle (1944)	6,667	Milk Cattle (1944)	2,785		
Value Domestic Animals	\$660,605	Value Dairy Products	\$51,773		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$119,924		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$766,090		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Corn	\$399,200	Elec.	21.6	Tractors	1.2
(2) Vegetables	360,095			Trucks	9.7
(3) Livestock sold	258,924 C*				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$448,135		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,117,781	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.50 (1942)\$1.39
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,129	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	145.3
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,166,164	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$27.05

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Chemicals and allied products
- (2) Leather and leather products
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	38	Total Employed (1945)	829
Employed: Agriculture	2,261	Manufacturing	375
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,082.85	Value Industrial Products	\$2,624,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	5	Retail	142
		Service	43

* Cattle - \$163,525

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Swimming (pool), fishing and hiking at Sylva. At Cashiers several resorts offer golf, riding, tennis, boating, swimming, etc. Accommodations are numerous throughout the county, and beautiful scenic drives lead to many points of interest. Both Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests are nearby (fishing, hunting, picnic and camp area, lookout points, hiking trails). There is riding, fishing and tennis at Balsam, and a girl's summer camp near Cashiers.

Points of Interest: Short drives to Cherokee and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, Nantahala Gorge, Bridal Veil Falls, Dry Falls from Sylva. Whiteside Mountain (4,930 ft.) has one of the highest sheer precipices (1,800 feet) in eastern America, near Cashiers in Nantahala National Forest. A road and trail leads to Devil's Courthouse, a jutting rock formation on the east side of the mountain. At Balsam Gap (3,315 feet) the Southern Railroad has the highest standard guage station in the east. Near East Laporte on the Milas Park Farm is the Judaculla Rock, covered with petroglyphs which have never been interpreted. Anvil Tongue is a huge rock hanging over the Tuckaseegee River, and nearby is Wolf Creek Falls. The High Falls of the Tuckaseegee plunge 85 feet to the ground. At Glenville is a reservoir. A log building known as the smallest post office in the world is at Grimshawes.

Jackson peaks include: Richland Balsam (6,540), Waterrock Knob (6,359), Black Mountain (6,275), Jones Knob (6,260), Yellow Face (6,032), Rough Butt Bold (6,010), Reinhart Knob (6,100).

At Cullowhee is the Western Carolina Teachers College, with an enrollment of about 500 students. On the 100-acre school farm here are a dairy and a small cannery. The college has 18 buildings and the campus grounds include a natural amphitheater.

Accommodations: Hotels, tourist homes, cottages, cabins, boarding houses at Sylva. Hotel, inn, cottages and tourist homes at Dillsboro. Tourist homes at Cullowhee. Guest farms, tourist homes cabins at Whittier. Hotel, lodge and cottages at Balsam. Inns, tourist homes, cottages at Cashiers. There are other tourist accommodations along the highways.

Fishing and Hunting: Glenville Reservoir - SM bass, crappie. Tuckaseegee River - good bass and trout stream. Whitaker, Horse Pasture and Thompson rivers - trout. Stocked trout streams in the Smoky Park (write Superintendent, Gatlinburg, Tenn.) Excellent fishing streams in Pisgah and Nantahala Forests. Some bear and deer, good grouse, fair quail and wild turkey.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Sylva (literature).

Newspapers: Herald and Ruralite (weekly), Sylva. Circ. 1,755.



NOTES

JOHNSTON

Johnston County is divided topographically into three sections: the east Piedmont, west Coastal and the Sandhills. The land is fertile and generally rolling with level uplands. This county leads the state in agriculture, with the principal crops produced exceeding \$25,000,000 in value in 1945. Tobacco is the chief cash crop, but there is good diversity and progressive farming methods are employed.

The population is predominantly white (78.8%), unusually high for an eastern county, and is composed of 5.8% urban, 22.9% rural non-farm and 71.3% rural farm. Agricultural workers, including unpaid family workers, comprise 64.5% of the total employed population. Smithfield, the county seat, is the largest community (3,678) and is the marketing center of the region.

One of the largest counties, the total land area of Johnston is 508,800 acres with 236,500 acres in forest. Chief merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum, oak and hickory. Most of the hardwood forests are heavily cut over. In 1942, 39 sawmills cut 17,134,000 board feet of lumber.

Brick clays are found near Selma, Four Oaks and Smithfield. A low grade sedimentary iron ore occurs north of Clayton. South of Clayton a rich iron ore has been found; a specimen of this won awards at the 1900 Pan-American Exposition. There are gneissic granite deposits in the northwestern part of the county. There is a brick plant at Smithfield.

Waters include the Neuse and Little rivers; Buffalo, Little Buffalo, Swift, Mill, Middle, Black, Stone, and other creeks. Large streams are available as sources of supply, and qualities are generally good, although filtration is required in some instances. Transmission lines of Carolina Power Company parallel the railroad system of the county.

In 1945 Johnston ranked 2nd among the counties of the state in production of tobacco, with 40,769,400 pounds valued at \$18,153,700. In addition to tobacco farmers raise considerable corn and cotton, each valued at more than \$2,000,000 in 1945. In addition Irish and sweet potatoes, and other truck crops, hay, small grains and livestock are produced. In 1940 the county ranked 2nd among the counties of the Nation in tobacco production, 4th in quantity of fertilizer purchased, 6th in value of farm products used by farm households, 9th in value of vegetables grown for use on farms and 13th in production of sweet potatoes. Farmers report 140 grain combines and 400 tractors in 1945. The county leads the state in number of pigs, with 9,100 breeding sows and gilts in 1945.

Leading industries are textiles and lumbering. There are large cotton mills at Clayton, Smithfield and Selma, employing a total of nearly 1,500 workers, while sawmills are scattered throughout the county. There is a meat-packing plant and hog market at Smithfield. Other manufactures include food products, a tobacco processing plant, cotton oil and fertilizer plants, a bagging producer and a brick plant. Smithfield's 10 tobacco warehouses handle over 32,000,000 pounds of tobacco annually. In 1945 the income per family was \$2,316 and average weekly wage, \$24.81. Industrial products were valued at \$2,839,000.

Johnston County was created in 1746 and named for Gabriel Johnston; Governor from 1734-52. Smithfield, named for Col. John Smith, an early settler from Virginia who owned the land on which the town was built, was founded in 1770, and was the head of navigation on the Neuse River in Colonial days.

Communities include: Smithfield (alt. 155; 3,678 - Note: City limits recently extended), Selma (alt. 180; 2,007), Benson (alt. 250; 1,837), Clayton (alt. 345; 1,711), Kenly (1,095), Pine Level (alt. 168; 595), Four Oaks (828), Princeton (alt. 152; 512), Wilson Mills (alt. 230; 436), Micro and Archer.

There is a 30-bed general hospital and a tuberculosis sanatorium at Smithfield. The Atlantic Coast Line and Southern Railroads serve the county.

JOHNSTON
County

SMITHFIELD
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	63,798	1930	57,621	Native White (%)	78.8
Urban (%)	5.8	Rural Non-Farm (%)	22.9	Rural Farm (%)	71.3
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	13,196		High	2,717

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	508,800	Forest Area (acres)	236,500
Growing Season (days)	207	Station	Smithfield
Rainfall (inches)	48.69	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.74
Snowfall (inches)	7.4	Mean Annual Temperature	60.8
		Aver. High (July)	6.03

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	7,818	Aver. Size (1945)	51.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,722
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.48	Farm Operators (1945)	7,774		
Farm Tenancy (%)	59.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	45.8	No. Hogs (1944)	45,321
All Cattle (1944)	9,208	Milk Cattle (1944)	4,836		
Value Domestic Animals	\$4,569,388	Value Dairy Products	\$77,160		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$1,197,164		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$25,859,250		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$18,153,700	Elec.	33.6	Tractors	5.7
(2) Corn	2,930,100			Trucks	8.5
(3) Cotton	2,351,280				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$38,317,338		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$2,439,236	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.40
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,316	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	128.2
Total Wages (1945)	\$3,531,155	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$24.81
		(1942)	\$1.38

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Chemicals and allied products

No. Employers (1945)	76	Total Employed (1945)	2,737
Employed: Agriculture	12,455	Manufacturing	1,469
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,091.08	Value Industrial Products	\$2,839,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	29	Retail	528
		Service	142

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf, tennis and swimming at the Johnston County Country Club near Smithfield. Holt's Lake, a recreational center, has facilities for fishing, bathing, and boating.

The Benson Singing contest annually attracts thousands of participants in June. Smithfield has an annual Farmers Day in August.

Points of Interest: The Johnston County Courthouse was built in 1921. On the green is a statue honoring the dead of World War I. The State Forest Nursery, near Clayton is operated by the State Department of Conservation and Development. Since it was established in 1926, it has reached a production of three million seedlings annually. Pines, cypress, white cedar, red cedar and poplar are specialties. The Round House Farm near Clayton was the site of the first court in Johnston County (1747). William E. Dodd, author of "Life of Wilson" and Ambassador to Germany (1933-37) was born here. Southeast of Clayton in the fields are great granite boulders, with trees growing among them. There is a curious mountain outcropping in the northern part of the county, which scientists say is the last east-west remnant of the Ocoee Mountain range which existed in this section millions of years ago. Called Flower Hill Park, the area is famed for its luxurious rhododendron growth and other mountain characteristics.

The Bentonville Battlefield is located in the southern part of the county. At this place on March 19-21, 1865, the greatest armed conflict ever enacted on North Carolina soil was fought. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's forces numbering about 15,000 halted the progress of General Sherman's Federal forces of about 40,000 effectives, both armies suffering many losses in dead and wounded. The battlefield is marked by two monuments, one erected by the Goldsboro Rifles in 1893 and the other by the U.D.C. in 1928.

Accommodations: Hotel, cottages, tourist homes at Smithfield. Hotel, inn, auto court and tourist homes at Selma. Hotels at Benson and tourist homes at Clayton.

Fishing and Hunting: Black Creek - bass, crappie, bream, robbin. Holt's Lake - bass, crappie, bream. Cabins and boats at the lake. Neuse, Little rivers; Mills and Black creeks - LM bass and perch. Good quail and fox and some wild turkey.

Information: Chambers of Commerce at Smithfield and Selma (literature).

Newspapers: Herald (semi-weekly), Smithfield. Circ. 6,200

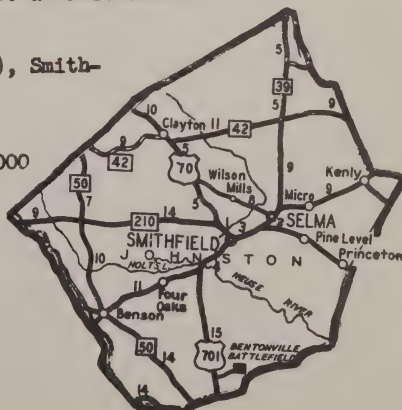
Johnstonian-Sun (weekly), Selma. Circ. 1,400

News (weekly), Clayton. Circ. 1,000

Review (weekly), Benson. Circ.

1,437

NOTE: An annual church auction sale supports the Thanksgiving Church near Selma.



NOTES

JONES

In the Coastal region, Jones County has a low topography with much of the land lying in Great Dover, White Oak and other swamps and pocosins. Agriculture is the major occupation in the county, and farmers rely chiefly on tobacco as the main cash crop.

The population is preponderantly rural farm (79.3%) and 78.9% of all employed workers in the county are engaged in agriculture (including family farm workers). Maysville is the largest community (732) and the few other communities are scattered. The county seat is at Trenton.

Jones has 298,880 acres of land area, of which 200,500 acres are in forests, with the area east of Maysville and Pollocksville included in the Croatan National Forest (see Carteret), and the area south of Trenton, Hoffman State Forest. Chief merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum, longleaf pine, poplar, ash and cypress. More than 50% of the forest is swamp land, much of it classed as pocosin pine, and other pine lands are largely cut over. Pine staves and veneer logs are produced. In 1942, 9 sawmills cut 4,800,000 board feet of lumber.

Marl and shell rock occur along the Trent River, and a great many deposits in the county have been worked for land lime in the past. Clays over the county are rather sandy.

Waters include the White Oak and Trent Rivers, both of them navigable; Beaver, Tuckaboe, Hunters and other creeks; Catfish and other small lakes. Surface sources are generally available and can be used with proper filtration. Springs and shallow wells are used for most purposes. Carolina Gas and Electric Company supplies power.

Tobacco, valued at \$3,558,000 in 1945, is the leading cash crop, and in 1940 the county ranked 53rd among the counties of the Nation in its production. Corn is an important source of income, and in recent years livestock has gained a foothold here, with increased cattle raising and output of dairy products. Other crops include sweet and Irish potatoes and other truck crops, hay and small grains. Corn and tobacco occupy the greatest acreage, and in 1945 farmers reported 27 grain combines and 130 tractors.

Lumbering is virtually the only industry in the county, with sawmills at Maysville, Pollocksville and Comfort. There is a small woodwork shop at Trenton. In 1945 six employers and a total of 85 employees were reported to the U.C.C. Income per family is low (\$981 in 1945) and the average weekly wage is \$17.10.

The communities in Jones County date back to Colonial days. The first court was held in Trenton in 1784 at the Thomas Webber House which was constructed with pegs. The town was built around Brook Mill Pond, fringed with moss laden cypress.

Communities include: Trenton (431), Maysville (alt. 40; 732), Pollocksville (alt. 15; 408), Comfort (400), Phillips, Foy and Wimsatt.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad serves the county.

JONES
County

TRENTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	10,926	1930	10,428	Native White (%)	56.0
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	20.7	Rural Farm (%)	79.3
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	2,487	High	460

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	298,880	Forest Area (acres)	200,500
Growing Season (days)	227	Station	New Bern
Rainfall (inches)	56.15	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.95
Snowfall (inches)	3.5	Mean Annual Temperature	62.5
		Aver. High (July)	7.95

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,711	Aver. Size (1945)	70.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,877
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.23	Farm Operators (1945)	1,706		
Farm Tenancy (%)	63.9	Farms Mortgaged (%)	40.7	No. Hogs (1944)	9,981
All Cattle (1944)	1,907	Milk Cattle (1944)	785		
Value Domestic Animals	\$963,972	Value Dairy Products	\$5,790		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$216,991		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$4,666,750		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$3,558,000	Elec.	23.3	Tractors	9.3
(2) Corn	640,500			Trucks	5.0
(3) Livestock sold	214,443 c				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$4,440,386		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$504,511	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.90 (1942) \$1.60
Income Per Family (1945)	\$981	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	122.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$75,601	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$17.10

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (2) **Furniture and finished lumber products**
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	6	Total Employed (1945)	85
Employed: Agriculture	2,389	Manufacturing	11
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$558.09	Value Industrial Products	*
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	2	Retail	75
		Service	16

* Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Recreation is confined largely to fishing and hunting, and guides are available. Maysville is adjacent to Hoffman Forest, a 62,000-acre conservation and recreation area administered by State College. Here "share-the-game" hunts are held in season for deer, bear and small game. Large parties go out under forest supervision and all game obtained is equally divided among the participants. Within the forest is the Indian Camp Recreational Park, with cabins, trailer camp and recreation pavilion, on the shore of 80-acre Lake McKinney (boating and swimming). To the east of Maysville and Pollocksville is the Croatan National Forest, created in 1934. Here deer, bear and other game are plentiful, but the terrain is difficult to hunt.

The Trent River offers beautiful boating trips from New Bern to Pollocksville.

Points of Interest: The Old Shingle House at Trenton was a Colonial tavern visited by George Washington in 1791. A few houses remain from Colonial days when Pollocksville was surrounded by large plantations. The McKinney Lake Hatchery, Hoffman Nursery and Pine Forest Game Farm are in Hoffman Forest. Hoffman Forest, 62,000 acres, is said to be the largest forestry demonstration area in the country.

Accommodations: Rooming houses at Maysville and Trenton, Pollocksville and Comfort.

Fishing and Hunting: White Oak and Trent Rivers - LM bass, pike, perch. Tuckahoe and Island Creeks - LM bass, pike, perch. Good deer, some bear, quail and wild turkey and fair waterfowl.

Information: For information on Hoffman Forest write Forest Supervisor, Jacksonville.



NOTES

LEE

In the eastern Piedmont, at the center of the state, Lee County has a rolling topography in the north with sandhills in the south. A well-diversified economy balances agriculture and industry. The climate is mild and typical of the Sandhills.

Small in area, the county is about equally divided between farm and non-farm population, with 26.5% urban and 22.1% rural non-farm. About 40% of the working population is engaged in agriculture and 12% in the county's industrial plants. Sanford, the county seat, is the largest community (4,960), and is a marketing center for four counties. In the fall especially, the town bustles with activity as tobacco and cotton are brought to the warehouses. Sanford recently consolidated with adjacent Jonesboro and the new municipality has an estimated population of 10,137.

Lee has 163,200 acres of land area, of which 104,300 are in forests. More than half the forest area is in farm woodland, including woodland pasture. Principal merchantable species are loblolly, longleaf and shortleaf pine and oak. Forests are closely cut over due to large demand and accessibility. In 1942, 24 sawmills cut 12,218,000 board feet of lumber. Ties, veneer logs and pulpwood are also cut.

The western half of the county contains shales and clays suitable for brick and tile, with the best clays found near Colon where several plants operate. Near Cumnock are large deposits of bituminous coal, which have been mined in the past with unsatisfactory results, but have been recently reopened for operation (1947). Near Sanford a red sandstone occurs and also material used in road construction and building.

Waters include the Deep and Upper Little Rivers; Pocket, Lick, Governors, Patterson and other creeks. Sources of supply are numerous and qualities are generally good. Carolina Power Company has two 1,350 h.p. hydro-electric plants on the Deep River at Caribonton and Lockville.

Tobacco is the leading crop and was valued at \$2,553,200 in 1945. Corn, hay, cotton, small grains and vegetables are also important agriculturally. On the northern border of the peach belt, both peaches and dewberries are grown, as well as some small grain. Field crops dominate agricultural development. Average value of the 1,716 farms in the county is \$3,485. In 1945 farms reported 43 grain combines and 120 tractors, and the same year, the principal crops were valued at \$3,619,840.

Industrial products in 1945 were valued at \$3,275,000. The largest employer is a precision machine shop manufacturing also railway cars at Sanford, with between seven and eight hundred workmen. However, there are large textile mills; and lumbering, furniture and stone products are important manufactures. In addition, there are iron, roofing and important meat food manufactures at Sanford. Pottery is also made, and the North State Pottery near Sanford is one of the largest and best known in the state. The income per family in 1945 was \$2,694, and average weekly wage \$30.41.

The county was settled by Scotch and Scotch-Irish and the county seat was established at Sanford in 1872 - named for Colonel Sanford, locating engineer of the Chatham Railroad, now incorporated in Seaboard Air Line system. Jonesboro was settled in 1859, and the site of the railway station here was purchased for \$40 and a blind mule.

Communities include: Sanford (alt. 370; pop. 4,960), Jonesboro (alt. 420; 928 - now consolidated, combined pop. estimated, 10,137), Cumnock (350), Broadway (338), Colon (alt. 335; 300).

There is a 48-bed general hospital at Sanford.

The Atlantic & Yadkin, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Norfolk-Southern, and Atlantic & Western railroads serve the county.

LEE
County

SANFORD
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	18,743	1930	16,996	Native White (%)	71.3
Urban (%)	26.5	Rural Non-Farm (%)	22.1	Rural Farm (%)	51.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	3,758		High	963

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	163,200	Forest Area (acres)	104,300
Growing Season (days)	191	Station	Moncure
Rainfall (inches)	44.35	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.38
Snowfall (inches)	6.6	Aver. High (July)	5.14
		Mean Annual Temperature	59.9

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,716	Aver. Size (1945)	68.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,485
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.33	Farm Operators (1945)	1,713		
Farm Tenancy (%)	47.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	28.6	No. Hogs (1944)	3,650
All Cattle (1944)	2,967	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,695		
Value Domestic Animals	\$723,499	Value Dairy Products	\$68,667		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$262,922		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$3,619,840		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$2,553,200	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	471,200	31.3	8.0	8.5	
(3) Hay	208,500				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$14,583,667		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,194,559	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.25 (1942) \$1.20
Income Per Family (1945)	2,694	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45)	107.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$4,102,411	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$30.41

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Transportation equipment			
(2) Textile mill products			
(3) Furniture and finished lumber products			
No. Employers (1945)	85	Total Employed (1945)	2,594
Employed: Agriculture	2,369	Manufacturing	649
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,625.11	Value Industrial Products	\$3,275,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	26	Retail	190
		Service	51

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: There is a municipal swimming pool and a golf club at Sanford. In addition, the community has two athletic fields and two public playgrounds.

Points of Interest: Pine Knots (1760), home of Isaac Brooks, is near Jonesboro. A wooded tract here has been set aside for the use of tourists. Near Sanford, descendants of Staffordshire potters who settled here 200 years ago employ the old methods of making pottery. Part of Sherman's army camped behind the Shallow Well Christian Church near Jonesboro in 1865.

Accommodations: Hotels, tourist homes and motor courts at Sanford. Several motor courts along US 1 and other highways.

Fishing and Hunting: Morris Pond - bass, crappie, perch. Boats available. Cape Fear River near Bucham - white perch. Deep and Little Rivers; Little Governor's, Southern and Stony Creeks - bass and perch. Some quail and turkey.

Information: Sanford Chamber of Commerce (literature).

Newspapers: Sanford - Herald (semi-weekly). Circ. 4,700.



NOTES

LENOIR

Located in the central Coastal Region, Lenoir County has a low fertile topography divided into two sections by the Neuse River. In the northern portion are principally large farms, while small farms operated chiefly by family labor are in the southern section. A leading tobacco county, it ranked 11th among the counties of the Nation in production of this crop, valued at more than \$11,000,000 in Lenoir in 1945.

The population is composed of 50.8% rural farm, 11.9% rural non-farm and 37.3% urban. Of the total number of employed workers, 48.4% are engaged in agriculture while 10.4% are employed in the county's diverse industries, most important of which are apparel manufacture, textiles and lumbering. Kinston, the county seat, and marketing and industrial center for the region is the largest community (15,388). Other communities are few and small.

With 250,240 acres of land area, Lenoir has 128,700 acres in forests, much of this in farm woodland. Principal merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum, ash and oak. Some forest land is swamp. In 1942, 14 sawmills cut 11,-352,000 board feet of lumber.

Waters include the Neuse River; Wheat Swamp, Bear, Southwest, Contentnea, Briery Run and other creeks. Underground supplies from shallow and deep wells and surface sources are generally available. Qualities are generally satisfactory. Deep wells at Kinston and other places yield soft water comparing favorably with first-class surface waters. Kinston has a 3,000 h.p. municipally owned steam plant. Carolina Power furnishes power to LaGrange and independent companies purchase and transmit power to Snow Hill, Grifton, Deep Run and Pink Hill.

Sandy clay suitable for brick making occurs along the Neuse River near Kinston, and along the south bank of the Neuse is a belt underlaid by marble and shell rock. There are concrete, marble, granite and iron works at Kinston.

A tobacco county, Lenoir ranked 14th among the counties of the state in value of its principal crops in 1945. In addition to tobacco, farmers raise corn, cotton, Irish and sweet potatoes, hay, and small grains. Livestock is important, and a large meat packing plant is being built in Kinston (1947), which will have capacity for processing 50 hogs and 18 cattle per hour. This will supply a livestock outlet for farmers in this section who raise about 30,000 pigs annually, in addition to cattle. The mild climate permits almost year-around grazing.

The county has diversified industries, with operations concentrated in Kinston. In addition to men's and boy's clothing, textile mills, tobacco stemming and redrying plants, and lumbering manufactures, the county has a furniture plant, a paper box plant, food manufactures, fertilizer plants and a machine manufacture. There are nine tobacco auction warehouses in Kinston, selling up to 60,000,000 pounds annually. Kinston has an extensive natural trade and ranks 14th in N. C. in volume of wholesale trade. There is also a large cotton market operated by the city and county. In 1945 the average income per family in the county was \$3,838 and the average weekly wage, \$24.69.

The county, named for Revolutionary General William Lenoir, was settled in 1740 and formed in 1791. Before 1758 it was part of the Great County of Bath. Kinston, shortened from King's Town, was established in 1762. Relatives of President Washington were among the town's earliest manufacturers. During the Civil War, Confederates built a large armored ram at Kinston, but it was sunk to prevent its falling into Union hands.

Communities include: Kinston (alt. 45; pop. 15,388), LaGrange (alt. 110; 1,647), Pink Hill (307), Deep Run (150), Grainger (120).

There are two general hospitals with a total of 111 beds in Kinston.

The Atlantic Coastline and Atlantic & East Carolina railroads serve the county.

LENOIR
County

KINSTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	41,211	1930	35,716	Native White (%)	56.6
Urban (%)	37.3	Rural Non-Farm (%)	11.9	Rural Farm (%)	50.8
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	8,154	High	1,576	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	250,240	Forest Area (acres)	128,700		
Growing Season (days)	213	Station	Kinston		
Rainfall (inches)	48.12	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.42	Aver. High (July)	6.93
Snowfall (inches)	6.5	Mean Annual Temperature	61.0		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,859	Aver. Size (1945)	50.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,215
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.40	Farm Operators (1945)	3,848		
Farm Tenancy (%)	68.1	Farms Mortgaged (%)	31.5	No. Hogs (1944)	18,642
All Cattle (1944)	3,682	Milk Cattle (1944)	2,086		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,996,932	Value Dairy Products	\$185,618		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$627,957		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$13,358,200		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$11,040,500	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Corn	1,542,100	32.4		8.4	6.7
(3) Livestock sold	532,131(GDP)				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$28,172,412		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,379,252	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.10 (1942) \$1.30
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,838	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	113.1
Total Wages (1945)	\$5,597,652	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$24.69

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics
- (2) Textile mill products
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	137	Total Employed (1945)	4,359		
Employed: Agriculture	6,740	Manufacturing	1,118		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,894.04	Value Industrial Products	\$2,483,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	31	Retail	393	Service	104

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf, tennis at the Country Club in Kinston. Municipal swimming pool. Horses. There is good fishing in the rivers and creeks of the county.

Points of Interest: The Lenoir County Courthouse at Kinston is a modern building with a paneled courtroom. On the green is a monument to Richard Caswell, first Governor of North Carolina under the Constitution, and an early citizen of the town. The public library is housed in the town's oldest home, which has been changed considerably by remodeling. Whitaker Plantation near Kinston, has holes made by a cannon ball which went through the house during the Civil War.

Accommodations: There are hotels and tourist homes at Kinston and a hotel and tourist homes at LaGrange.

Fishing and Hunting: Contentnea Creek - bass, bream. Boats available, South Creek - bass and bream. Nobles Mill Pond - bass and perch (boats). Davis Mill Pond - bass and bream. Falling Creek - bass and perch. Kelly's Mill Pond - bass and bream. There are several other fishing ponds. Some quail, wild turkey and deer.

Information: Kinston Chamber of Commerce (literature)

Newspapers: Free Press (daily), Kinston. Circ. 6,395

NOTE: The state institution for feeble-minded children and the women's state farm colony, a penal institution, are at Kinston.



NOTES

LINCOLN

A small southwestern Piedmont county, Lincoln has a hilly topography, with the peaks of the Blue Ridge chain rising in the distance. Although the major portion of its income is derived from manufacturing, chiefly textiles, agriculture is important, and the largest proportion of the working population is engaged in it.

The population is predominantly white (86.3%), with 18.7% classed as urban, 24.6% rural non-farm and 56.7% rural farm. 44.5% of the working population, including unpaid family farm workers, are engaged in agriculture, while 25% are operatives in the textile mills and other industries of the county. Lincolnton, the county seat (pop. 4,525), is the industrial and marketing center of the county, and its largest community.

With 197,120 acres of land area, the county has 63,800 in forests. Chief merchantable species are shortleaf and spruce pine, and oak. More than half the forest area is in farm woodland, including woodland pasture. North and northwest of Lincolnton are hardwood forests. In 1942, 55 sawmills cut 9,556,000 board feet of lumber.

There are limestone, clays and some iron ore around Lincolnton, and slates occur in the eastern portion of the county. Some small-scale iron operations are carried on and clays are used by potters in the section. Tin deposits once were actively mined.

Waters include the Catawba and South Fork Catawba Rivers; Indian, Howards, Clark, Leepers, Anderson, Sillina and other creeks. Sources of supply are numerous and chemical quality good, with some turbidity. Duke Power serves the county.

Lincoln has a large percentage of its area in cultivation. Cotton is the leading cash crop, with a value of \$1,706,910 in 1945. Also important are corn, hay, wheat, oats, and Irish and sweet potatoes. The region is suitable to livestock raising, and dairy products are increasing, having risen in value from \$103,458 in 1940 to \$247,788 in 1945. Poultry production is expanding. There is a relatively high percentage of farm machinery used, with 18% of farms reporting tractors and 11.9% trucks in 1945.

Cotton textile manufacturing is the principal industry, and 15 textile mills employ a total of 3,366 workers. In addition, there are seven furniture factories, wholesale food companies, machine shops, cement plants, an iron foundry, flour mills, hosiery mills and garment factories. Lumbering is active, with sawmills throughout the county. In 1945 the average income per family was \$2,379 and average weekly wage \$25.46.

The county was formed in 1770 and named for Benjamin Lincoln, Revolutionary General. The county seat was at Tryon Courthouse until Lincolnton was incorporated in 1785. Ezekiel Polk, first clerk of court, was the grandfather of President James K. Polk. The Battle of Ramsours Mill, Revolutionary skirmish which paved the way for the Battle of Kings Mountain, was fought in 1780 within the present city limits of Lincolnton.

Communities include: Lincolnton (alt. 860; pop. 4,525), Denver (254), Crouse (221), Southside (210), Long Shoals (150), Triangle (110), Vale (107) and Lowesville (100).

There are two general hospitals with a total of 93 beds at Lincolnton.

The Seaboard Airline and Carolina & Northwestern RRs serve the county.

LINCOLN
County

LINCOLNTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	24,187	1930	22,872	Native White (%)	86.3
Urban (%)	18.7	Rural Non-Farm (%)	24.6	Rural Farm (%)	56.7
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	4,640		High	1,095

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	197,120	Forest Area (acres)	63,800
Growing Season (days)	194	Station	Lincolnton
Rainfall (inches)	47.38	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.80
Snowfall (inches)	8.4	Aver. High (July)	6.20
		Mean Annual Temperature	58.6

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,531	Aver. Size (1945)	65.1	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,393
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.37	Farm Operators (1945)	2,503		
Farm Tenancy (%)	43.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	31.3	No. Hogs (1944)	4,170
All Cattle (1944)	7,130	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,810		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,175,799	Value Dairy Products	\$247,788		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$585,446		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$3,481,560		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Cotton	\$1,706,910	Elec.	54.1	Tractors	18.0
(2) Corn	584,100			Trucks	11.9
(3) Hay	393,600				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$18,248,243		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$834,326	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.00 (1942) \$1.00
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,379	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	116.9
Total Wages (1945)	\$4,513,963	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$25.46

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Furniture and finished lumber products
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	55	Total Employed (1945)	3,410
Employed: Agriculture	3,930	Manufacturing	2,606
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,112.54	Value Industrial Products	\$5,412,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	13	Retail	226
		Service	126

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf, swimming and tennis at the Country Club in Lincolnton. The city has a recreation center with two full-time directors. An annual horse show is held, and there are some semi-pro baseball teams sponsored by the mills. Several lakes in the vicinity offer fishing.

Points of Interest: The Inverness Hotel (1840) in Lincolnton, brick inn, with end chimneys and a spiral stairway inside. The Michael Hoke House was built in 1833. Maj. Gen. Robert F. Hoke was born here. Confederate Memorial Hall, erected in 1813 is used as a hall by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and contains a small library. Magnolia Grove was built in 1824 on the site of a pre-Revolutionary inn.

Accommodations: Lincolnton - hotel and tourist homes.

Fishing and Hunting: Catawba and South Franklin Rivers and ponds - bass and perch. There is some quail hunting.

Information: Lincolnton Chamber of Commerce (literature).

Newspapers: Lincoln County News (semi-weekly), Lincolnton.

Circ. 2,539

Lincoln Times (semi-weekly), Lincolnton. Circ. 2,900



NOTES

MACON

In the south Mountain section, Macon has a high topography with fertile valleys protected from extreme heat or cold by surrounding mountains. Although the population is predominantly agricultural, the county has a well-established summer tourist industry, and in addition to the old resorts of Highlands and Franklin, there are tourist accommodations and facilities throughout the region. The rugged Cowee Mountains form the northern and eastern borders, with the massive Nantahala Range on the west. In between are numerous short ranges forming a tumultuous uplift. The famous Blue Ridge dividing the Gulf and Atlantic watersheds traverses Macon County.

The county is sparsely settled, with 70% of the population classed as rural farm and 30% rural non-farm. 53.4% of the employed workers, including unpaid family farm workers, are engaged in agriculture. Franklin, the county seat, situated on a ridge overlooking the Little Tennessee Valley, is a thriving mountain resort community and lumbering center.

Much of the more rugged forest area is in the Nantahala National Forest and with 332,800 acres of land area, the county has 265,500 in forest. The Forest Service maintains several recreational areas. Chief merchantable species are poplar, oak, chestnut and white pine. Lumber companies and a dogwood-shuttle mill at Franklin provide a market for much of the timber. Preliminary figures for 1946 show that 35 sawmills cut 21,697,000 board feet of lumber. In addition 54,334 standard cords of chestnut, acidwood and almost 7,000 cords of pulpwood were produced in Macon County.

The economic minerals produced in the county are mica, kaolin and asbestos. Corundum, and many precious and semi-precious stones are found, and Indians and whites have mined gold and precious stones for more than a century, although there is no large-scale mining of these minerals now.

Waters include the Little Tennessee and Nantahala rivers; Tellico, Cowee, Cullasaja, Coweeta, Middle, Burnington and other creeks and Emory and Aquone Lakes. Surface supplies are abundant and both chemical and physical qualities are excellent. Power is furnished from two hydro-electric plants; one 1500 h.p. plant on the Little Tennessee River and another 250 h.p. plant at Highlands on Cullasaja Creek.

Main cash crops are vegetables, corn and livestock. The region is known for its fine apples and cabbages. In addition, truck crops, grains and berries are grown, and livestock is gaining in importance. Dairy products sold have almost tripled in value since 1940. The county ranked 63rd among the counties of the Nation in 1940 in acres of green beans harvested for sale. A low proportion of farm tenancy (21.3%) and of farms mortgaged (14.2%) are shown (1940). Some tobacco and considerable hay are grown.

The county's industries are dependent on the vast natural resources of the region. Lumbering, mining and allied manufactures, including paper mills, extract factories, talc, mica and asbestos mining, are the chief industries. There is a vegetable and fruit canning plant at Prentiss. It is estimated that the mineral resources of the region have limitless possibilities for exploitation.

Highlands has the highest average rainfall (82.41 in. per year) in North Carolina.

The county was formed in 1828 and named for Nathaniel Macon, statesman and soldier. In the early 1500's de Soto's expedition passed through the region, and Spaniards who followed in 1560 are believed to have mined for gold and precious stones.

Communities include: Franklin (alt. 2,100; pop. 1,249), Highlands (alt. 3,815; 569), Leatherman (300), Flats (250), Rainbow Springs (250), Prentiss (200), Stiles (200), Tellico (150), Aquone (150).

There is a 61-bed general hospital and a 28-bed private hospital at Franklin.

The Tallulah Falls Railroad provides transportation and there is good bus service to Franklin and Highlands.

MACON
County

FRANKLIN
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	15,880	1930	13,672	Native White (%)	97.0
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	30.0	Rural Farm (%)	70.0
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3,259	High	581

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	332,800	Forest Area (acres)	265,500		
Growing Season (days)	178	Station	Highlands		
Rainfall (inches)	82.63	Aver. Low (Jan.)	6.99	Aver. High (July)	8.37
Snowfall (inches)	18.1	Mean Annual Temperature	55.1		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,362	Aver. Size (1945)	58.0	Aver. Value (1945)	\$1,897
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.21	Farm Operators (1945)	2,350		
Farm Tenancy (%)	21.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	14.2	No. Hogs (1944)	2,940
All Cattle (1944)	6,321	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,020		
Value Domestic Animals	\$700,758	Value Dairy Products	\$89,723		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$137,541		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$900,320		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Corn	\$524,000	Elec.	17.8	Tractors	2.3
(2) Vegetables	413,308				9.5
(3) Livestock sold	374,412(CPD)				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$9,767,960		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,056,167	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.10 (1942) \$1.30
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,847	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	134.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,022,848	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$28.67

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (2) **Food and kindred products**
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	28	Total Employed (1945)	686
Employed: Agriculture	2,068	Manufacturing	50
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$972.18	Value Industrial Products	251,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	2	Retail	149
		Service	91

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Franklin - golf, tennis, swimming, riding, hiking. Highlands - golf, riding, swimming, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. US 64 offers one of the most beautiful motor drives in the state. Off the highway is the Standing Indian Wildlife Management Area and the Deep Gap Campground. (Junction with the Appalachian Trail). Arrowwood Glade near the Wayah Game Management Area has picnic grounds, with camping facilities at Wayah Gap Campground. Cliffside Lake Recreational Area offers swimming, boating, shelters and picnicking facilities. Van Hook Glade public campground, facility of the Nantahala National Forest, has space for camping and trailer parking.

Points of Interest: At Dry Falls (US 64) a railed stair into the gorge gives easy access to the foot of the falls which tumble from a high over-hanging shelf. A natural trail passes behind the falling waters to the far side of the Cullasaja River. Bridal Veil Falls is a small stream which pours over the road. Franklin is the site of the old Cherokee settlement, Nikvasi. An Indian mound here, largest in N. C., still stands. This and similar mounds were the work of prehistoric men and were built as burial grounds and for other purposes. At Highlands a museum and biological laboratory is a research station and houses plant and flora collections. On a high plateau which extends from Canada, the region around Highlands is a botanists' paradise, and naturalists from all over the country come here to study the rare plants. Among these is the shortia, discovered in 1788, which grows only in a limited part of the Carolina mountains and in Japan. A large section, known as the Primeval Forest, has been purchased by the Government for conservation. Near Highlands, the Sloan Gardens on Satulah Mountain, contain unusual flowers. Near mountains include Bearpen (4,100), Blackrock (4,359), and Fodderstack (4,280). Wayah Bald (5,336) is one of the highest mountains in eastern America with motor road to the top. Standing Indian (5,500) is a bald peak where a Forest Service tower offers an excellent vantage point. The Coweeta Experiment Forest of the U. S. Forest Service is located about 12 miles south of Franklin, and is the only hydrological laboratory in eastern U.S. It does research in correlation of rainfall, water flow and water-holding capacities of forest soils.

Accommodations: Hotels (some year around), auto courts, guest farms at Franklin. Hotels, tourist homes, auto courts, cottages (some year around) at Highlands. There are accommodations along the highways throughout the county.

Fishing and Hunting: Nantahala Lake (year around) - excellent bass and rainbow trout (no boats). Chattooga River and Fowlers Creek - trout. Highlands Lake - bass, bream. Lake Emory - bass, bream, muskellunge. Aquone Lake - bass, trout, bream (boats). Cullasaja River - trout, public fishing from Van Hook camp grounds to Highlands. Little Tennessee River - bass, bream, perch, some muskellunge. Nantahala River - rainbow trout. Bear and deer are numerous. Some wild turkey, quail and grouse. Wayah Creek - trout.

Information: Chambers of Commerce at Highlands and Franklin (literature).

Newspapers: Franklin Press and Highlands Maconian (weekly), Franklington. Circ. 2,150.



NOTES

MADISON

In the western mountains, Madison lies in the Great Smoky Mountain country, bordered on the west by Tennessee. Preponderantly agricultural, the county is one of the largest producers of burley tobacco in the mountain section.

The population is 82.9% rural farm and 16.1% rural non-farm. A large majority of workers (73.8%) are engaged in agriculture, and of these 15.8% are classed as unpaid family farm workers. The county is largely self-sufficient agriculturally, and ranked 32nd among the counties of the U. S. in vegetables grown for use on farms and 51st in farm products used by farm households (1940).

Although civilization has wrought many changes, life in some of the isolated hollows moves much as it did years ago. A strong Anglo-Saxon influence survives in the language and customs, and many of the old English and Scotch ballads and speech forms have been handed down from generation to generation.

Of the 291,840 acres of land area in the county, 139,100 are classed as forests. Chief merchantable species are dead chestnut, oak and yellow pine. Most of the forests which are not on farm lands are held in large timber tracts. The county lies between two large wood-using centers, Asheville and Newport, Tenn., and has good transportation facilities to both places. In 1942, 44 sawmills cut 4,297,000 board feet of lumber.

Waters include the Ivy, French Broad rivers; Big Laurel, Shelton Laurel, Spring, Pine, Walnut, Spillcorn, Calvin, Madow Fork and other creeks. Sources of supply are numerous and qualities excellent in all respects. Power is supplied by transmission lines which radiate from a 4,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant of the Carolina Power Company at Marshall.

The county lies in a rich mineral belt, although there is little mineral production at present. Barite, coal, corundum, iron ores, magnetite, manganese, and feldspar occur in varying quantities. There are lenses of high calcium and high magnesium limestone content in the vicinity of Marshall and Hot Springs. Talc is mined near Marshall and Mars Hill.

Leading cash crops are burley tobacco, vegetables and livestock. Second largest of the burley producing counties, Madison has substantially increased its interest in livestock in recent years. Value of all domestic animals jumped from \$933,213 in 1940 to \$1,334,048 in 1945, and during the same period, value of dairy products sold increased from \$70,638 to \$151,759. In 1945 the value of the burley crop was \$2,705,800, and livestock sold (chiefly cattle and poultry) was valued at \$724,284. Other crops grown are corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, oats, wheat and hay.

The county's few industries are operated on a small scale. There are grain mills, a cotton textile mill, and sawmills at Marshall; a manufacturer of wood products and sawmills at Hot Springs. Income per family in 1945 was \$1,678 and average weekly wage \$22.27.

Mars Hill College in the eastern part of the county is a co-educational Baptist junior college with an enrollment of more than 500 students.

The county was formed in 1851 and named for James Madison. From 1851 until 1855, the county seat was at Walnut, then known as Jewel Hill. Later the seat was moved to Marshall, a community built in the gorge of the French Broad River and said to be "one mile long, one street wide, and sky high."

Communities include: Marshall (alt. 1,645; 1,160), Hot Springs (alt. 1,330; 773), Walnut (650), Spring Creek (600), Mars Hill (517), White Rock (400), Big Pine (250), Luck (200), Just (150), and Paint Rock (120).

The Southern Railroad provides transportation.

MADISON
County

MARSHALL
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	22,522	1930	20,306	Native White (%)	99.0
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	16.1	Rural Farm (%)	83.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3,973	High	740

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	291,840	Forest Area (acres)	139,100
Growing Season (days)	186	Station	Marshall
Rainfall (inches)	39.13	Aver. Low (Jan.)	2.73
Snowfall (inches)	12.4	Mean Annual Temperature	55.4
		Aver. High (July)	4.40

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,782	Aver. Size (1945)	59.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,887
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.27	Farm Operators (1945)	3,642		
Farm Tenancy (%)	36.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	19.4	No. Hogs (1944)	5,682
All Cattle (1944)	16,944	Milk Cattle (1944)	6,938		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,334,048	Value Dairy Products	\$151,759		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$149,722		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$3,821,560		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$2,705,800	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Vegetables	844,433	22.6	1.3	12.6	
(3) Livestock sold	724,284 (CPD)				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$7,814,868		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$544,484	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.62 (1942) \$1.47
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,678	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	160.5
Total Wages (1945)	\$203,811	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$22.27

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Food and kindred products

No. Employers (1945)	9	Total Employed (1945)	176
Employed: Agriculture	4,770	Manufacturing	214
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$608.00	Value Industrial Products	\$126,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	5	Retail	195
		Service	103

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Hot Springs, once a famous resort, recently has been reopened, and offers indoor baths in the hot mineral water. There are also horseback riding, fishing and hiking. The Appalachian Trail passes through the region and many vantage points afford beautiful views of the surrounding country. The Silvermine Campground near Hot Springs is in the Pisgah National Forest and is maintained by the Forest Service. Facilities here include water, fireplaces and camp sites.

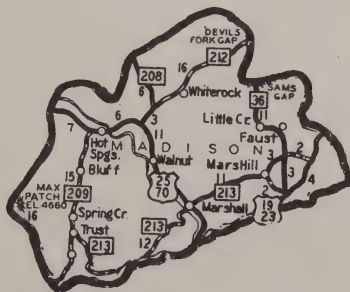
Points of Interest: At Rich Mountain (3,643 feet) good views may be had from a Forest Fire Tower. Lookout Point offers a view of the French Broad River gorge and mountain views from Govenflow Gap (2,450 feet). Paint Rock is named for a 100-foot cliff overlooking the French Broad River. Here red stains on the surface of the rock were caused by oxidation of iron, though popularly attributed to Indian artists.

Accommodations: Hot Springs - hotel, inns, apartments and tourist homes. Marshall - hotel and tourist homes; tourist homes at Mars Hill.

Fishing and Hunting: Laurel River and tributaries - SM bass and trout. French Broad River - muskellunge. Good quail, some wild turkey, deer and bear and fair grouse.

Information: Montagua Hotel, Hot Springs (literature).

Newspapers: News Record (weekly), Marshall. Circ. 1,800



NOTES

MARTIN

In the Coastal region, bordered on the north by the Roanoke River, Martin County has a low topography with some swamplands. Although the major occupation is agriculture, there are a number of fairly large industries, chiefly pulp manufacture and lumbering.

The population is composed of 66.6% rural farm, 18.2% rural non-farm and 15.2% urban. 60.6% of the total working population is engaged in agriculture. Williamston, the county seat, is the largest community (3,966 in 1940), and is a marketing center for the surrounding rich agricultural area.

The county has 307,840 acres of total land area, of which 174,100 are in forests. Chief merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum, oak and cypress. About half the forest area is classed as swamp and is owned chiefly by large lumber companies. A considerable quantity of lumber is cut for pulp, ties and veneer. In 1942, 26 sawmills cut 26,262,000 board feet of lumber.

Waters include Roanoke River; Conoho, Sweetwater, Collie Swamp, Tranters, Crisp and other creeks. Shallow wells supply individual needs. Large surface supplies are obtained from the Roanoke River and the creeks, and are satisfactory for industrial and domestic use after filtration. Electric power in the northwest is supplied by transmission lines from Scotland Neck and in the southwest by lines from Greenville. The Roanoke is navigable at this point and bears some freight, mostly timber.

A rich agricultural region, Martin has more cultivated area than many coastal counties due to its higher ground. Tobacco, peanuts and corn are the leading cash crops in the county, which in 1945 ranked 16th in North Carolina in the total value of its principal crops. The same year, tobacco was valued at \$7,629,700 and peanuts at \$2,504,860. There are 2,886 farms in the county, and the average value (\$4,657) is high as compared with the state average (\$3,490). A high plateau along the Roanoke River in the northern part of the county contains many large and productive farms. In 1940 the county ranked 12th among the counties of the U. S. in production of peanuts, 27th in tobacco and 67th in amount of fertilizer purchased by farmers. Other crops produced are cotton, Irish and sweet potatoes, soybeans, hay and oats. Livestock is becoming increasingly important and more dairy products are being sold than ever before.

The huge N.C. Pulp Plant, although in Martin County, is generally regarded as a Plymouth (Washington County) enterprise. The company employs over 1,000 workers, many of whom live in Plymouth or its suburbs, but much of the wood used in the plant comes from Martin and adjoining counties. The lumber industry in Martin County employs more than 500 persons, and in addition to pulp manufacture, wooden containers are made at Williamston. Other industries at Williamston include four leaf tobacco warehouses, a tobacco redrying plant, two peanut plants, slaughter house, fertilizer plant and commercial fisheries. In 1947 the finned fish catch, chiefly shad and herring, was valued at \$11,250. Average income per family in 1945 was \$3,008 and the average weekly wage \$22.67.

The county was named for Josiah Martin, Governor of North Carolina (1771-76), and Williamston, once known as Skewarky, was a port of entry before the Revolution. In 1774 the town had a courthouse built on piles over the Roanoke River, and when court was in session, ladders were removed so no one could leave. It is said that white colonists reached this far in exploring Roanoke River in 1587.

Communities include: Williamston (3,966), Robersonville (1,407), Hamilton (524), Oak City (512), Jamesville (499), Parmele (417), Everett (265), Darden (175), Hassell (150), Goldpoint (142), Beargrass (114).

There is a 35-bed general hospital and a tuberculosis sanatorium at Williamston.

The Atlantic Coastline Railroad serves north-south travel and connects with the Norfolk-Southern for east-west travel.

MARTIN
County

WILLIAMSTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	26,111	1930	23,400	Native White (%)	51.4
Urban (%)	15.2	Rural Non-Farm (%)	18.2	Rural Farm (%)	66.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	6,083		High	1,008

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	307,840	Forest Area (acres)	174,100
Growing Season (days)	207	Station	Scotland Neck
Rainfall (inches)	44.86	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.48
Snowfall (inches)	6.7	Aver. High (July)	5.74
		Mean Annual Temperature	60.0

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,886	Aver. Size (1945)	68.3	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,657
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.22	Farm Operators (1945)	2,868		
Farm Tenancy (%)	62.1	Farms Mortgaged (%)	41.2	No. Hogs (1944)	31,905
All Cattle (1944)	3,971	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,536		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,161,259	Value Dairy Products	\$72,920		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$544,212		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$12,064,900		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$7,629,700	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Peanuts	2,504,860	27.1	10.6	6.8	
(3) Corn	1,038,800				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$15,851,379		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$998,988	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.05 (1942) \$1.30
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,008	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	125.0
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,761,340	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$22.67

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Paper and allied products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Food and kindred products

No. Employers (1945)	61	Total Employed (1945)	1,494
Employed: Agriculture	4,677	Manufacturing	307
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,515.51	Value Industrial Products	\$3,066,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	27	Retail	260
		Service	81

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: There is a swimming pool and recreation center at Williamston, but recreation is found mainly in the fine fishing and hunting available throughout the county.

Points of Interest: Fort Branch at Rainbow Banks was erected during the Civil War to protect the upper section of the Roanoke River from Union gunboats. At Williamston is the home of Asa Biggs, U. S. Senator and Federal and Confederate judge.

Accommodations: Hotel and tourist homes at Williamston and hotel at Robersonville.

Fishing and Hunting: Roanoke River, Sweetwater, Conoho Creeks- LM bass, perch and pike. Some rockfish, good quail, wild turkey, deer and bear and some waterfowl.

Information: Williamston Chamber of Commerce (literature).

Newspapers: Enterprise (semi-weekly), Williamston. Circ. 3,386
Herald (weekly), Robersonville. Circ. 1,500



NOTES

McDOWELL

In the Mountain section and lying on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge range, the topography of McDowell County ranges from high peaks in the far west to the low foothills in the east. The county is substantially industrialized, with textile, furniture manufacture and lumbering the major operations. There is some tourist trade.

The population is 12.6% urban, 57.8% rural non-farm and 29.6% rural farm. 36.2% of the employed workers are operatives in the industrial plants while 19% are engaged in agriculture. Marion, the county seat, also is the industrial center of the county.

With 282,880 acres of land area, McDowell has 205,600 acres in forests. Chief merchantable species are chestnut, pine and oak. With the exception of the area included in the Pisgah National Forest, the forests have been largely cut over. In 1942, 54 sawmills cut 7,051,000 board feet of lumber. A considerable quantity of acid wood, ties and pulpwood is produced.

Waters include the Catawba, North Fork Catawba and Second Broad rivers; Cove, North Muddy, South Muddy, Crooked, Buck, Jarrett, Mill and other creeks. The sources of supply are numerous and waters are of excellent physical and chemical qualities. Power is supplied from a 300 h.p. hydro-electric plant at Lake Tahoma and a transmission line of Duke Power which enters Marion from the Bridgewater hydro plant.

Minerals occur chiefly in the north and western portions of the county. These include brown iron ore, graphitic slates, limestone, gneiss and feldspar. Small scale mining of limestone and feldspar is carried on.

McDowell is similar to most mountain counties agriculturally - corn, vegetables, fruits and nuts comprising the chief cash crops. Small grains are grown and raising of livestock has been given more attention in recent years with a corresponding jump in value of dairy products sold from \$44,170 in 1940 to \$133,769 in 1945. Value of the principal crops produced in 1945 was \$619,770 with corn valued at \$338,000 and vegetables at \$281,849. Tenancy rate is comparatively low, 26.5% as compared with 44.4% for the state.

Industry in this county supplies the major portion of the income and provides the greatest number of jobs. At Marion are large cotton textile, hosiery and other knitting mills which employ about 2,500 persons. Furniture plants here employ close to 1,000 workers, and in addition, there is a machine manufacturer, planing and plywood mills, paper box manufacturer and a pipe-block factory. Other industries, including a large rayon finishing plant, and several sawmills, are at Old Fort, a small manufacturing town at the foot of the Blue Ridge. In 1945 industrial products in the county were valued at \$6,812,900. Average income per family that year was \$2,045 and average weekly wage, \$24.10.

The county was named for Col. Joseph McDowell, Revolutionary soldier. First settlements at Marion, established soon after 1842, were made on land grants to Continental soldiers. The county seat was named for Gen. Francis Marion, Revolutionary leader known as "the Swamp Fox". Old Fort was a place of refuge for pioneers during Indian uprisings.

Communities include: Marion (alt. 1,440; 2,889), East Marion (2,000), Clinchfield (1,500), Old Fort (alt. 1,435; 774), Cross Mill (West Marion - 600), Ashford (244), Nebo (alt. 1,285; 235), Garden City (200), Glenwood (176), Little Switzerland (163), Sevier (150).

There is a 37-bed general hospital at Marion.

The Clinchfield and Southern railroads serve the county.

McDOWELL
County

MARION
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	22,996	1930	20,336	Native White (%)	92.0
Urban (%)	12.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	57.8	Rural Farm (%)	29.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	4,864		High	925

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	282,880	Forest Area (acres)	205,600
Growing Season (days)	192	Station	Marion
Rainfall (inches)	56.93	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.25
Snowfall (inches)	11.6	Aver. High (July)	6.02
		Mean Annual Temperature	57.7

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,150	Aver. Size (1945)	52.9	Aver. Value (1945)	\$1,984
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.26	Farm Operators (1945)	1,982		
Farm Tenancy (%)	26.5	Farms Mortgaged (%)	13.4	No. Hogs (1944)	2,327
All Cattle (1944)	3,408	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,961		
Value Domestic Animals	\$467,702	Value Dairy Products	\$133,769		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$98,645		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$619,770		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Corn	\$338,000	Elec.	30.4	Tractors	3.3
(2) Vegetables	281,849			Trucks	10.2
(3) Fruits and nuts	135,885				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$18,422,183		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$807,877	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.15 (1942) \$1.25
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,045	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	124.5
Total Wages (1945)	\$5,024,515	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$24.10

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Textile mill products**
- (2) **Furniture and finished lumber products**
- (3) **Lumber and timber basic products**

No. Employers (1945)	53	Total Employed (1945)	4,010
Employed: Agriculture	1,321	Manufacturing	2,701
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,118.12	Value Industrial Products	\$6,812,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	9	Retail	187
		Service	72

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Little Switzerland, on the Blue Ridge Parkway, is a quiet summer resort, mostly cottages. Nearby Linville Caverns, a Civil War hideout, contains several side chambers and extends about a mile back into the mountains (fee). Drives along the Blue Ridge Parkway which passes along the western edge of the county provide many spectacular views, including Mt. Mitchell. The Mt. Mitchell State Game Refuge has picnic facilities, and a special trout stream for women only as well as the Toe River Fish Hatchery and deer, bear and other game hunting under special regulations. Lake James with a 150-mile shoreline, has fishing, hunting and accommodations. 500-acre Lake Tahoma offers swimming, boating, picnicking and fishing (closed, 1947). The Old Fort Recreational Area offers picnicking facilities, as do campgrounds at Carolina Hemlock, a Forest Service facility. Hiking trails.

Points of Interest: Wildacres, at Little Switzerland, formerly a summer hotel on top of a mountain, is now used as a summer retreat for retired ministers. It is a remnant of the efforts of Thomas Dixon and others to create a cultural mountain center. Andrews Geyser, an artificial fountain near Old Fort, throws up a stream of water 75 feet high, and was built in honor of Col. A. B. Andrews, one of the men who engineered the railway through the region. At Old Fort, pusher locomotives are added to all trains going west across the mountain. Near Marion is the Pete Murphy Fish Hatchery which has a seasonal capacity of 600,000 rainbow trout, bass and bream. At Gillespie Gap (2,802 feet) along the Parkway, is a rock pyramid honoring patriots who passed here on the way to Kings Mountain. Kilmichael Tower, with an elevation of 4,000 feet, is a lookout point.

Accommodations: Small hotels, motor courts, and tourist homes at Marion. Small hotels, inns, cottages, motor courts at Little Switzerland. Tourist homes and auto courts at Old Fort. Other accommodations along the highways, chiefly auto courts.

Fishing and Hunting: Lake James - year around - LM and SM bass, crappie, bream and carp. Cabins on lake and boats available near Nebo and other points. Catawba and N. Catawba rivers - trout, bass, catfish. Buck Creek and Armstrong Creek - trout. Small mouth bass below Lake Tahoma on Buck Creek (private). Mills, Jarrett, Curtis and Mackey creeks - trout. Some deer and bear and good quail and grouse.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Little Switzerland (literature). Merchants Association, Marion.

Newspapers: McDowell News (weekly), Marion. Circ. 2,190
Progress (weekly), Marion. Circ. 1,988



NOTES

MECKLENBURG

Characteristic of the industrial Piedmont in which it lies, Mecklenburg, with a high, rolling topography, is one of North Carolina's foremost commercial and manufacturing counties, with rich agricultural lands from which it draws much of its wealth. Industry and commerce are concentrated in Charlotte, largest ("queen") city in North Carolina, hub of the state's textile industries.

The densely concentrated population of the county (70.8% native white) is 66.5% urban, 18.9% rural non-farm and 14.6% rural farm. Reflecting the county's industrial and commercial importance, operatives comprise the majority of employed workers, while 20.5% are classed as clerical and sales personnel and 10.3% as craftsmen. Charlotte is particularly noted for its large distributive enterprises, with huge warehouses and many business buildings and factories.

Forests occupy 165,700 of the total of 346,880 acres of land area. Chief merchantable species are shortleaf pine and oak. In 1946 sawmills produced 13,038,000 board feet of lumber.

Gold has been mined in the county from early times, and there is some production now (1947). Numerous granite outcrops occur near Charlotte and leopardsite is found east of Charlotte. Some sand and gravel suitable for construction also occur in the vicinity. There are concrete, stone, asbestos and other plants utilizing minerals.

Waters include the Catawba River; Davidson, McDowell, Long, Paw, McAlpine, Little Sugaw and other creeks; New Catawba and Mountain Island lakes. Surface supplies available, with good chemical quality and satisfactory physical quality on streams not receiving wastes. Duke Power has an 82,400 h.p. hydroelectric development on the Catawba River and Mountain Island.

Cotton is the chief cash crop, marketed in Charlotte, and used in the county's numerous textile plants. Also important are livestock products, chiefly dairy, hay and other feed crops. The northern portion of the county is in the rich-soiled grain country, and field truck crops, apples, peaches, and poultry also are raised. Farmers use progressive farming methods and in 1945, 21.4% of farms reported tractors and 14.3% reported trucks.

Textiles, food products and a retail trade which exceeds \$90,000,000 annually, are the major sources of income. Other operations include manufacture of machinery, furniture, wood products, paper products, printing, chemicals, fertilizers, rubber, leather, stone and clay, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metal products, in addition to automobile equipment and other industries. Charlotte is headquarters of the far-flung Duke Power Co. Textiles manufactured include cotton, rayon and silk, woolen and worsted, hosiery and other knitting mills and miscellaneous textile goods. In addition, there are dyeing mills, apparel and other finished textile products. There are close to 2,000 retail and more than 300 wholesale establishments in the county.

Davidson College, founded in 1837, has a student body of more than 700. Among some of its distinguished alumni are Woodrow Wilson and R. B. Glenn, Governor of North Carolina (1905-09). Queens College for women in Charlotte, with an enrollment of 350, is operated by regional Presbyteries. In Charlotte also is the Johnson C. Smith Negro University.

The county was formed in 1762 and named for Charlotte, Duchess of Mecklenburg, wife of George III. The region was occupied by the Catawba Indians when the first white settlers arrived in 1748. Industry grew rapidly after the Civil War and was given impetus by power developments on the Catawba River.

Communities include: Charlotte (alt. 780; pop. 100,899), Davidson (1,550), Cornelius (1,195), Pineville (alt. 570; 1,114), Thrift (950), Huntersville (763), Derita (500), Matthews (alt. 715; 486), Newell, Homestead, Mint Hill.

There are 5 hospitals with a total of 1,191 beds in Charlotte and a 160-bed county tuberculosis sanatorium at Huntersville.

The Seaboard, Southern, Norfolk-Southern and Piedmont & Northern railroads and excellent air and bus service provide transportation.

MECKLENBURG
County

CHARLOTTE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	151,826	1930	127,971	Native White (%)	70.8
Urban (%)	66.5	Rural Non-Farm (%)	18.9	Rural Farm (%)	14.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	23,823		High	6,901

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	346,880	Forest Area (acres)	165,700		
Growing Season (days)	238	Station	Charlotte		
Rainfall (inches)	44.22	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.53	Aver. High (July)	4.83
Snowfall (inches)	6.5	Mean Annual Temperature	61.5		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,911	Aver. Size (1945)	81.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$5,332
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.45	Farm Operators (1945)	2,896		
Farm Tenancy (%)	45.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	36.6	No. Hogs (1944)	10,101
All Cattle (1944)	14,159	Milk Cattle (1944)	8,754		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,029,486	Value Dairy Products	\$1,112,761		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$791,686		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$3,392,300		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Livestock	\$1,786,521D*	Elec.	58.1	Tractors	21.4
(2) Cotton	1,378,190				14.3
(3) Hay	772,480				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)		\$168,495,865		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$11,499,769	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.95	(1942) \$0.84
Income Per Family (1945)	\$5,242	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	103.1	
Total Wages (1945)	\$88,059,418	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$37.03	

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Ordnance and accessories
- (2) Textile mill products
- (3) Food and kindred products

No. Employers (1945)	965	Total Employed (1945)	45,730		
Employed: Agriculture	4,390	Manufacturing	15,117		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$2,757.94	Value Industrial Products	\$55,735,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	334	Retail	1,435	Service	494

* Dairy Products - \$1,112,761

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Charlotte has golf, tennis, swimming, boating, riding, in addition to city parks, baseball and football fields. Annual events include Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament, Shrine Bowl football game, kennel club show, garden club show, food show, county fair, and textile show.

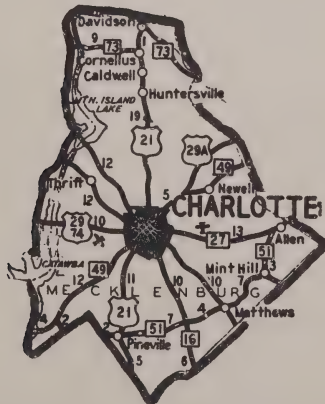
Points of Interest: Independence Square is the site of the first courthouse in Charlotte. The First Presbyterian Church (rebuilt in 1849); Shipp Monument; site of birthplace of Julia Jackson, daughter of Gen. Stonewall Jackson (Public Library contains the collection of Gen. Jackson); Little Theatre; Mint Museum, now an art gallery; Martin L. Cannon Residence, former home of James B. Duke; Tulip Gardens at the residence of J. B. Ivey, contain about 20,000 plants; Rudisill Gold Mine. There are numerous points of interest nearby including the birthplace of Andrew Jackson, close to the South Carolina line.

Accommodations: Hotels, tourist homes, boarding houses, auto courts in Charlotte. Tourist homes at Davidson. Numerous motor courts on adjacent highways.

Fishing and Hunting: Catawba River - bass and perch. Some quail hunting.

Information: Charlotte Chamber of Commerce (literature) and Merchants Association.

Newspapers: Charlotte - News (daily). Circ. 65,000
Observer (daily). Circ. 126,000
Macklenburg Times (weekly).
Post (Negro Sunday). Circ. 133,000



NOTES

MITCHELL

In the northwest mountain section bordering Tennessee, with an average altitude of 2,500 feet, Mitchell County lies in a region of rugged mountain elevations and unusual mineral wealth. The Unaka Mountains and Roan Mountain form western and northern boundaries of the county, with the Blue Ridge on the eastern edge.

Almost completely Anglo-Saxon in origin, the population is composed of 70.2% rural farm and 29.8% rural non farm. Only 0.4% are Negro. Workers are chiefly engaged in agriculture, mining, textiles and lumbering. Spruce Pine, center of the mining industry, is the largest community, with a population of 1,968.

With 140,800 acres of total land area, the county has 78,700 acres in forests. Chief merchantable species are chestnut, oak, poplar, maple and hemlock. In 1942, 32 sawmills cut 4,310,000 board feet of lumber.

The most important producer of mica, feldspar and kaolin in the country, the county also has asbestos, magnetic iron ore, kyanite, marble and some precious and semi-precious stones. Large deposits of primary kaolin clay occur along the North Toe River from Spruce Pine to Penland. Feldspar and mica occur in large quantities in the vicinity of Spruce Pine and Penland.

Waters include the Nolichucky and North Toe Rivers; Bear, Beaver, Cane, Rock, Pigeon Roost, Little Rock and other creeks. The water is of excellent chemical and physical qualities. Transmission lines of Carolina Power Company serve most of the county.

Largely self-sustaining agriculturally, Mitchell ranked 66th among the counties of the Nation in 1940 in production of vegetables grown for home use. Vegetables comprise the largest source of farm income, being valued at \$332,269 in 1945. Other important crops are hay and tobacco. Livestock raising is becoming increasingly important. The value of dairy products sold jumped from \$34,270 in 1940 to about \$190,000 in 1947. There is a vanishing tenancy rate in the county where 28.6% of the 39.2% of workers engaged in agriculture are farm owners or operators. Other crops are corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, apples, oats and wheat.

Although mining, chiefly mica, kaolin and feldspar, is the leading industry, Mitchell also has textile, lumbering and mica processing plants. At Spruce Pine, grinding plants pulverize feldspar before it is shipped out for use in making glass, chinaware, scouring powder and other ceramics. Spruce Pine is the center of the only area in the United States producing primary kaolin, or China clay, used in making fine dinnerware and other high-grade ceramic products. Processing methods have been developed which make the finished product equal to the finest in the world. Mica is found universally in the region and scrap mica, by-product of sheet and punch mica, is pulverized and used in wallpaper, paint, rubber, etc. Many small landowners mine mica on their own land. Income per family in 1945 was \$1,891 and average weekly wage \$24.05.

The county was formed in 1861 by Union supporters and named for Dr. Elisha Mitchell, scientist who explored and was lost on Mt. Mitchell. A log courthouse was built at Bakersville in 1867, and a short time later settlers began mining mica which has since remained the leading industry. Settlers overflowed from the lowlands into the hills, which until the Revolution were chiefly occupied by the Cherokee and Catawba Indians.

Communities include: Bakersville, county seat (437), Spruce Pine (1,986), Poplar (475), Buladean (450), Honeycutt (300), Forbes (275), Estatoe (250), Altapass (250), Toecane (alt. 2,245; 250), Bandana (237), Wing (alt. 2,455; 200), Penland (200), Clarissa (182), and Switzerland (180).

The Clinchfield Railroad provides transportation.

MITCHELL
County

BAKERSVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	15,980	1930	13,962	Native White (%)	99.5
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	29.8	Rural Farm (%)	70.2
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	2,951	High	535

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	140,800	Forest Area (acres)	78,700
Growing Season (days)	154	Station	Altapass
Rainfall (inches)	51.25	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.82
Snowfall (inches)	24.9	Mean Annual Temperature	52.1
		Aver. High (July)	6.92

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,955	Aver. Size (1945)	42.0	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,214
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.39	Farm Operators (1945)			1,944
Farm Tenancy (%)	15.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	10.6	No. Hogs (1944)	2,087
All Cattle (1944)	5,416	Milk Cattle (1944)			3,004
Value Domestic Animals	\$549,746	Value Dairy Products			\$115,731
Value Farm Implements and Machinery					\$168,952
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)					\$1,900,190
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Vegetables	\$322,269	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Hay	277,000	36.8		.8	8.1
(3) Tobacco	256,300				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$7,048,106		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$531,429	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.72 (1942) \$1.72
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,891	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	134.9
Total Wages (1945)	\$1,505,928	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$24.05

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Stone, clay and glass products
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	42	Total Employed (1945)	1,204
Employed: Agriculture	1,596	Manufacturing	579
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$971.61	Value Industrial Products	\$1,460,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	8	Retail	136
		Service	38

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: There is no organized recreation, but Spruce Pine is the trading center for Little Switzerland, Linville, Linville Falls and other smaller resort centers. The Blue Ridge Parkway runs along the eastern border of the county, passing close to Spruce Pine and through Little Switzerland.

Roan Mountain (6,286 ft.) is an outstanding attraction. Nearly a thousand acres of crimson rhododendron gardens are in bloom there in late June and early July. The mountain, a natural bald, is to be developed by the U.S. Forest Service as a recreation area. A road extending to the top provides access from the Blue Ridge Parkway through Spruce Pine and Bakersville.

Points of Interest: Penland School of Handicrafts, 6 miles from Spruce Pine, has become nationally famous. Each summer hundreds of students from all over the country take courses there in a wide variety of handicrafts under nationally-known instructors.

At Bandana is the site of the Sink Hole Mine, a mica operation once operated by Spaniards using Indian labor. Mica from this mine was used for windowpanes in early houses. At Hawk is Roby Buchanan's mill where Buchanan cuts, polishes and mounts native semi-precious stones.

Accommodations: Hotels, cottages, tourist homes at Spruce Pine and tourist homes at Bakersville. Much of the Little Switzerland resort is in Mitchell County, 8 miles from Spruce Pine.

Fishing and Hunting: Little and Big Rock Creeks - brown, rainbow and brook trout. Pigeon Roost and Poplar Creeks - brown and rainbow trout. Good grouse and quail and some bear and deer hunting.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Spruce Pine.

Newspapers: Tri-County News (weekly) Spruce Pine. Circ. 2,822



NOTES

MONTGOMERY

In the central Piedmont, Montgomery's topography ranges from flat in the southeast to gently rolling with low mountains in the west. The county's economy is largely based on the industries of the region, chiefly textiles and lumbering, although this is one of the most intensive peach-producing areas in the state.

There is no urban population and 50.6% of the total population is rural non-farm, 49.4% rural farm. The working population is chiefly employed in agriculture (32.4%), in the factories and mills (17.2%) and in lumbering. Many of the industrial workers live on farms. Communities are small - Troy, the county seat, being the largest with a 1940 population of 1,861. Availability of power, shipping facilities and labor resources make the county ideal for industry.

The forest area comprises 225,700 of the 312,320 acres of total land area. Chief merchantable species are field pine (shortleaf), oak, poplar, and sweet gum. Hardwoods and shortleaf pine are in the west, and loblolly and shortleaf in the north and east. In 1942, 71 sawmills cut 35,106,000 board feet of lumber. A considerable quantity of ties and some red cedar poles are also cut.

In Montgomery County are the largest deposits of brick and tile clays and shales in the state. The best slates occur in the west. Gold was mined near Candor at one time, and excellent pottery clays are found in this vicinity. Sand and gravel occur in the southeastern part of the county.

Waters include the Yadkin, Little and Uwharrie rivers; Cheek, Big Mountain and Naked creeks; Baden and Tillery lakes. Surface sources are adequate for large demands and chemical quality is excellent and satisfactory for most purposes. The physical quality is good, although some turbidity prevails. There are three large power sites on the Yadkin River; 108,000 h.p. Narrows plant, 28,900 h.p. Falls plant (both operated by Tallahassee Power Co.) and 87,000 h.p. Carolina Power Norwood plant. The latter is used for public utility purposes, the others largely for industrial purposes.

This is an important peach county, and in 1945 peaches and other fruits were valued at \$1,195,924. The county ranked 22nd among the counties of the Nation in 1940 in production of peaches, and in 1944 shipped 741 carlots. Some watermelons are shipped also. Candor is the marketing center for the peach growers of the region, which extends west to Aberdeen (Moore County) and south to Rockingham (Richmond County). In 1928 the first commercially successful peach orchard in this area was planted by M. R. Clark who set out 30,000 trees a mile from Candor. It is estimated that more than 1,200,000 trees now grow in the district. Other principal cash crops are tobacco and corn, and in addition, small grains, Irish and sweet potatoes and hay are grown. 17.2% of the farms report tractors and 17.4% trucks, fairly high for the state. A relatively small proportion of the county is in cultivation (20% - 1944) as compared with most Piedmont counties.

In 1945 the value of industrial products in the county exceeded \$3,000,000. Principal industry is textiles with more than 1,000 workers employed in the mills. In addition to cotton and knitting mills there is a rug manufacturer at Troy and a garment mill at Mount Gilead. Lumbering is second in industrial importance with numerous sawmills throughout the county. There are several furniture plants at Troy and Biscoe and a brick plant at Mount Gilead. Income per family in 1945 was \$2,555 and the average weekly wage \$21.51.

Montgomery County was established in 1778 and Troy became the county seat in 1844. The county was named for Brig. Gen. Richard Montgomery who captured the first British regimental colors taken in the Revolution.

Communities include: Troy, county seat (alt. 625; pop. 1,861), Mount Gilead (915), Biscoe (843), Star (alt. 630; 611), Uwharrie (536), Candor (509), Eldorado (290), and Ether (125).

The Norfolk-Southern Railroad serves the county.

MONTGOMERY
County

TROY
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	16,280	1930	16,218	Native White (%)	76.9
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	50.6	Rural Farm (%)	49.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3,347	High	783

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	312,320	Forest Area (acres)	225,700
Growing Season (days)	214	Station	Pinehurst
Rainfall (inches)	46.16	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.54
Snowfall (inches)	5.7	Aver. High (July)	5.84
		Mean Annual Temperature	61.4

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,165	Aver. Size (1945)	111.1	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,886
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.05	Farm Operators (1945)	1,160		
Farm Tenancy (%)	34.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	20.2	No. Hogs (1944)	2,822
All Cattle (1944)	2,628	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,502		
Value Domestic Animals	\$554,095	Value Dairy Products	\$81,265		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$186,082		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,434,380		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Fruits and nuts	\$1,195,924P*	Elec.	23.3	Tractors	17.2
(2) Tobacco	539,500			Trucks	17.4
(3) Corn	352,700				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$15,040,128		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,912,374	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.50 (1942) \$1.50
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,555	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	108.1
Total Wages (1945)	\$2,479,438	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$21.51

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Furniture and finished lumber products

No. Employers (1945)	84	Total Employed (1945)	2,217
Employed: Agriculture	1,768	Manufacturing	1,214
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,160.54	Value Industrial Products	\$3,007,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	14	Retail	166
		Service	77

* Peaches.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Lake Tillery, formed by Hydro Dam on the border between Montgomery and Stanly counties, is stocked with white perch, bass and catfish. It extends 8 miles north into the foothills of the Uwharrie National Forest, the southern portion of which lies in Montgomery County. Man-made Badin Lake, formed by a dam in the northwestern part of the county, offers water sports. Nearby Morrow Mountain State Park in adjoining Stanly County offers camping, boating, hiking, picnicking and riding.

Points of Interest: Near Mount Gilead is an Indian Mound which has been made into a state park. An old Indian village, excavations in the area have revealed much of interest about the Indians who once lived here. They are believed to have been a Siouan tribe. Historical artifacts have been collected, identified and stored; however, the park, acquired in 1937, is still undeveloped. Peach orchards at Candor and Biscoe blossom in late March and early April.

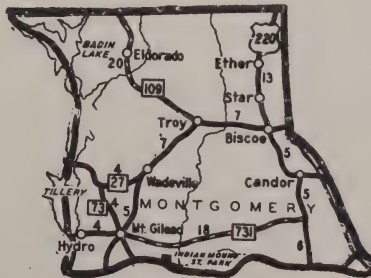
Accommodations: There is a hotel at Troy.

Fishing and Hunting: Lake Tillery, Badin Lake and Little River - LM bass, crappie, carp, catfish. Pee Dee, Uwharrie rivers and Cheeks, Big Mountain and Drowning creeks - bass and perch. There are some quail, wild turkey and fox.

Information: Merchants Association, Troy.

Newspapers: Troy - Montgomery Herald (weekly). Circ. 2,000

The Serviceman (weekly). Circ. 2,250



NOTES

MOORE

In the central Piedmont - hilly in the north, with sandhills in the south - Moore County is the site of the famous winter golf resorts - Pinehurst and Southern Pines. The North Carolina Sandhills, halfway between New York and Florida, have a mild, bracing winter climate which has contrived to make it one of the most distinctive resort regions in the country. The rolling area of sand shaded by long leaf pine is believed to have been at one time a great inland sea. The coarse white sand makes the region ideal for golf, since it serves to reflect the sun's rays and acts as a sponge quickly absorbing the rain.

45.2% of the total population is rural farm, 44.4% rural non-farm and 10.4% urban. Agricultural workers (29.1%), industrial operatives (14.7%) comprise the largest proportion of the working population.

With 430,080 acres of total land area, Moore has 305,400 acres in forests. Chief merchantable species are shortleaf, loblolly and longleaf pine and oak. The great long leaf pine forest once covering the area has mostly been cut. In 1942, 57 sawmills cut 32,299,000 board feet of lumber.

Brick and tile clays occur in the northeastern part of the county, and sand and gravel in the southern part. The county is one of the world's leading producers of pyrophyllite (talc), which occurs in a series of lenses from Glendon to Hemp.

Waters include the Deep and Lower Little rivers; Drowning, Little Governors, Bear, Cabin, Grains, Deep, Aberdeen and other creeks. Chemical quality is excellent, as is physical quality except for turbidity on some of the larger streams. The Carolina Power Company serves the county.

Tobacco is the chief cash crop, being valued at \$2,870,500 in 1945. Moore ranked 84th among the counties in the Nation in production of this crop in 1940, and 23rd in production of peaches. The Sandhills region is one of the finest fruit-growing belts in the U. S., and in addition to peaches, the county is a leading dewberry and melon producer. Much of the fruit and other crops grown in the surrounding areas are brought to market here for sale and shipment. Corn and cotton are leading crops, and in addition, considerable wheat, oats and hay are produced.

Besides the remunerative tourist trade, Moore's principal industries are textile and lumbering. Textile manufacture is becoming increasingly important, with cotton, rayon, silk and knitting mills employing close to 2,000 workers. Pine lumber is an important product, and there are numerous small sawmills and lumber plants throughout the county. Much of the hardwood produced is used within the county for furniture manufacture. Other industries rise out of the mineral production and include the manufacture of talc products, pottery and stone quarrying.

The county was settled about the middle of the 18th century by Scots from the Cape Fear region. The county seat, incorporated in 1796 as Fagansville, was renamed Carthage for the African city. Pinehurst was purchased by James W. Tufts of Boston in 1895 for use as a health resort, and the community was further developed as a golf and sporting center in English country village style. Southern Pines, which offers equivalent attractions, has more the atmosphere of the typical American town. It was founded in the 80's as a winter resort for New Englanders, and while containing many fine resort hotels is still a cottage colony. It is widely known as a horseman's center.

Communities include: Carthage (1,381), Southern Pines (alt. 520; 3,225), Pinehurst (1,600), Aberdeen (alt. 350; 1,076), Hemp (972), Vass (alt. 315; 728), West End (600), Pine Bluff (330), Eagle Springs (300), Manly (alt. 435; 249), Lakeview (120), and Niagara (120).

The 62-bed Moore County hospital is at Pinehurst.

The Seaboard Airline, Norfolk-Southern, Moore Central and Aberdeen & Rockfish railroads serve the county. Both Piedmont Airlines and a charter airline provides transportation direct to the Pinehurst and Southern Pines Field from any U. S. area. There are hangar and other facilities for private planes.

MOORE
County

CARTHAGE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	30,969	1930	28,215	Native White (%)	69.1
Urban (%)	10.4	Rural Non-Farm (%)	44.4	Rural Farm (%)	45.2
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	5,943		High	1,614

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	430,080	Forest Area (acres)	305,400		
Growing Season (days)	213	Station	Southern Pines		
Rainfall (inches)	50.30	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.42	Aver. High (July)	6.59
Snowfall (inches)	7.5	Mean Annual Temperature	61.3		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,311	Aver. Size (1945)	93.1	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,673
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.22	Farm Operators (1945)		2,302	
Farm Tenancy (%)	28.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	20.5	No. Hogs (1944)	8,008
All Cattle (1944)	4,068	Milk Cattle (1944)		2,413	
Value Domestic Animals	\$983,837	Value Dairy Products		\$95,464	
Value Farm Implements and Machinery				\$323,129	
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)				\$4,332,360	
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$2,870,500	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Corn	715,500	26.2		11.9	11.8
(3) Fruits and nuts	591,990 P*				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$24,028,537		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,070,366	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.90 (1942) \$0.58
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,665	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	106.3
Total Wages (1945)	\$4,288,452	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$25.09

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944)

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Furniture and finished lumber products

No. Employers (1945)	125	Total Employed (1945)	3,287		
Employed: Agriculture	2,926	Manufacturing	1,236		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,262.71	Value Industrial Products	\$4,995,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	15	Retail	307	Service	69

* Peaches.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Pinehurst - golf (three 18-hole courses; green fee, \$1.00 to \$3.00 daily), tennis, riding, trap, skeet and rifle shooting. Annual events include golf tournaments, horse shows, field trials, etc. This is a noted training center for harness horses. Southern Pines - golf (3 18-hole courses and a 9-hole course), tennis, riding, shooting, archery, fox hunting. The town stables many prize-winning hunters and jumpers and formal fox hunts are popular. Annual events include golf tournaments, horse events, and tennis tournaments. There are small cottage resorts at Pinebluff and a small resort at Lakeview. Swimming, fishing, boating at Aberdeen in Municipal lake.

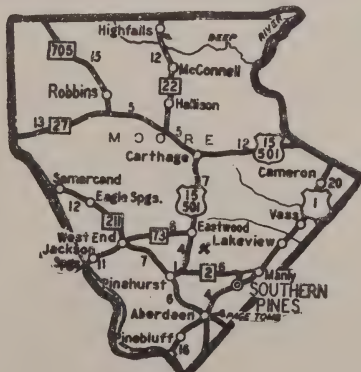
Points of Interest: Near Aberdeen is the Old Bethesda Church (1850) The congregation, organized in 1790, built its first church that year. In the church cemetery is the tomb of Walter Hines Page, ambassador to Great Britain during World War I. Near Carthage is the pre-Revolutionary Philip Alston House. Deserted for nearly half a century the ghost town of Parkwood was once a flourishing village. Near McConnell is the Quaker School, an orphan home established by Quakers from Guilford County in the 1880's. Near Mt. Carmel is the petrified wood, where, on both sides of the road, are sections of wood which became petrified when air pockets in them became filled with silica. At Pinehurst is the Village Chapel, the Woman's Exchange, the Pinehurst Country Club. At Southern Pines are homes of writers Katherine Newlin and Struthers Burt and many others. Jugtown, near the Montgomery County border, is noted for its pottery. Here old fashioned methods are still employed. Cole's pottery nearby is one of the oldest in N. C. and noted for unusual glazes.

Accommodations: Pinehurst has 5 large hotels; Southern Pines, 11 hotels, tourist homes and boarding houses (year around). Hotel at Lakeview. Inns and tourist homes at Aberdeen. Hotel at Carthage and Vass.

Fishing and Hunting: Little River, Drowning Creek - bass, perch. Thaggards Pond - bass, crappie; Lakeview - bass, perch, crappie. Fox hunting in Pinehurst and Southern Pines, some quail and wild turkey.

Information: Chambers of Commerce at Pinehurst and Southern Pines and Aberdeen (literature). Merchants Association at Hemp.

Newspapers: Sandhill Citizen (weekly), Aberdeen. Circ. 1,450
Moore Co. News (weekly), Carthage. Circ. 2,307
Outlook (weekly), Pinehurst. Circ. 1,250
Pilot (weekly), Southern Pines. Circ. 1,575



NOTES

NASH

In the northern Coastal region, Nash has a rolling topography with sandy soil well-suited to the raising of tobacco and diverse crops. In 1940 the county ranked 6th among the counties of the Nation in the production of tobacco.

A rich agricultural county, Nash also has a well-diversified industrial economy, with textiles, lumbering, tobacco manufactures and chemical manufacture most important.

Rocky Mount, the fourth largest bright-leaf tobacco market (in 1946) in the world and an industrial and railroad center, is half in Nash and half in Edgecombe counties. The Atlantic Coastline railroad track runs down the main street, along the county line. The city has 10 tobacco redrying plants and 14 tobacco auction warehouses, in addition to numerous other manufactures. Other communities are comparatively small and 59.5% of the total population is rural farm, 24.4% urban and 16.2% rural non-farm.

With 353,280 acres of land area, Nash has 157,200 in forests. Chief merchantable species are shortleaf and loblolly pine, oak and gum. In 1942, 22 sawmills consumed 24,923,000 board feet of lumber, most of this consisting of timber cut outside the county.

Brick and tile clays are found along the Tar River near Rocky Mount, and a granite belt extends westward from the city for about 20 miles. There is some brick production at Rocky Mount.

Waters include the Tar River; Fishing, Swift, Stony, Turkey, Moccasin, Big Peachtree, Pig Basket, Sapony, Toisnot and other creeks. The chemical quality of the water is good, but filtration is necessary due to high turbidities and suspended matter. Carolina Power, Virginia Electric and REA lines serve the county.

Lying in the bright-leaf belt, Nash is one of the leading tobacco growing counties in the state, and in 1945 ranked 4th in the value of its principal crops. The same year tobacco was valued at \$14,204,600, corn at \$1,566,500 and cotton at \$942,920. The value of its principal crops exceeded \$19,000,000. Other crops grown are Irish and sweet potatoes, oats, hay, peanuts and truck crops. In both Nash and Edgecombe counties, farm tenancy with its accompanying high rate of farms mortgaged has been one of the farming problems. In recent years a successful movement has been underway in these counties to correct the situation through a gradual program of education, leading to diversification of crops and better agricultural life.

Textile manufacturing is the county's leading industry, with cotton, rayon and silk mills, all at Rocky Mount. Tobacco manufactures, lumbering, and producers of cotton oil are located at Rocky Mount and other communities in the northern section of the county. Other manufactures include food, brick and furniture. The average income per family in 1945 was \$2,533, high for the state, and the average weekly wage \$19.84.

The county was formed in 1777 and named for Francis Nash, Revolutionary general. Nashville, the county seat, was settled in 1780 and incorporated in 1823. From early days the region was chiefly agricultural with tobacco as the leading crop.

Communities include: Nashville (1,171), Rocky Mount (alt. 130; 25,568), Spring Hope (1,222), Bailey (645), Middlesex (545), Sharpsburg (alt. 140; 345), Castalia (341), Battleboro (alt. 120; 270), Red Oak (200), and Dortches (100).

There are 4 hospitals at Rocky Mount with a total of 226 beds, and a 31-bed tuberculosis hospital at Nashville.

The Atlantic Coastline and Norfolk-Southern railroads serve the county.

NASH
County

NASHVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	55,608	1930	52,782	Native White (%)	57.9
Urban (%)	24.4	Rural Non-Farm (%)	16.2	Rural Farm (%)	59.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	12,931		High	2,969

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	353,280	Forest Area (acres)	157,200		
Growing Season (days)	205	Station	Nashville		
Rainfall (inches)	48.21	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.62	Aver. High (July)	6.23
Snowfall (inches)	8.5	Mean Annual Temperature	60.8		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	5,948	Aver. Size (1945)	46.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,475
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.29	Farm Operators (1945)	5,990		
Farm Tenancy (%)	67.5	Farms Mortgaged (%)	40.6	No. Hogs (1944)	22,434
All Cattle (1944)	5,782	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,071		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,756,915	Value Dairy Products	\$37,260		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$749,828		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$19,191,020		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$14,204,600	Elec.	34.4	Tractors	5.5
(2) Corn	1,566,500			Trucks	7.2
(3) Cotton	942,920				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$37,680,200		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$3,582,453	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.85 (1942)\$1.09
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,533	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	124.1
Total Wages (1945)	\$5,550,383	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	19.84

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Tobacco manufactures

(3) Tobacco manufactures			
No. Employers (1945)	105	Total Employed (1945)	5,381
Employed: Agriculture	9,299	Manufacturing	1,289
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,465.66	Value Industrial Products	\$5,748,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	33	Retail	438
		Service	92

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Rocky Mount has 17 parks and playgrounds, two community centers, a baseball stadium, softball diamond, tennis courts, swimming pool. The Country Club offers golf and swimming, and riding and fishing are available. Silver Lake near Nashville is a recreational center offering swimming, fishing and boating.

Points of Interest: At Nashville the cornerstone of the county courthouse (1883) contains a quart of brandy. The Battle Homestead near Battleboro has been the property of the Battle family since 1742 when Elisha Battle, member of the Halifax convention in 1776, purchased the Tar River bottom land from the Earl of Granville. At Rocky Mount, one of the 14 warehouses, covering a city block, is crowded with thousands of guests at the annual June German given by the Carolina Cotillion Club, an important social event since 1880. The Thomas Hackney Braswell Memorial Library contains a collection of Indian artifacts, paper money, old records and curios.

Near Rocky Mount, the Lewis Home (1783) is said to have been built from bricks brought from England each wrapped in paper. The Dortch House was built in 1789.

Accommodations: Rocky Mount - hotels, auto courts, tourist homes. Hotel and tourist homes at Nashville, and tourist homes at Spring Hope.

Fishing and Hunting: Tar River and tributaries and Boddies Pond (boats) LM bass, perch, bream, robin, jackfish, rockfish, shad. There is good quail and some wild turkey.

Information: Rocky Mount - Chamber of Commerce (literature) and Merchants Association.

Newspapers: Rocky Mount - News (weekly). Circ., 4,563
Telegram (daily). Circ. 10,000

Nashville - Graphic (weekly). Circ. 1,275



NOTES

NEW HANOVER

A peninsula formed by the Cape Fear River and the Atlantic Ocean, New Hanover County in the southern Coastal Region, depends on tourists, agriculture, shipping and retail trade as its major sources of income. The land is low and fertile, the climate equable, with a mean annual temperature of 63.2 degrees, and a long growing season of 246 days. Severe winter weather is very unusual and early crops are exploited. The beach-bordered sounds and ocean bring thousands of vacationists annually, and New Hanover has a number of well-developed resorts, with all conventional recreational facilities.

The population of the county is 69.7% urban (all in Wilmington), 24.8% rural non-farm and 5.5% rural farm. The largest proportion of the working population (18.7%) is engaged in sales and clerical work, 13.5% are operatives in the industrial concerns and 10.8% are craftsmen. Only 6.4% of all the employed workers are engaged in agriculture. A large percentage of workers are in domestic service.

Wilmington, the county seat, is the largest city and also the largest ocean port on the North Carolina coast, although it lies 10 miles from the mouth of the Cape Fear River. An important ship-building center during World Wars I and II, the peacetime economy of the city, like that of the county, is based on the tourist trade, shipping and its importance as a retail and distributing center.

Forests occupy 101,500 of the 124,160 acres of total land area. Principal merchantable species are longleaf, loblolly and pocosin pines and some gum. In 1946, production exceeded 2,500,000 board feet, almost all soft wood.

Waters include the Cape Fear, Northeast Cape Fear and Brunswick rivers; Smith, Hewletts, Island and other creeks; Myrtle, Greenville, Wrightsville, Masonboro, Middle, Topsail and Prince George sounds; Onslow Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Water is available from every kind of source, but underground supplies are generally used. Wilmington's supply is pumped from the Cape Fear River 20 miles upstream. The Tide Water Power Co. has a 15,000 h.p. steam plant at Wilmington with transmission lines interconnecting with Carolina Power lines.

There is some mineral production, and marl pits occur near Castle Hayne, Fort Fisher, and along the northeast bank of the Cape Fear River.

Livestock products, particularly dairy and poultry, are among the leading income sources, while peanuts and feed crops rank next in importance. Horticultural specialties are developed in this region, and Castle Hayne, one of several agricultural colonies developed by Hugh MacRae of Wilmington, is noted for the thousands of flowers which it harvests and markets every season. Among these are narcissi, daffodils, tulips, peonies and gladioli (over \$500,000 worth, 1947).

In addition to shipping (New Hanover ranks high on eastern seaboard in petroleum bulk distribution), the remunerative tourist and retail trades, there is some commercial fishing, principally for shrimp and fanned fish, valued at \$80,000 in 1947. Other industries include lumbering, manufacture of food products, textiles, apparel, wood products, chemical and stone products.

The Cape Fear and Tuscarora Indians fished and hunted the region before the first Barbadian settlers arrived in 1665. The county was formed in 1729 and named for the British Royal House of Hanover. Wilmington dates from 1730 when English yeomen built log shacks at the juncture of the Cape Fear and Northeast rivers, and called the settlement New Liverpool, later Newton, and finally Wilmington for Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington.

Communities include: Wilmington, county seat (alt. 25; 47,846), Carolina Beach (3,500), Wrightsville Beach (850), Castle Hayne (alt. 20; 400), Audubon (250), Wrightsville Sound, Sea Gate, Harbor Island, Garden City, Winter Park Gardens, Winter Park.

There are 3 general hospitals with a total of 486 beds in Wilmington and a 50-bed children's hospital at Wrightsville Sound.

The Atlantic Coast Line with headquarters in Wilmington, and Seaboard Air Line RR's, and a large airport at Wilmington provide good transportation.

NEW HANOVER
County

WILMINGTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	47,935	1930	43,010	Native White (%)	63.1
Urban (%)	69.7	Rural Non-Farm (%)	24.8	Rural Farm (%)	5.5
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	9,646		High	2,610

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	124,160	Forest Area (acres)	101,500
Growing Season (days)	246	Station	Wilmington
Rainfall (inches)	45.40	Aver. Low (Jan.)	2.90
Snowfall (inches)	1.7	Mean Annual Temperature	63.2
		Aver. High (July)	6.95

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	720	Aver. Size (1945)	36.7	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,935
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.33	Farm Operators (1945)	716		
Farm Tenancy (%)	12.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	40.2	No. Hogs (1944)	2,932
All Cattle (1944)	1,254	Milk Cattle (1944)	946		
Value Domestic Animals	\$325,574	Value Dairy Products	\$387,964		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$194,392		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$835,430		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Vegetables	\$769,543	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Livestock sold	655,836(DPC)	59.9		16.8	35.3
(3) Tobacco	601,400				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$76,778,652		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$4,245,990	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.40 (1942) \$0.55
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,452	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45)	35.9
Total Wages (1945)	\$46,040,205	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$45.88

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Food and kindred products
- (2) Furniture and finished lumber products
- (3) Transportation equipment

No. Employers (1945)	315	Total Employed (1945)	19,299
Employed: Agriculture	1,273	Manufacturing	2,665
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,501.39	Value Industrial Products	\$17,609,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	94	Retail	717
		Service	231

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Wilmington has golf, horses, tennis, boating, swimming, etc. Nearby Wrightsville, an island beach, has surf, sound and channel bathing, yachting, pier, inshore and deep-sea fishing, dancing and other amusements. Headquarters of the Carolina Yacht Club are here. Boats are available for deep-sea fishing and pleasure trips. Carolina Beach, 14 miles from Wilmington, a mainland seashore resort, has bathing, surf-casting, deep-sea fishing, dancing and boardwalk amusements. Wilmington, Fort Fisher and Kure beaches, small coastal resorts, have surf-bathing and pier fishing. Annual events include outboard regatta, sailboat races, and a fall fishing rodeo for the Southeast area. In Wilmington ceremonial lighting of a municipal Christmas tree, an azalea festival, and other events.

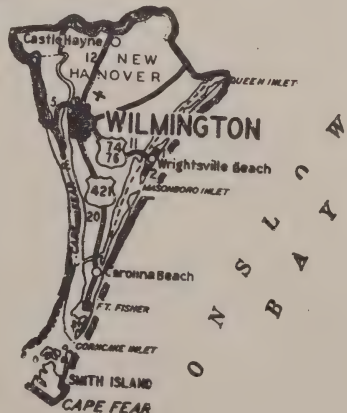
Points of Interest: Wilmington - Custom House; Cornwallis House (1770), where the Britishers maintained headquarters; St. James Church (1751); Bellamy Mansion (1859); the Gov. Dudley Mansion (1830); St. James Church has a famous painting of the head of Christ taken from a pirate ship at Brunswick in 1748; in Municipal Building, a copy of Whistler's "Mother", whose model was a Wilmington woman; Greenfield Park and many others. At Masonboro Sound is Eschol (private). The summer home of Gen. Alexander Lillington, prominent Revolutionary figure. At Airlie Gardens and Greenfield Lake Park are found almost every known variety of azalea. Moorings, estate of the Confederate blockade runner, Capt. John Newland Moffit, is on the bank of Bradley's Creek. At Fort Fisher Beach is the site of Fort Fisher, Confederate stronghold and site of the greatest naval bombardment of the Civil War. South of here from the rocks is a view of the mouth of the Cape Fear, and Smith Island to the southwest.

Accommodations: Hotels, tourist homes, boarding houses, auto courts at Wilmington. Hotels, tourist homes, boarding houses, cottages at Wrightsville and Carolina beaches, and cottages at Kure and Wilmington beaches. Motor courts on highways throughout the county.

Fishing and Hunting: Fishing waters here include fresh water rivers and creeks, bays, sounds, inlets, surf and Gulf and from piers. Best offshore fishing, toward Frying Pan Shoals, is in the fall, when sailfish, barracuda, amberjack, cero, and dolphin are plentiful. There is surf-casting for channel bass most of the year. Good quail and deer, some wild turkey and fair bear and waterfowl.

Information: Chambers of Commerce at Wilmington, Wrightsville and Carolina beaches (literature).

Newspapers: Wilmington -
Star (daily), Circulation 15,168
News (daily), Circulation 8,439
Star-News (Sunday), Circ. 20,749
Post (daily), Circulation 10,640
News Digest (weekly - C.I.O.)



NOTES

NORTHAMPTON

In the northeast coastal region bordering Virginia, Northampton County has a low, rolling topography with some swamp land. Preponderantly an agricultural county, it lies in a cotton, corn and peanut-growing area.

There is no urban population, and 73.1% is rural farm. 65.3% of the working population is engaged in agriculture, including family farm workers.

With a land area of 345,600 acres, 162,600 are in forests, scattered through the county and mostly in small holdings. The heavier stands are in swamps and hardwood bottoms. Principal merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum, poplar, oak and cypress. In 1942, 37 sawmills cut 36,076,000 board feet of lumber. Veneer logs, staves, piling and pulpwood are produced.

Waters include the Roanoke and Meherring Rivers; Kirby, Potecasi, Cattawisky, Uwharrie and Bridgers Creeks. Except for the Roanoke River the chemical and physical qualities are satisfactory. Outside of the towns, shallow wells supply local needs. Transmission circuits of Virginia Electric serve the county.

There are extensive gravel deposits in the northwestern part of the county, particularly along the Roanoke River, and there is some production of gravel at Garysburg.

Northampton is the largest peanut growing county in the state, and in 1940 ranked first among the counties of the Nation in the production of this crop. In 1945 the crop, which occupies about 37% of the total cultivated land, was valued at \$5,091,610. Cotton and corn are important crops, the former being valued at almost two-and-a-half million dollars in 1945 and the latter at more than one million dollars. A large hay crop is produced, much of this comprised of peanut vines from the harvested crop, and soybeans for beans are also widely produced. Other crops include Irish and sweet potatoes, some wheat, oats and lespedeza. Livestock and other domestic animals were valued at over two million dollars in 1945. The same year 17.6% of the farms reported having electricity and 12.3% reported tractors.

Lumbering is the only large industry in this county, with most of this carried on in the northern section. Some lumber is used in the county for wooden containers and morticians' goods, both manufactured at Woodland. Increasing demand for pulp in the state has created a market for much of the lumber produced in this and nearby counties. There is a shirt factory at Rich Square and a chemical plant on the Meherring River at Severn.

The county was formed in 1741 and named for the Earl of Northampton. In 1742 the first courthouse was built at Jackson, then known as Northampton Courthouse. The town was incorporated in 1823 and named for Andrew Jackson.

Communities include: Jackson, county seat (758), Rich Square (alt. 7'; 942), Seaboard (alt. 130; 562), Woodland (486), Conway (alt. 105; 449), Severn (alt. 64; 323), Garysburg (alt. 145; 320), Milwaukee (291), George (200), Lasker (169), Potecasi (125), Pendleton (108).

The Seaboard Airline and Atlantic Coastline Railroads serve the county.

NORTHAMPTON
County

JACKSON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	28,299	1930	27,161	Native White (%)	38.0
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	26.9	Rural Farm (%)	73.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	6,269	High	1,006

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	345,600	Forest Area (acres)	162,600		
Growing Season (days)	196	Station	Eagletown		
Rainfall (inches)	49.24	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.55	Aver. High (July)	6.83
Snowfall (inches)	7.9	Mean Annual Temperature	59.5		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,111	Aver. Size (1945)	71.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,280
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.28	Farm Operators (1945)	3,087		
Farm Tenancy (%)	64.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	36.1	No. Hogs (1944)	18,429
All Cattle (1944)	3,559	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,835		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,027,776	Value Dairy Products	\$69,677		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$425,874		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$10,264,890		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Peanuts	\$5,091,610	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Cotton	2,419,760	17.6	12.3	5.3	
(3) Corn	1,231,900				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$13,382,854		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$470,800	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.30 (1942) \$1.35
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,101	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	119.9
Total Wages (1945)	\$481,613	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$19.66

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (2) **Furniture and finished lumber products**
- (3) **Food and kindred products**

No. Employers (1945)	34	Total Employed (1945)	471		
Employed: Agriculture	5,619	Manufacturing	599		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$551.63	Value Industrial Products	\$419,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	4	Retail	186	Service	49

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Points of Interest: Jackson - Northampton County Courthouse (1859).

The Bragg House (1835) built by Thomas Bragg, Governor of North Carolina, U.S. Senator and Attorney General of the Confederate States. At Boones Mill Pond near Jackson is the site of the Battle of Boones Mill (1864). Plantation of Matt W. Ransom, Confederate general who became U. S. Senator and Minister to Mexico. The Ransom House nearby, plantation manor (1857). General Ransom is buried in the family cemetery.

Accommodations: Hotel at Rich Square, tourist homes at Jackson.

Fishing and Hunting: Jordan's Pond - LM and SM bass, bream. (The National Champion small mouth was taken from here in 1940). Roanoke and Meherring Rivers - striped bass, perch. Some quail, wild turkey, bear and deer.

Newspapers: News (weekly), Jackson. Circ. 1,616

Roanoke-Chowan Times (weekly), Rich Square. Circ. 750



NOTES

ONSLOW

In the eastern Coastal region, Onslow is one of the few counties in the state which has a mainland beach on the ocean, although the Inland Waterway now intervenes. The topography is low and level, and Holly Shelter and Whiteoak pocosins extend into the southern and northern parts of the county, occupying much of the acreage.

Preponderantly agricultural, 70.8% of the working population (including family farm workers) are engaged in agriculture. There is no urban population, and 75.8% of the total population is rural farm. Major industry in the county is commercial fishing.

During World War II the Federal Government established Camp Davis, Army anti-aircraft base which has since been abandoned, near Holly Ridge; and Camp Lejeune, the largest permanent all-purpose training base of the U.S. Marine Corps in the world, on the New River near Jacksonville. The presence of these bases boomed business in the county, and in 1943 retail sales reached an all-time high of \$53,000,000. Although much of war-time boom business is gone, Jacksonville has retained a sound prosperity because of the substantial growth of the community and its proximity to Camp Lejeune.

Forest area is 366,600 acres of the 483,840 acres of land area. Chief merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum and mixed pine. In 1942, 19 sawmills cut 7,287,000 board feet of lumber.

Waters include the New and Whiteoak rivers; Southwest, Sandy Run, Shelter Swamp, Juniper, Northeast, Bear and other creeks; Onslow Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. New River, fed mostly by swamp drainage, both rises and empties in Onslow. Shallow wells are the principal sources of industrial domestic supply. The Tide Water Power Company and REA supply power.

Tobacco is the leading cash crop in the county, and in 1945 was valued at \$3,654,100. The county ranked 44th among the counties of the U.S. in production of this crop in 1940. Corn produced in 1945 was valued at \$690,900 and livestock at \$332,822. The peanut crop, grown chiefly for use as feed for hogs, was valued at \$21,610 in 1945. "Onslow hams" are widely known for their excellence. Other crops grown are hay, Irish and sweet potatoes, soybeans for beans, and oats. About 50% of the total cultivated land was occupied by corn in 1944 and 17.6% by tobacco.

The county is noted for its cultivated beds of New River oysters, and although these are produced on a small scale as compared with other commercial fishing counties, they command a high price. The total value of commercial fish sold in 1947 amounted to \$82,608, with finned fish and shrimp comprising the largest and most profitable hauls. There are no large industries, but lumbering is important economically, and there is a growing tourist industry in the county, which offers excellent hunting and fishing. Near Belgrade is an extensive deposit of shell rock, from which thousands of tons have been removed for highway construction and other purposes. The deposit was laid down by countless generations of shellfish when the sea covered this section.

Onslow was formed in 1734 and named for Arthur Onslow, then Speaker of the British House of Commons. The English and German settlers were harassed by Spanish beccaneers in the 1740's. There are records as early as 1757 of Jacksonville, formerly Wantland's Ferry, which until the war boom was a sleepy village.

Communities include: Jacksonville, county seat (alt. 15; 3,015), Richlands (688), Swansboro (454), Silverdale (300), Folkstone (alt. 70; 300), Dixon (alt. 65; 250), Sneeds Ferry (125), Verona (100).

There is a 51-bed general county hospital at Jacksonville.

The Atlantic Coastline Railroad serves the county.

ONslow
County

JACKSONVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	17,939	1930	15,289	Native White (%)	72.8
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	24.2	Rural Farm (%)	75.8
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	4,454	High	890

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	483,840	Forest Area (acres)	366,600
Growing Season (days)	248	Station	Swansboro
Rainfall (inches)	57.53	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.89
Snowfall (inches)	.7	Aver. High (July)	7.10
		Mean Annual Temperature	62.8

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,162	Aver. Size (1945)	65.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,484
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.13	Farm Operators (1945)	2,145		
Farm Tenancy (%)	46.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	28.7	No. Hogs (1944)	13,867
All Cattle (1944)	2,333	Milk Cattle (1944)	799		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,023,368	Value Dairy Products	\$14,124		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$249,849		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$4,717,930		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$3,654,100	Elec.	23.7	Tractors	7.1
(2) Corn	690,900			Trucks	5.4
(3) Livestock	332,822 C*				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$13,271,989		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$400,725	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.90
Income Per Family (1945)	\$870	(1942)	\$1.35
Total Wages (1945)	\$2,077,678	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	30.0
		Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$31.25

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Lumber and timber basic products
- (2) Food and kindred products
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	61	Total Employed (1945)	1,248
Employed: Agriculture	3,751	Manufacturing	39
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$453.80	Value Industrial Products	\$277,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	6	Retail	180
		Service	43

* Cattle - \$240,389

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Recreation of interest to tourists is largely confined to fishing and hunting, although there are miles of undeveloped beaches along the eastern boundary of the county. Boats and guides are available. There is a small resort at Swansboro (mostly fishing) and a hunting lodge at Holly Ridge.

Points of Interest: Camp Lejeune (inquire about tours at military police station in Jacksonville or at main gate 5 miles east on NC 24.)

Accommodations: Hotels and tourist homes at Jacksonville, small hotel and auto courts at Holly Ridge. There are limited accommodations for sportsmen at Sneads Ferry and Maysville (Jones County), and hotel and boarding houses at Swansboro.

Fishing and Hunting: Salt-water fishing, particularly for inshore species, such as trout, sea bass, blues, mackerel are available at Swansboro and Fulcher's Landing. Channel bass fishing from beaches and at inlets. LM bass, bream and perch - New River and tributaries, Whiteoak River, Wallace and French creeks. Bass and jackfish in the Northeast River and bass and bream at Catherine Lake.

There is good bear, deer, quail and wild turkey and some waterfowl. At Hoffman Forest, an 83,000-acre experimental area managed by N. C. State College "share-the-game" hunts are held in season. Large parties go out under forest supervision, and all game obtained is equally divided among participants. Deer hunts here are among the best in the state (write Hoffman Forest Supervisor, Jacksonville).

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Jacksonville.

Newspapers: Onslow County News and Views (semi-weekly), Jacksonville. Circ. 1,825



NOTES

ORANGE

In the Piedmont section, Orange County has a rolling topography, with fertile soil and moderate climate. Education, agriculture and textiles are the major pursuits of its working population.

The University at Chapel Hill is consolidated with the Woman's College at Greensboro and the agricultural and engineering college at Raleigh, forming the Greater University of North Carolina. With these nearby units and Duke University only 10 miles away at Durham, Chapel Hill is the educational center of the state.

49.1% of the total population is rural farm, 35.1% rural non-farm and 15.8% urban. Hillsboro, the county seat, is an industrial village with a population of 1,311.

Chapel Hill, situated on a beautiful wooded knoll rising above the flat country, is the largest community. The buildings and homes in the town and on the school grounds, many of them ivy-covered, and some very old, are shaded by great, spreading trees. First of the Nation's state universities, U.N.C. was formally opened in 1795, largely through the efforts of Gen. William R. Davie. The first student, Hinton James, walked 170 miles from Wilmington.

The county contains 254,720 acres, of which forests occupy 149,400 acres. Much of this is in farm woodlands, and nearly half the forest is hardwood with some mixed pine. Chief merchantable species are shortleaf and loblolly pine, oak, poplar, hickory and red cedar. In 1942, 33 sawmills cut 20,933,000 board feet of lumber. Some ties and veneer logs are cut.

Clays suitable for brick-making occur in the vicinity of Hillsboro, and granite occurs here and in nearby areas. The stone used in building Duke University came from a quarry near Hillsboro.

Waters include the Eno, Haw, North and South Fork Little Rivers; Bolan, Cane, Booker, Collins, New Hope, Morgan's, Seven Mile and other creeks, and University Lake. Surface supplies are numerous with good physical and chemical qualities. Transmission circuits of Duke Power traverse the county, and the University operates an 850-h.p. steam plant.

Tobacco, leading crop, in 1945 was valued at \$2,304,600, corn and hay each at about \$500,000. Considerable wheat is grown in the central and western parts of the county, and some cotton in the southern part. Farms are partly self-sustaining; in 1940 the county ranked 46th among the counties of the Nation in value of vegetables grown for use on farms. An outcropping of hilly country around Hillsboro renders the region adaptable for fruit and livestock farming.

Textiles, lumbering and furniture manufacture are the principal industries, centered chiefly at Hillsboro and Carrboro. Manufactures at Hillsboro include cedar chests, oil, flour, timber products, cotton and rayon. At Carrboro are textile plants and lumber mills; during World War II a munitions plant operated.

The University of North Carolina has an enrollment of more than 6,000 students, and 552-acre campus. Its College of Liberal Arts includes the schools of Commerce, Law, Library Science, Medicine, Pharmacy, Public Health, the College of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School, Summer School, School of Fine Arts and the Extension Division. While the University is co-ed, women are not admitted to the general college except in the School of Pharmacy.

The county was formed in 1752 and named for the British Royal House of Orange. Hillsboro, the county seat, in the fertile Eno River Valley, lies in a region once occupied by the Haw, Eno and Occaneechee Indians. Almost the entire white population is descended from the Scotch-Irish, Welsh, English and Germans who first settled here. The town was incorporated in 1759 as Childsboro and later named Hillsboro in honor of the Earl of Hillsborough. The town was the scene of "Regulator" activities in 1768, a hotbed of Revolutionary times.

Communities include: Hillsboro (alt. 545; pop. 1,311), Chapel Hill (alt. 505; 3,654), Mebane (alt. 680; 2,060), Carrboro (1,455), Efland (alt. 665; 250), and Cedar Grove (125).

The Southern Railroad and Carolina Trailways serve the county.

ORANGE
County

HILLSBORO
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	23,072	1930	21,171	Native White (%)	68.5
Urban (%)	15.8	Rural Non-Farm (%)	35.1	Rural Farm (%)	49.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3,998	High	1,032

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	254,720	Forest Area (acres)	149,400
Growing Season (days)	210	Station	Chapel Hill
Rainfall (inches)	47.19	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.61
Snowfall (inches)	9.2	Mean Annual Temperature	59.8
		Aver. High (July)	5.22

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,864	Aver. Size (1945)	97.1	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,448
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.23	Farm Operators (1945)	1,851		
Farm Tenancy (%)	33.6	Farms Mortgaged (%)	20.9	No. Hogs (1944)	6,620
All Cattle (1944)	7,443	Milk Cattle (1944)	4,410		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,199,176	Value Dairy Products	\$404,994		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$480,559		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$3,664,860		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$2,304,600	Elec.	51.3	Tractors	15.2
(2) Corn	564,300			Trucks	15.3
(3) Hay	532,350				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$18,828,912		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$837,984	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.88 (1942) \$0.95
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,152	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	108.3
Total Wages (1945)	\$3,104,817	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$24.49

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Ordnance and accessories
- (2) Textile mill products
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	48	Total Employed (1945)	2,025
Employed: Agriculture	2,608	Manufacturing	1,318
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,202.77	Value Industrial Products	\$1,935,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	4	Retail	205
		Service	65

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf and tennis at Hillsboro and Chapel Hill.

Points of Interest: Buildings and grounds at Chapel Hill include the University Library, containing more than 340,000 volumes, constituting one of the largest book collections in the South. The Bell Tower was erected in 1931 and presented by John Motley Morehead and Rufus Lenoir Patterson. Kenan Stadium (1927) seats 24,000 in its permanent stands. The Playmakers Theater, built in 1849, is the experimental theater of the Carolina Playmakers, who also maintain an outdoor forest theater. The Playmakers have contributed greatly to the folk drama of the Nation. Frederick H. Koch, their founder, had many distinguished pupils, including Maxwell Anderson, Paul Green, Sidney Blackmer and Thomas Wolfe. The Coker Arboretum is a 5-acre garden, one of the most complete botanical gardens of its kind in America. There are many other buildings of interest on the campus and in the town.

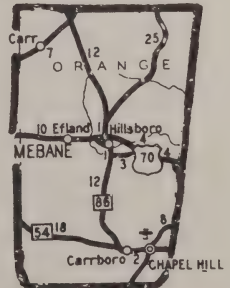
Tyaquin, site of the home of Thomas Burke, Governor of North Carolina, is near Hillsboro. The Orange County Courthouse at Hillsboro, with records dating back to 1755, was built in 1845. In the Town Cemetery, Hillsboro, is the grave of William Hooper, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Here also is the grave of William A. Graham, U.S. Senator, Governor of North Carolina and Secretary of the Navy under Filmore.

Accommodations: Hotel, boarding houses at Chapel Hill and Hillsboro.

Fishing and Hunting: Eno, Little, Haw Rivers; New Hope, Morgan, Cane Creeks - bass and perch. Crappie, bass and bluegill at University Lake (boats available). There is good fox hunting, some wild turkey and fair quail.

Information: Hillsboro Merchants Association.
Carrboro-Chapel Hill Merchants Association (literature).

Newspapers: News (weekly). Circ. 1,267.
Orange Co. Times (weekly). Circ. 1,500. Weekly, Chapel Hill, Circ. 1,500. Daily Tar Heel (student). Circ. 2,300.



NOTES

PAMLICO

Bordering Pamlico Sound in the central Coastal region, Pamlico County, with a topography typical of the tidewater region, is low and fertile with extensive swamps. Chief occupations of the rather small population are commercial fishing, oyster culture and cultivation of Irish and sweet potatoes.

There are no large communities and 58.0% of the population is rural non-farm, consisting chiefly of commercial fishermen and operatives in the seafood plants of the county. Farm operators, farm wage laborers and family farm workers comprise 57.6% of the total working population in the county, the largest group of employed workers.

With 218,240 acres of land area, Pamlico has 149,900 acres in forests. About 30% of the forest is swamp, from which most of the white cedar and cypress has been removed. Principal merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum, ash, oak and cypress. In 1942, 13 sawmills cut 6,730,000 board feet of lumber. Veneer logs and staves are produced, the latter particularly during the potato season.

The county is bordered on the east by Pamlico Sound. Other waters include the Neuse, Bay and Pamlico Rivers; and Goose and Vandemere Creeks. Seasonal supplies of water are obtained from shallow wells in some areas, but cisterns are also used. Carolina Gas and Electric serves the county.

Irish and sweet potatoes led agricultural products in value in 1945, with tobacco and corn next in importance. In 1940, Pamlico ranked 29th among the counties of the United States in production of sweet potatoes and 61st in production of Irish potatoes. Truck crops, cabbage in particular, are gaining a foothold, and in 1940, the county ranked 66th in the Nation in production of this crop. Tobacco culture, introduced in recent years, has climbed to second place in value of all crops, reflecting the rising prices of this commodity. In 1945, 16.3% of the county's farms reported tractors and 41.1% reported having electricity (state average: 9.9% and 37.6%, respectively).

Commercial fishing and oyster culture are the county's leading industrial operations. Pamlico Sound, the largest sound south of Long Island, abounds in salt water fish of many varieties, and fine shellfish; Oriental and Vandemere are among the principal shipping centers in the state for shrimp, oysters and salt water food fish. In 1947 more than 1,000,000 pounds of shrimp were caught, and the total value of shell and finned fish in the county amounted to \$635,264, making Pamlico third in the state in commercial fishing. In connection with the commercial fishing industry are several seafood canning and packing plants and ice manufacturers. Some lumbering is done and there is a crate factory at Bridgeton. (Craven County).

Formed in 1872, Pamlico was named for the Sound on which it fronts, the name for which originally was derived from a local Indian tribe (Pamticough). Bayboro, the county seat, is on the Bay River, a link in the Intracoastal Waterway. Incorporated in 1881, a rented building was used as a courthouse until 1893 when the first courthouse was erected. The community was named Bayboro because it lies in a section where the bay tree, the Carolina magnolia, is extremely luxurious.

Communities include: Bayboro (428), Mesic (1,026), Oriental (535), Grantsboro (500), Vandemere (436), Hobucken (403), Alliance (400), Maribel (325), Arapahoe (307), Merritt (300), Lowland (300), Stonewall (261), Cash Corner (153), and Florence (116).

The Norfolk-Southern and Atlantic Coastline R.R.s traverse the county.

PAMLICO
County

BAYBORO
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	9,706	1930	9,299	Native White (%)	65.2
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	58.9	Rural Farm (%)	41.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	2,006	High	505

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	218,240	Forest Area (acres)	149,900		
Growing Season (days)	Station	Stonewall			
Rainfall (inches)	50.98	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.40	Aver. High (July)	7.37
Snowfall (inches)	1.7	Mean Annual Temperature			

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	745	Aver. Size (1945)	79.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,773
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.27	Farm Operators (1945)			735
Farm Tenancy (%)	21.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	33.3	No. Hogs (1944)	3,357
All Cattle (1944)	1,155	Milk Cattle (1944)			512
Value Domestic Animals	\$386,396	Value Dairy Products			\$4,136
Value Farm Implements and Machinery					\$159,089
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)					\$2,191,740
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Irish & sw. potatoes	\$729,050	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Tobacco	633,700	41.1		16.3	19.9
(3) Corn	435,800				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)		\$4,105,280	
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$637,007	Tax Rates (1946)	\$2.20 (1942) \$2.20
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,028	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	249.7
Total Wages (1945)	\$197,452	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$18.80

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Food and kindred products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	7	Total Employed (1945)	201		
Employed: Agriculture	1,566	Manufacturing	46		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$411.90	Value Industrial Products	\$74,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	12	Retail	100	Service	22

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

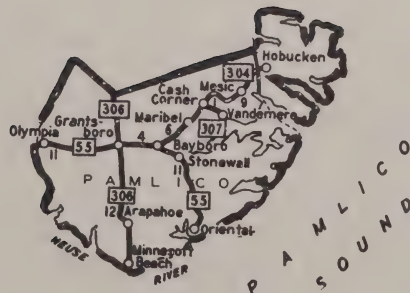
Recreation Facilities: Minnesott Beach on the Neuse River near Pamlico Sound, is a small resort offering swimming, fishing, hunting and boating. There are simple accommodations at the beach. The Neuse and Bay Rivers and the Sound offer boating and fishing.

Points of Interest: Oriental and Vandemere, old fishing villages, have seafood canning and packing plants.

Accommodations: Small hotel, cottages, cabins at Minnesott Beach. Hotels and boarding houses at Oriental. Boarding houses at Vandemere, Hobucken and Bayboro.

Fishing and Hunting: Neuse, Bay Rivers and Vandemere and Goose Creeks- LM bass and perch. The Sound offers salt water fishing. Commercial fishermen furnish boats and guide services. Bear and deer are found in the swamps and there are good quail, wild turkey and waterfowl throughout the county.

Newspapers: Herald (weekly), Bayboro.



NOTES

PASQUOTANK

An important commercial truck county and focal point for shipping and retail trade of a large surrounding area, Pasquotank is in the northeast coastal region. Elizabeth City, county seat (11,564) is strategically situated on the banks of the Pasquotank River, 25 miles in a direct line from the ocean. Here, the Pasquotank, a link in the Intracoastal Waterway, forms a fine inland freshwater harbor which invites the traffic of both commercial and pleasure craft.

One of the largest fish-marketing centers in the south, Elizabeth City has a rich and colorful history saturated with piratic lore and West India trade.

The Great Dismal Swamp extends through the northern part of the county, and except for Elizabeth City, communities are few and small, all occupying the southern portion. More than half the population (56.3%) live in or near Elizabeth City. 27.4% of the population is rural farm and 16.3, rural non-farm.

Comparatively small, Pasquotank is 146,560 acres in area, of which 64,800 acres are in forests. Chief merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum and oak. About 12 sawmills cut approximately 24,000,000 board feet of lumber annually.

Waters include the Pasquotank and Little rivers; Knobb's, New Begun, Big and Little Flatty, and Symonds creeks; and Albemarle Sound. Virginia Electric supplies power.

The cultivated land is fertile, producing corn, cotton, peanuts and soybeans, in addition to Irish and sweet potatoes and other truck crops. The average size farm is 96.1 acres (N.C., 67.7) and average value per farm is \$5,028 as compared with \$2,647 for the state (1940). However, 46% of farms were mortgaged in 1940. During the same year there were 65 autos per 100 farms, 11 trucks and 18 tractors.

In addition to retail trade and shipping, enterprises include lumber, cotton, hosiery and veneer mills. There is a substantial shipyard for small craft. 18.2% of the working force are operatives in mills and 11.1% are clerical and sales workers. 2,074 workers were in industry in 1945, all concentrated in Elizabeth City. The average yearly income per family in 1945 was \$3,304.

During World War II, Elizabeth City and Weeksville were important coast guard centers, with a blimp patrol. An airplane modification plant operated here until the end of the war.

The State Normal School for Negroes, near Elizabeth City, with an enrollment of about 500 students, offers a two-year teacher training course.

Pasquotank was dominated by the Weapomeick, a powerful tribe occupying much of the north bank of the Albemarle. Designated part of the Albemarle region in 1672, the county was settled early in the history of the state and named for a minor Indian tribe. For a while, the waters around the county were the haunts of the pirate, Blackbeard. As early as 1722, trading vessels called at the port which was incorporated as Elizabeth Town in 1793, 54 years after the formation of the county of Pasquotank. The town was apparently named for a tavern keeper's daughter. West India trade made the port a thriving business center, where Negro slaves unloaded cargoes of molasses, rum, sugar and tropical fruits. After the Civil War, the city steadily expanded its interest in the farming, lumbering and fishing of the surrounding territory.

Communities in addition to Elizabeth City include: Weeksville (200), Okisko (165), Nixonton (115), and Morgans.

There is a 100-bed hospital at Elizabeth City with obstetrical and complete nursery facilities.

The Norfolk-Southern Railroad serves the county.

PASQUOTANK
County

ELIZABETH CITY
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	20,568	1930	19,143	Native White (%)	57.2
Urban (%)	56.3	Rural Non-Farm (%)	16.3	Rural Farm (%)	27.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	3,397		High	1,070

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	146,560	Forest Area (acres)	64,800
Growing Season (days)	214	Station	Elizabeth City
Rainfall (inches)	48.50	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.16
Snowfall (inches)	5.4	Aver. High (July)	6.35
		Mean Annual Temperature	62.1

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	877	Aver. Size (1945)	86.9	Aver. Value (1945)	\$6,282
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.35	Farm Operators (1945)	877		
Farm Tenancy (%)	39.9	Farms Mortgaged (%)	46.0	No. Hogs (1944)	12,583
All Cattle (1944)	5,762	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,804		
Value Domestic Animals	\$866,707	Value Dairy Products	\$219,987		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$330,357		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$2,611,220		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Irish & sw. potatoes	\$1,029,750	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	806,900	29.3	33.6	15.6	
(3) Soybeans	524,690				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$16,563,425		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$2,329,500	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.95 (1942) \$1.00
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,304	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	79.6
Total Wages (1945)	\$5,648,950	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$34.52

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Transportation equipment			
(2) Lumber and timber basic products			
(3) Textile mill products			
No. Employers (1945)	94	Total Employed (1945)	3,147
Employed: Agriculture	1,474	Manufacturing	1,106
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,579.83	Value Industrial Products	\$4,190,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	37	Retail	275
		Service	86

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Although not a resort community, Elizabeth City is a convenient base for hunters, fishermen and vacationists who from here can gain access to the duck-hunting Currituck country, the game-hunting Dismal Swamp country, sport-fishing waters, and historic and resort spots along the coast. It is also a popular stop on the ocean highway (US 17) and the Inland Waterway.

In October, the annual National Mothboat Regatta is held on the Pasquotank at Elizabeth City. The fresh water and good wharfage make the city's harbor popular as a winter lay-up for boats.

Golf, tennis, boating, swimming and riding are available at Elizabeth City.

Points of Interest: The Pasquotank County Courthouse holds deed books which date from 1700. The Fearing House, oldest residence in Elizabeth City, was built about 1740 by Charles Grice, a shipbuilder from Germantown, Pa., who was one of the town's founders. Isaiah Fearing, a New Englander, came to the city after the War of 1812 and married a Grice widow. The Pasquotank River Yacht Club Barge is club headquarters for mothboat sailors.

On the banks of the Pasquotank, near Elizabeth City, is the old Brick House, headquarters of the pirate, Blackbeard. The Great Dismal Swamp is about 15 miles from Elizabeth City and Wright Memorial at Kitty Hawk, about 63.8 miles.

Also nearby on the Pasquotank is Bayside, a plantation house built about 1800, and Enfield Farm, home of Thomas Relfe, provost marshall of the general courts, which was erected in 1670.

At the U.S. Navy Lighter-Than-Air Station at Weeksville is preservation and storage facilities for several hundred aircraft. This and a U.S. Coast Guard Air Station are permanent military installations.

Accommodations: Commercial hotels, inns, tourist homes, motor courts at Elizabeth City.

Fishing and Hunting: Pasquotank River and tributaries-speckled perch, pike, April, May, September. Fishing also on Little River and tributaries. Albemarle Sound--stripers (rockfish), etc.

Bear and deer hunting in the Dismal Swamp. Also waterfowl hunting.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Elizabeth City; Progressive Association, Elizabeth City.

Newspapers: Advance (daily), Elizabeth City. Circ., 7,349; Independent (daily), Elizabeth City. Circ., 3,500.



NOTES

PENDER

A large county in the south Coastal region, Pender has a low, fertile terrain with large swamps and piney sandhills. The county is bordered on the east by a narrow strip of the Bank and the ocean.

Pender is a diversified agricultural county. In the strawberry and blueberry region of the state, it produces these fruits as well as tobacco, truck crops, corn, livestock.

Communities are small and 65% of the population is rural farm, with 67.6% of the total working force engaged in agriculture (including family farm workers).

The county has 548,480 acres of land area, of which 401,000 are in forests, much in woodland pasture. Principal merchantable species are gum, pine, cypress and oak. Two of the largest swamp land areas in the state lie in the eastern section of the county. Angola Bay and Holly Shelter Swamp, both often called pocosins, although classed as forest land are almost destitute of merchantable timber. Most of the area is covered with scrub pines, shrubs and grasslands. In 1942, 27 sawmills cut 16,353,000 board feet of lumber. Pine straw, used in the cultivation of strawberries, is a forest product.

Waters (many of them navigable) include the Cape Fear, Northeast Cape Fear and Black Rivers; Colvin's, Moore, Long, Horse, Riley's, Turkey, Holly, Murick's, Shelter, Skaken and Harrison Creeks; Topsail Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. There is some commercial fishing, and in 1947 fishermen caught 175,000 pounds which were valued at \$26,250. Chief sources of domestic water are from shallow wells which yield soft water. Tide Water Power and REA serve the county.

Tobacco is the leading cash crop, with corn, livestock, vegetables, fruits and poultry also important. Dairying is increasing, as well as grain, such as wheat and oats. In 1940 the county ranked 25th among the counties of the Nation in production of green beans, and 39th in production of strawberries. At the North Carolina Coastal Experiment Station at Willard, experiments are conducted with grapes, strawberries, blueberries, poultry and other agricultural products. Cucumbers are grown in the county, and some of this crop is shipped out for use by the pickle industry.

Penderlea Farms, adjoining the Coastal Experiment Station, was a Federal project containing 192 farm units of about 20 acres each but under changing economic conditions farms have been combined into larger units, and dairying and bulb raising have given the project promise of success.

Lumbering is the leading industry, but there is a small textile knitting mill, and several new agricultural industries which have sprung up recently include the freezing and packaging of turkeys, blueberries, and other farm products. The average income per family in 1945 was \$1,334 and the average weekly wage, \$20.05.

Pender was formed in 1875 and named for William Dorsey Pender, youngest major-general of the Confederacy. The Battle of Moore's Creek, commemorated by a National Military Park, was the first victory gained on the North Carolina soil by American armies in the Revolution, and largely decided North Carolina's stand in the long struggle which followed. The state acquired the battleground in 1898, and in 1926 the General Assembly transferred the Park to the Federal Government. In 1933 the park was placed under the National Park Service.

Communities include: Burgaw (alt. 60; pop. 1,476), Rocky Point (alt. 40; 416), Hampstead (alt. 56; 350), Atkinson (alt. 65; 312), Maple Hill (250), Topsail (225), Watha (214), Currie (100) and Willard (100).

The Atlantic Coastline Railroad serves the county. Secondary airport facilities are at Burgaw.

PENDER
County

BURGAW
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	17,710	1930	15,686	Native White (%)	52.9
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	35.0	Rural Farm (%)	65.0
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	4,027	High	827

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	548,480	Forest Area (acres)	401,000		
Growing Season (days)	204	Station	Willard		
Rainfall (inches)	48.79	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.33	Aver. High (July)	6.91
Snowfall (inches)	2.8	Mean Annual Temperature	62.4		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,288	Aver. Size (1945)	57.3	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,167
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.13	Farm Operators (1945)	2,275		
Farm Tenancy (%)	29.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	25.3	No. Hogs (1944)	13,284
All Cattle (1944)	3,014	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,649		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,017,398	Value Dairy Products	\$118,255		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$395,529		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$3,082,920		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$1,980,900	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Corn	492,700	30.1		10.2	10.9
(3) Vegetables	398,781				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$10,242,187		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$303,752	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.15 (1942) \$1.25
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,334	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	112.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$429,617	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$20.05

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (2) **Textile mill products**
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	25	Total Employed (1945)	412
Employed: Agriculture	3,899	Manufacturing	161
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$654.21	Value Industrial Products	\$325,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	12	Retail	143
		Service	36

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Near Hampstead, boats and guides are available. Topsail Inlet, nearby, is a favorite spot for anglers. The state-owned Holly Shelter Game Refuge is open at stated periods as a public hunting ground where bear, deer, quail may be taken. The county's rivers offer fine boating, and the banks of the Northeast Cape Fear are ideal for camping.

Points of Interest: Moore's Creek National Military Park has three monuments, including one to James F. Moore, descendant of Col. James Moore, commander of the First N. C. Regiment of the Continental Army, who led the victorious patriots at the battle which served to put N.C. on the Whig side. A small museum displays maps, pictures and other exhibits pertaining to the engagement. The park is rich in plant life, including the Venus flytrap. The 1,500-acre tract of Big Savannah, near Burgaw, contains many exotic plants, including the bladderwort, the pitcherplant, Venus flytrap and wild orchid. In the Savannah are wild plants of the north which grow no further south and plants of the south which grow no further north. In the swamps are bald cypress and juniper trees, festooned with Spanish moss.

Holly Shelter Game Refuge is in the Holly Shelter Pocosin, which covers more than 100 square miles in the eastern central section of the county, drained by the Northeast Cape Fear. The N. C. Coastal Experiment Station at Willard. Here an annual field day and farmers picnic is held annually.

Hinton James, the first student to matriculate at the University of North Carolina, is buried in the graveyard of the Old Hopewell Presbyterian Church, near Burgaw. James walked 170 miles to Chapel Hill in 1795 to enroll in the school. Near Hampstead is a marker at the Washington Tree, under which the first President stopped to rest in 1791 while on his way to Wilmington.

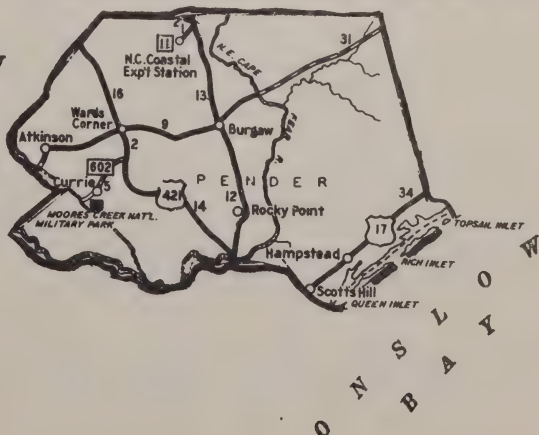
Accommodations: Boarding houses at Burgaw, Currie and Rocky Point. Sportsmen's clubhouse at Holly Shelter Game Refuge.

Fishing and Hunting: Cape Fear, N. E. Cape Fear, Black Rivers and tributaries. Moore, Long, Skaken Creeks - LM bass, perch, some stripers. Also fishing in Topsail Inlet for bluefish, channel bass, sheepshead and mackerel.

Bear, deer, in Holly Shelter Game Refuge. Quail, squirrel, coon, possum, etc.

Information: Burgaw Chamber of Commerce.

Newspapers: Pender Chronicle (weekly), Burgaw. Circ. 1,800.



NOTES

PERQUIMANS

Perquimans, in the northeast coastal region, is a rural, sparsely-settled agricultural county. The topography is fertile, low and sandy, with swamps lying along the broad and beautiful Perquimans River. Peanuts, corn and soybeans dominate the farm scenes along the highways.

There are no large towns in the county, and 67.7% of the population is rural farm. More than half the working population (56.6%) is engaged in agriculture. Hertford, the county seat, is one of the oldest towns in the Albemarle region. A neat, pleasantly tranquil river town, it depends on the surrounding farm country for its livelihood.

With 167,040 acres of land area, 93,100 acres are in forests. White cedar occurs in the northern swamps, but has been logged, and production has declined greatly. Principal merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum and oak. Considerable quantity of piling and veneer logs are produced, and in 1942, 17 sawmills cut 15,547,000 board feet of lumber.

The Perquimans River flows through the county into Albemarle Sound to the south. Other waters include the Yeopim and Little Rivers; Sutton's, Gooding's Mill, Burnt Mill and Yeopim Creeks; and Goodwin's Millpond. Surface sources of water are abundant, but little used. Chief sources of supply are shallow wells. Transmission circuits of the Virginia Electric Co. traverse the county.

The Sound is a source of food fish, and fresh water fishing is done on a small scale.

Chief cash crops are peanuts and corn, but there is much diversity with livestock high in value, and some truck farming, including production of May peas. In 1940 Perquimans ranked 42nd among the counties of the Nation in the value of its peanut crop. Corn and peanuts occupy a total of 64.1% of the total farmland under cultivation in the county. Soybeans, also a favored crop, were valued at \$284,800 in 1945. Other crops grown are cotton, hay, Irish and sweet potatoes, oats, and some tobacco, wheat and lespedeza. The level topography of the county permits the use of modern farm machinery, and in 1945, 22.5% of the farms reported tractors (state average 9.9%).

Lumbering and fishing are the only industrial operations in the county except for a cotton oil plant and shirt factory at Hertford. In 1940 the value of the county's industrial products reported was \$364,000. Average yearly income per family in 1945 was \$1,975 and the average weekly wage \$26.04.

An old county, Perquimans has records dating back to 1685, including the Durant deed, oldest on record in North Carolina. This deed was made in 1661 when George Durant acquired a tract of land from Kilcoacan, chief of the Yeopim Indians. The word "Perquimans" is said to be Indian for "Land of Beautiful Women". Hertford, a port of entry as early as 1701, was incorporated in 1758 and named for the Marquis of Hertford. The courthouse (1731) originally a one-story structure, has been restored. Original Hertford streets all have English names--Dobb, Grubb, King, Market, Punch Alley, Covent Garden, Hyde Park, etc. At Harvey's Neck was the Colonial seat of John Harvey, Governor of North Carolina (1679), and Thomas Harvey, Governor (1694-99). Col. John Harvey, the latter's son, was known as the Father of the Revolution in North Carolina.

Communities include: Hertford (alt. 15; pop. 1,959), Winfall (alt. 15; 160), Chapanoke (150), Belvidere (150), Burgess, Anderson's, Durants Neck, Parkville, Nicanor.

The Norfolk-Southern R.R. traverses the county.

PERQUIMANS
County

HERTFORD
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	9,773	1930	10,668	Native White (%)	51.6
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	32.3	Rural Farm (%)	67.7
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	1,811	High	412

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	167,040	Forest Area (acres)	93,100		
Growing Season (days)	217	Station	Edenton		
Rainfall (inches)	50.75	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.63	Aver. High (July)	7.09
Snowfall (inches)	7.6	Mean Annual Temperature	60.5		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,208	Aver. Size (1945)	84.3	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,680
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.33	Farm Operators (1945)	1,159		
Farm Tenancy (%)	46.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	39.5	No. Hogs (1944)	15,732
All Cattle (1944)	2,140	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,058		
Value Domestic Animals	\$997,010	Value Dairy Products			\$7,304
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$287,284		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$2,010,520		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Peanuts	\$706,200	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	609,800	14.5	22.5	10.7	
(3) Livestock sold	574,629 C*				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$6,341,012		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$546,300	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.50 (1942) \$1.50
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,975	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	112.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$441,346	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$26.04

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (2) **Chemicals and allied products**
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	16	Total Employed (1945)	326		
Employed: Agriculture	1,695	Manufacturing	66		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$966.95	Value Industrial Products	\$364,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	12	Retail	112	Service	45

* Cattle \$162,774

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: There are no organized recreation facilities, but the waters in and around the county offer opportunities for fishing, boating and swimming.

Points of Interest: At Hertford, the restored courthouse is a Georgian Colonial structure. The site of the Old Eagle Tavern, known to have existed as early as 1754, and supposed to have been visited by George Washington during the Dismal Swamp Survey. The Harvey Home (private), was built before 1800 of hand-hewn pine timbers fastened with wooden pegs. Kilcocanen's grave is believed to lie beneath an old tree in front of the house. Ashland, plantation house, built in 1775. The ruins of Belgrade Mansion, home of the Harvey family. The family graveyard contains the grave of Gov. Thomas Harvey and the stone bears the date, 1729. Other members of the prominent Harvey family are buried here. The Hecklefield Farm, near New Hope, estate of Capt. John Hecklefield, prominent in the affairs of the Albemarle Colony. The Leigh Mansion (1825), is on an estate which includes a major portion of the 1,000-acre Durant grant. At Belvidere, settled by Quakers in the early 18th century was Belvidere Academy, one of the state's earliest schools.

Accommodations: Hotel and tourist homes at Hertford.

Fishing and Hunting: Perquimans, Yeopim Rivers; and Skinners, Sutton Creeks - LM bass, perch, crappie, sunfish and shad. Also fishing in Albemarle Sound. Deer and bear are found in the swamps, and there are some quail, wild turkey and fair waterfowl throughout the county.

Newspapers: Perquimans Weekly, Hertford. Circ. 1,650.



Albemarle Sound

NOTES

PERSON

A north Piedmont county with rolling granite hills in the west, Person is one of the old tobacco counties of the state, and though largely agricultural, it has an expanding cotton textile industry. The majority of the working population (58.5%) is engaged in agriculture. A long-range farm program has attempted to seek diversification of crop production.

The pronounced agricultural complexion of the county is reflected in the large percentage of rural farm population (68.7%) as compared with 12.9% rural non-farm and 19.4% urban. Roxboro, the county seat, and marketing and manufacturing center for the region, is the largest community (4,599). There are no other incorporated towns.

With 256,000 acres of land area, Person has 140,100 acres in forests. About 75% of the forest land is in farm woodlands, including woodland pasture. Principal merchantable species are shortleaf pine, oak, red cedar, poplar and hickory. Original hardwood mixed with second growth pine occupies about half of the forest area. Old field pine yields shortleaf and spruce pine in the north and loblolly pine in the east. In 1942, 36 sawmills cut 25,961,000 board feet of lumber.

Although there is no mineral production in the county, the region is an extension of the Virginia Blue Wing copper district, containing novaculite, a quartz used for whetstones; silver; with building granite in the western section.

There are no large water courses. Streams include the Flat and Tar Rivers; Hyco, Castle, Marlowe, Aarons and Deep Creeks. Typically Piedmont, the water is of excellent chemical and physical qualities. Small creeks are numerous. Carolina Power and REA lines traverse the county.

A variety of soil types are adaptable to many crops including small grains and grasses, and hay has moved up in production in recent years, with efforts underway to raise more wheat and oats. About 20,000 acres of lespedeza are grown each year. The tobacco crop was valued at over \$7,000,000 in 1945, and corn at \$750,200. Livestock is increasing, particularly dairy herds and poultry, and Irish and sweet potatoes are raised. In 1940 the county ranked 30th in tobacco production among the counties of the United States, and in 1945, it ranked 27th among the counties of N. C. in the value of its 11 principal crops.

Textiles lead the industrial field, with one textile mill employing over 1,000 workers and others employing an aggregate of over 1,000. The mills produce toweling, upholstery and drapery fabrics. Other industries include several large lumber processing plants, fertilizer manufacturing plant, poultry processing plant, broom plants and some food manufactures. A dairy company manufactures bulk ice cream and furnishes milk. In addition, there are four tobacco warehouses, selling about 10,000,000 pounds of leaf annually, and a tobacco redrying plant. The income per family in 1945 was \$2,418, showing an increase of 214.4% over 1940 figures. The average weekly wage was \$26.13.

Person County was formed in 1791 and named for Revolutionary Gen. Thomas Person. The county seat was named for Roxburgh in Scotland and founded when the temporary seat of the county was moved from Payne's Tavern. John R. Green, originator of Bull Durham Tobacco, was a native of the county, and William W. Kitchin, Governor of North Carolina (1909-13) was a resident of the county when elected.

Communities include: Roxboro (alt. 650; pop. 4,599), Longhurst (500), Helena (alt. 555; 300), Woodsdale (alt. 465; 200), Hurdle Mills, Olive Hill, Moriah, Bushy Fork, Cunningham and Ca-Vel.

There is a 25-bed hospital at Roxboro.

The Norfolk & Western and Southern Railroads serve the county and bus facilities are available.

PERSON
County

ROXBORO
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	25,029	1930	22,039	Native White (%)	62.5
Urban (%)	18.4	Rural Non-Farm (%)	12.9	Rural Farm (%)	68.7
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	4,965		High	1,152

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	256,000	Forest Area (acres)	140,100
Growing Season (days)	Station	Roxboro	
Rainfall (inches)	46.09	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.71
Snowfall (inches)	11.4	Aver. High (July)	4.57
	Mean Annual Temperature	57.8	

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,846	Aver. Size (1945)	76.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,266
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.27	Farm Operators (1945)	2,839		
Farm Tenancy (%)	67.8	Farms Mortgaged (%)	33.2	No. Hogs (1944)	5,386
All Cattle (1944)	4,386*	Milk Cattle (1944)	2,747*		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,400,492	Value Dairy Products	\$36,215		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$376,484		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$8,649,700		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$7,126,400	Elec.	18.0	Tractors	7.4
(2) Corn	750,200			Trucks	7.2
(3) Hay	469,200				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$13,754,487		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$152,461	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.30
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,418	(1942)	\$1.25
Total Wages (1945)	\$3,232,948	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	214.3
		Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$26.13

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Food and kindred products

No. Employers (1945)	44	Total Employed (1945)	2,379
Employed: Agriculture	4,304	Manufacturing	1,782
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,160.20	Value Industrial Products	**
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	14	Retail	202
		Service	53

* Estimated figures.

** Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Golf, swimming, boating, fishing at Roxboro.

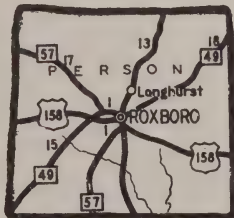
Points of Interest: On the courthouse lawn in Roxboro is a granite block honoring the county's Confederate soldiers and Capt. E. Fletcher Satterfield (1837-63), killed at Gettysburg. Passing through Roxboro the Hurdles Mill Road was the Colonial route between Virginia and Hillsboro. Along this road is the site of Payne's Tavern, locally believed to have been the birthplace of Dolly Payne Madison, wife of Pres. James Madison. Traces of a brick wall which once surrounded the tavern remain.

Accommodations: Hotel (50 rooms) and four tourist homes (20 rooms) at Roxboro.

Fishing and Hunting: Chub Lake - bass. Numerous creeks, tributaries of the Neuse River, have bass and perch. There is good wild turkey, some quail, and fox hunting.

Information: Roxboro Chamber of Commerce (literature).

Newspapers: Courier-Times (semi-weekly), Roxboro. Circ. 2,754



19-5

NOTES

PITT

In the central Coastal region, with low, fertile land, intensively cultivated, Pitt is preponderantly an agricultural county, ranking first in the Nation in the production of bright leaf flue cured tobacco. Greenville, county seat, is one of the largest bright leaf tobacco markets in the world, and an agricultural marketing center. The county's principal crops ranked third in value among the counties of the state in 1944, and 59th in the Nation in value of its farm products. A 215-day growing season permits a diversity of agriculture.

More than half the working population (58.5%) is engaged in agriculture. 60.4% of the total population is rural farm, 14% rural non-farm and 25.6% urban.

With 419,840 acres of land area, Pitt has 185,000 acres in forests. Chief merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum, cypress and oak. About 40% of the forest is in swamps, and along the streams of the county are large stretches of cutover cypress swamp and oak lands. In 1942, 27 sawmills cut 7,233,000 board feet of lumber. Gum timber is cut into veneer.

Clays suitable for brick making are found near Greenville which has a brick plant, and marls are distributed throughout the county.

Waters include the Tar River; Tranters, Conetoe, Kitten, Contentnea, Little Contentnea, Swift and Briery Swamp creeks. The Tar is navigable to Greenville and this city has the distinction of being the furthest inland port in North Carolina having a 12-foot channel. Water is plentiful with streams throughout the county. Greenville is supplied by the Tar River, and shallow and deep wells are utilized elsewhere in the county. A 9,200 k.w.h. municipal steam plant and over 700 miles of Rural Electric lines furnish power. Greenville also owns its gas plant, and Farmville generates its own power in a 2,800 k.w.h. plant.

The largest tobacco growing county in the state, Pitt's tobacco crop was valued at more than 20 million dollars in 1945. Sales at Greenville's fifteen tobacco auction warehouses in 1947 exceeded 70,000,000 pounds. Farmville, second largest town, is also a tobacco warehouse center. Corn and peanuts are major cash crops, corn being valued at more than a million-and-a-half dollars in 1945. Pitt ranked 58th among the counties of the U. S. in peanut production in 1940. Other crops include cotton, Irish and sweet potatoes, poultry and eggs. The county ranked 8th among U. S. counties in the quantity of fertilizer purchased. Livestock, particularly hogs, is an important farm resource, and one of eastern Carolina's largest livestock buying firms is located at Greenville. With 6,639 farms in 1946, the average farm in Pitt County was only 49.1 acres but was valued at \$4,114.

Industries, concentrated in Greenville and Farmville, are fairly diversified. There are tobacco stemming and redrying plants in both communities. Other industries include textile mills, sawmills, planing and plywood mills, fertilizer plants, furniture and lumber, drug, machine, food manufactures, and a plastic products plant. Income per family in 1945 was \$3,377, 115% of the state average, and the average weekly wage, \$26.69 (State, \$31.10).

East Carolina Teachers College, a state institution, is located in Greenville. With a 1947 enrollment of over 1,400 students, the college is co-educational and offers courses in teacher training and liberal arts.

Pitt County was formed in 1760 and named for William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. The county seat was established at Martinborough in 1774, but later moved and named Greenville in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

Communities include: Greenville (12,674), Farmville (2,980), Ayden (1,884), Bethel (1,333), Winterville (848), Mountaintop (483), Grifton (456), Grimesland (405), Pactolus (369), Simpson (298), and Stokes (216).

There is a 52-bed hospital at Greenville.

The Atlantic Coast Line and Norfolk-Southern Railroads provide east-west and north-south transportation.

PITT
County

GREENVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	61,244	1930	54,466	Native White (%)	52.4
Urban (%)	25.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	14.0	Rural Farm (%)	60.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	12,924	High	2,253	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	419,840	Forest Area (acres)	185,600
Growing Season (days)	215	Station	Greenville
Rainfall (inches)	49.73	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.60
Snowfall (inches)	6.9	Aver. High (July)	6.96
		Mean Annual Temperature	61.4

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	6,639	Aver. Size (1945)	49.1	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,114
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.24	Farm Operators (1945)	6,526		
Farm Tenancy (%)	73.5	Farms Mortgaged (%)	36.8	No. Hogs (1944)	28,377
All Cattle (1944)	7,471	Milk Cattle (1944)	4,308		
Value Domestic Animals	\$3,400,535	Value Dairy Products	\$94,005		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$1,178,336		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$24,696,370		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$20,031,300	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	1,881,400	36.5	7.0	7.5	
(3) Livestock	641,820(CPD)				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$43,038,328		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$247,505	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.65 (1942) \$0.70
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,377	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	117.9
Total Wages (1945)	\$4,748,826	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$26.69

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Textile mill products**
- (2) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (3) **Food and kindred products**

No. Employers (1945)	129	Total Employed (1945)	3,421
Employed: Agriculture	12,703	Manufacturing	709
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,792.00	Value Industrial Products	\$3,244,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	14	Retail	202
		Service	53

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Swimming, tennis, golf and riding at Greenville, which has a municipal recreational center with stadium, track, skating, pavillion, tennis courts and swimming pool. The Tar River becomes the Pamlico at Washington, providing access to fresh and salt water fishing in the sounds and inlets and the ocean, as well as boating.

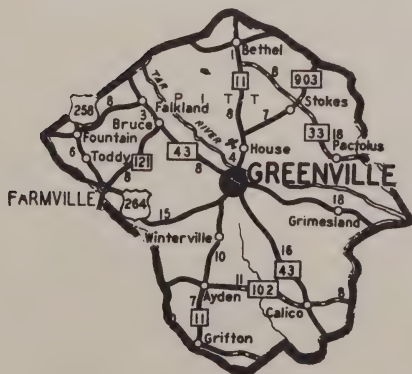
Points of Interest: At Greenville, East Carolina Teachers College and the tobacco warehouses (open in fall), which range in size from a half to a full city block. Logtown, known as Martinborough before 1788, was the first county seat. A tablet marks the site of the courthouse. Near here is part of the first brick road in eastern Carolina, built by the King's representative, Parson Blount, for rolling brandy barrels up the hill. The Grimes House (private) near Grimesland, was erected in 1793 by Dampsie Grimes I, and since then has been occupied by his descendants. Confederate Gen. Bryan Grimes and J. Bryan Grimes, who served as N. C. Secretary of State, were both born here. Near Farmville on US 264 is a tablet marking the course of the Old Hull Road, cut during the Revolution by British troops.

Accommodations: At Greenville, 2 hotels with 117 rooms, tourist homes, boarding houses. Tourist homes at Grimesland and Ayden.

Fishing and Hunting: Tranter's Creek, Brindle Creek - bream, robin, striped bass, SM and LM bass. Chicod Creek and Bear Creek - bream, robin, bass. Boats near Grimesland bridge. Contentnea Creek - bream, bass, perch. Tar River - LM bass, perch. There are some deer and fair quail.

Information: Greenville Chamber of Commerce (literature). Merchants Association at Farmville.

Newspapers: Reflector (daily), Greenville. Circ. 4,545
Enterprise (weekly), Farmville. Circ. 2,162
Dispatch (weekly), Ayden. Circ. 550



NOTES

POLK

Polk lies in the southeastern mountain section, and has an unusually mild climate, with a mean annual temperature of 60.6 degrees (state average, 49.76) and a growing season of 197 days. Although it is predominantly agricultural, there are several textile mills in the county, and an old and growing tourist industry.

The pleasant weather of Polk is due to the peculiar thermal belts, usually free from dew and frost, which extend along the slopes. The belts are found at varying altitudes in the mountains, and their existence depends upon the contour of the ranges. They vary from 15 feet to around 1,000 feet in width and have an average temperature higher than the mountain slopes above and below them. In some instances, thermal conditions exist on mountain summits and in others they occupy a narrow area in a valley.

Tryon, well-known year-around resort and southern gateway to the Blue Ridges, is the largest community (2,043). 59.2% of the county's population is rural farm and 40.8% rural non-farm. The majority of employed workers (41%) are engaged in agriculture. Operatives in the county's textile and lumber mills comprise 20.8% of the working force.

With 149,760 acres of land area, 91,900 are in forests. Chief merchantable species are oak, pine and poplar. In 1942, over 8 million board feet of lumber was cut. Some pulpwood and ties are produced.

The county is watered by the Green, Broad and North Pacolet rivers; Walnut, Whiteoak, Ostin, Brights and other creeks; and Turner Lake. Surface sources of supply are numerous and of excellent qualities typical of mountain waters. Duke Power serves the county from an 8,400 h.p. plant at Turner on the Green River, and from other plants.

The agricultural area lies in the eastern portion of the county, which produces considerable fruit in the high mountain section. Polk is the most western cotton county in the state. Cotton, corn and vegetables are the chief crops, although some of the best grape vineyards in the state are found here. Prohibition led to the uprooting of the wine grapes, and now only edible grapes are grown. In addition, other fruits, including peaches and apples, are grown. In 1944 Polk had 1,121 milk cattle and 1,263 hogs. 34.7% of the farms reported automobiles, 8.2% reported tractors and 21% trucks. The same year the average farm was valued at \$2,353.

The county's industries are confined to Tryon where there are silk and rayon mills, knitting, and dyeing and finishing mills. Lumbering and the tourist industries are the only other enterprises of note. The latter is of prime importance to the county's economy, and the dry, moderate climate and beauty of the surroundings attract many visitors, especially in fall and spring. A large number of visitors have built homes in the county, particularly around Tryon.

Polk was created in 1855 and named for Col. William Polk, Revolutionary patriot. Columbus, county seat, was established in 1855, and the brick courthouse, built that year, is still in use.

The section suffered many Indian raids, the last one in 1776 when forces under General Howard defeated the Cherokees at Howard Gap. The settlers had been forewarned of the attack by a Cherokee (Skyuka) whose life had been saved by Howard when bitten by a rattlesnake.

Communities include: Columbus (390), Tryon (alt. 1,090; 2,043), Saluda (alt. 2,095; 539), Lynn (190), Mill Spring (175) and Melvin Hill (100).

There is a 28-bed hospital at Tryon and two children's hospitals with a total of 94 beds at Saluda.

The Southern Railroad serves the county.

POLK
County

COLUMBUS
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	11,874	1930	10,216	Native White (%)	85.7
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	40.8	Rural Farm (%)	59.2
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	2,316	High	435

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	149,760	Forest Area (acres)	91,900		
Growing Season (days)	197	Station.	Tryon		
Rainfall (inches)	59.11	Aver. Low (Jan.)	5.27	Aver. High (July)	6.45
Snowfall (inches)	7.5	Mean Annual Temperature	60.6		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,157	Aver. Size (1945)	77.0	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,353
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.36	Farm Operators (1945)	1,153		
Farm Tenancy (%)	45.6	Farms Mortgaged (%)	24.7	No. Hogs (1944)	1,263
All Cattle (1944)	2,080	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,121		
Value Domestic Animals	\$408,279	Value Dairy Products	\$39,509		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$129,961		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$877,670		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Cotton	\$352,070	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Corn	259,700	40.2	8.2	21.0	
(3) Fruits & nuts	190,344 P**				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$5,913,114		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,124,354	Tax Rates (1946)	\$2.10 (1942) \$2.5
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,218	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45	140.0
Total Wages (1945)	\$928,603	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$25.69

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944)

- (1) **Textile mill products**
- (2) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	20	Total Employed (1945)	695		
Employed: Agriculture	1,560	Manufacturing	766		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$807.91	Value Industrial Products	\$1,542,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	2	Retail	97	Service	38

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Tryon - swimming (lake and pool), golf, contains a permanent horseshow ring, baseball and football grounds and a well-equipped playground. Just over the South Carolina border, Lake Lanier is used by Tryon for boating, swimming and fishing. The 175-acre artificial lake is bordered by 7 miles of driveway. Annual events at Tryon include: Horse Show, Gymkhana, Hunter Trials and Spring Festival. The Tryon Riding and Hunt Club maintains about 500 miles of bridle paths and in season "drag" and live fox hunts are held. A steeplechase is held each spring at the old Blockhouse. A Little Theater group presents plays during the winter.

At Saluda, a summer resort, there is tennis, badminton, shuffleboard, hiking, picnicking. Here the Mountain Home is maintained by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks as a summer resort for members and their families.

Pearson's Falls, near Saluda, is in a 400-acre preserve where are found all types of flora common to the forests of eastern America. There are shelters, ovens and tables for picnickers. Other interesting falls include the White Oak (Shunkawaken) and Ravens.

On the west shore of Lake Lanier is the Piedmont Boy Scout Camp.

Points of Interest: Melrose has an automatically-controlled safety device for stopping runaway trains. At Tryon, the Lanier Library, named for the poet, Sidney Lanier, contains 10,000 volumes. Gillette Estates, former home of William Gillette, actor and playwright, has been converted into a residential section, and his house into an inn. The winter home of writer Margaret Gulkin Banning is here. The Toy House, home of Tryon Craft School, offers instruction for children in wood carving and designing. The Appalachian Hand Weavers and Blue Ridge Weavers weave homespun on hand looms. At Tryon, the Bulletin, smallest daily newspaper in the world (5 x 8½ inches) is put out by Seth Vining.

Near Saluda in a log cabin is the "eternal hearthfire" of William Morris. It has burned continuously for over 150 years and now is tended by Morris' kin.

At Lynn is the frame cottage in which Sidney Lanier, the poet, spent his last years, and in the garden is a monument erected in his honor.

Site of the Battle of Round Mountain (1776) near Lynn. At Columbus, the county courthouse, built in 1855, is still in use. Old Blockhouse, on the border between the Carolinas, is a pre-Revolutionary fort and Indian trading post. It has been moved from its original site and restored.

Accommodations: Tryon - numerous hotels, inns, lodges, boarding houses, tourist homes. Saluda - hotels, inns, guest houses.

Fishing and Hunting: Lake Adger - bass, crappie, bream. Boats available. Pacolet and Green rivers - rainbow trout. Also fishing at Lake Lanier, near Tryon. Wood quail, some grouse, deer, bear and fox hunting.

Information: Tryon - Chamber of Commerce (literature) and Merchants Association.

Newspapers: Tryon - Bulletin (daily).
Circs., 1,250; Polk County News (weekly). Circ. 500



NOTES

RANDOLPH

Located in the central Piedmont, Randolph is a heavily industrialized county, but with a well-diversified agricultural economy. The topography of the county is high and hilly, with the Uwharrie Range's high, gently rolling ridges, with thrifty farms and fertile fields, traversing the western section.

Asheboro, county seat, has the largest population (6,981), but there are numerous small towns. Almost the entire population (38.5 per square mile) is native white (90.2%). 49.8% of the population is rural farm, 34.5%, rural non-farm and 15.7%, urban. Operatives in the industrial establishments of the county, largely textile, constitute 40% of the employed workers, while 23.7% of those employed work on farms (this includes family farm workers).

Of the county's 512,640 acres, 291,700 are in forests. Chief merchantable species are shortleaf pine, oak, poplar, and spruce pine. Some 20 sawmills cut approximately 30,000,000 board feet of lumber annually. Part of the 426,-900-acre Uwharrie purchase unit, a division of Pisgah National Forest, lies in Randolph.

Gold, silver and some copper are distributed over the county, and in the past some of the most productive gold mines in the state were operated here. Pyrophyllite, used in the manufacture of glass, enamel, porcelain, tile, etc., is mined near Staley. Brick and tile clays are found along the stream flats.

Waters include the Deep, Uwharrie and Little rivers; Black, Brush, Caraway, Muddy, Jackson, Polecat, Richland, Sandy, Toms, and other creeks. Surface sources of supply are numerous with satisfactory chemical and physical qualities. Northwest Randolph is serviced by Duke Power at High Point; other sections by Carolina Power.

Chief crops are tobacco, corn and hay, with good diversification in field truck crops, fruit trees, and bees. It is good dairying and livestock country and the county derives 12.3% of its farm income from dairy products. The gross income per farm averages \$1,526.

A textile and furniture center, Randolph also has several hosiery mills, and produces cotton, nylon, silk and wool products, lumber products, apparel, furniture. Most of the industry is located in Randleman, Liberty and Asheboro. Cotton mills are located along the Deep River at Worthville, Cedar Falls, Franklinville, Ramseur and Coleridge. 7,444 persons are employed in manufacturing; income per family in 1945 was \$1,716, average weekly wage, \$26.30.

Formed in 1779, the county was named for Peyton Randolph of Virginia, and the county seat for Samuel Ashe, governor of North Carolina. The section around Asheboro was once the home of the Keyauwee, the Saponi and several other small tribes of Indians. John Lawson is believed to have encountered the Waterees in this section. The famous Indian trading path between Virginia and the west passed just north of Asheboro, and along the path the site of an Indian village was discovered in 1936.

First white settlers in this region were believed to have been Germans who fled from the European wars in 1740, reaching this area via Pennsylvania. Later, English, Irish and Scotch came here; mostly artisans who laid the foundations of the present industrial development. Many of them were Quakers, and Randolph still is called "the Quaker county".

At Trinity, settled in the latter part of the 18th century by Quakers and Methodists, is the site of Trinity College established as Union Institute in 1838, and in 1892 moved to Durham where it is now Duke University.

Communities include: Asheboro (alt. 855; pop. 6,981), Randleman (alt. 715; 2,032), Ramseur (alt. 440; 1,220), Liberty (alt. 785; 922), Trinity (alt. 865; 975), Franklinville (alt. 465; 851), Coleridge (500), Cedar Falls (alt. 506, 500), Seagrove (316), Worthville (313), Staley (alt. 725; 255), Julian (alt. 770; 215), Sophia (185), Archdale (1,097).

There is a 100-bed hospital at Asheboro.

The Norfolk-Southern, Atlantic and Yadkin, and the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro and Southern railroads serve the county.

RANDOLPH
County

ASHEBORO
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	44,554	1930	36,259	Native White (%)	90.2
Urban (%)	15.7	Rural Non-Farm (%)	34.5	Rural Farm (%)	49.8
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	8,022		High	2,045

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	512,640	Forest Area (acres)	291,700		
Growing Season (days)	187	Station	Ramseur		
Rainfall (inches)	45.29	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.02	Aver. High (July)	4.58
Snowfall (inches)	10.7	Mean Annual Temperature	61.0		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,631	Aver. Size (1945)	97.1	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,478
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.25	Farm Operators (1945)		3,601	
Farm Tenancy (%)	21.1	Farms Mortgaged (%)	21.3	No. Hogs (1944)	8,725
All Cattle (1944)	11,218	Milk Cattle (1944)		6,639	
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,969,536	Value Dairy Products		608,357	
Value Farm Implements and Machinery				\$702,669	
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)				\$5,124,430	
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$2,179,000	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Corn	1,097,800	51.4		23.9	15.6
(3) Hay	753,240				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$31,834,414		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$2,577,076	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.10 (1942) \$1.18
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,716	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	125.5
Total Wages (1945)	\$11,306,131	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$26.80

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Furniture and finished lumber products
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	135	Total Employed (1945)	8,113		
Employed: Agriculture	3,954	Manufacturing	7,408		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,106.77	Value Industrial Products	\$16,351,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	13	Retail	398	Service	140

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Tennis, golf, bowling, skating at Asheboro. In late September the annual field trials of the Fox Hunters Association of North Carolina are held in Asheboro. Fox hunts are held in the Uwharrie Mountains. Annual state baseball and basketball tournaments; annual horse show.

Points of Interest: About six miles from Asheboro is the John Wesley Stand Church, established in 1837. At the Hoover Hill Churchyard is the grave of Andrew Hoover, ancestor of Herbert Hoover, 31st President of the United States. Andrew Huber (Hoover) came from Germany in 1774 and settled in this neighborhood where he operated a plantation and a gold mine. Some of his descendants migrated to the Middle West while others remained here. *when*

Near Ramseur on Sandy Creek was the home of Harmon Husband, Quaker leader in the Regulator Rebellion of 1771. Some of his descendants live in this section.

At Trinity is the site of Trinity College (now Duke University at Durham, Durham County).

Near Glenola, a cemetery contains the grave of Martha Bell, Revolutionary heroine, who supplied information of the movements of the British in the vicinity to the American Army.

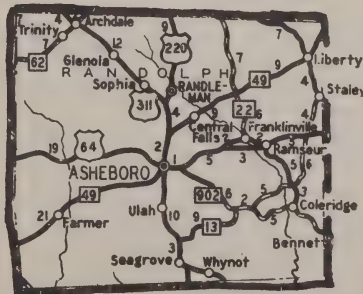
Accommodations: There are two small hotels at Asheboro.

Fishing and Hunting: Asheboro City Lake - bass, crappie, bluegills, etc. Boats available. Deep and Uwharrie rivers - some bass, perch, catfish.

There is good quail and wild turkey hunting and some fox in the county.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Asheboro (literature). Chamber of Commerce, Ramseur (literature).

Newspapers: Courier-Tribune (semi-weekly), Asheboro. Circ. 7,264



NOTES

RICHMOND

A western coastal county, Richmond is in the Sandhills region of the state. Its topography is low and hilly, the soil sandy, with some swampland.

Although most of its cultivated area is in corn, Richmond is second to Moore County in peach-raising, a fruit well adapted to the soil and the mild climate of the area.

Towns are concentrated for the most part in the southern half of the county. The population is 42% rural non-farm, 34.2% rural farm and 23.8% urban. Operatives in the textile mills and other industries of the county constitute 31.1% of the employed workers, while there are 10.6% farmers or farm managers and 11.2% other farm workers (this includes family farm workers). 66.5% of the population is white. The majority of the Negro population work on cotton plantations, while the mills employ whites almost exclusively.

With a land area of 305,280, Richmond has 227,700 acres of forests. Principal merchantable species of timber are loblolly and shortleaf pine, oak, poplar, gum and hickory. The Piedmont section in the northeast corner of the county produces hardwoods and shortleaf pine, while the east and south produce loblolly and shortleaf pine. About 10,000,000 board feet of lumber are cut annually.

Waters include the Yadkin (Pee Dee), and Little Rivers; Buffalo, Cartledge's, Drowning, Big Mountain, Falling, and other creeks. There are numerous surface sources of supply with excellent physical and chemical quality. Power is developed from the Yadkin at Blewett's Falls and the Carolina Power Co. serves the county.

Richmond produces the second largest crop of fruit trees (peaches) in the state. Its chief farm cash income, however, is derived from tobacco and cotton, although corn occupies the largest portion of its cultivated land (30%). Other crops grown are peanuts, potatoes, wheat and oats. The farm tenancy rate is 47.8% as compared with 44.4% for the state.

Manufacture of cotton textiles, centered in Rockingham, is the leading industry in the county, with nine mills in operation. A paper plant in Rockingham produces about 25 tons per day. In addition, manufactures include food products, lumber, printing and publishing and a foundry. At Ellerbe there is a hosiery mill and several cotton gins.

The income per family in 1945 was \$2,193 and the average weekly wage was \$25.50.

Formed in 1779 the county was named for Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond. The county seat was established in 1785 and named for the Marquis of Rockingham who befriended the Colony before the Revolutionary War.

Communities include: Hamlet (pop. 5,111), Rockingham (3,657), Ellerbe (693), Steeles Mills (900), Roberdell (490), Hoffman (395), Norman (327), Lewaræ (299).

There is a small hospital at Rockingham and a 94-bed general hospital at Hamlet.

The Seaboard Airline R.R. serves the county and maintains large shops at Hamlet.

RICHMOND
County

ROCKINGHAM
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	36,810	1930	34,016	Native White (%)	66.5
Urban (%)	23.8	Rural Non-Farm (%)	42.0	Rural Farm (%)	34.2
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	7,409		High	1,555

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	305,280	Forest Area (acres)	227,700		
Growing Season (days)	210	Station	Rockingham		
Rainfall (inches)	47.49	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.37	Aver. High (July)	5.36
Snowfall (inches)	5.4	Mean Annual Temperature	59.7		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,936	Aver. Size (1945)	82.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,393
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.33	Farm Operators (1945)		1,923	
Farm Tenancy (%)	47.8	Farms Mortgaged (%)	31.5	No. Hogs (1944)	3,611
All Cattle (1944)	3,151	Milk Cattle (1944)		1,888	
Value Domestic Animals	\$751,701	Value Dairy Products		\$177,025	
Value Farm Implements and Machinery				\$279,333	
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)				\$2,878,870	
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$1,337,600	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Fruits and nuts P*	1,167,611	41.1		8.7	13.6
(3) Corn	547,100				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$24,808,841		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,008,630	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.80 (1942) \$0.95
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,913	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	104.9
Total Wages (1945)	\$6,181,616	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$25.50

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944)

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Food and kindred products
- (3) Paper and allied products

No. Employers (1945)	92	Total Employed (1945)	4,662		
Employed: Agriculture	2,817	Manufacturing	4,148		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,346.14	Value Industrial Products	\$9,622,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	10	Retail	275	Service	53

* Peaches

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Richmond County Country Club in Rockingham has a golf course and club house. Near Hoffman is the Indian Camp Recreational Park (cabins, trailer camp, recreation pavilion) on shore of 80-acre Lake McKinney (boating, bathing).

At Ellerbe Springs - small hotel, swimming pool, picnic grounds. Open June to October.

Points of Interest: Near Hoffman is 62,000-acre Sandhills Land Utilization Project. Within this area are the Indian Camp Recreational Park, the Bureau of Fisheries' McKinney Lake Hatchery, the Hoffman Nursery, and the Pine Forest Game Farm.

Accommodations: Rockingham - 60-room hotel, inn. Hamlet - Hotel.

Fishing and Hunting: Old Pate Pond - bream, robin, bass. February, March, April, September. Boats at old grist mill. Best in county.

Old CCC Lake - bream and LM bass. February, March, April. Boats at Clubhouse.

Roberdell Pond - bass, crappie, perch. February, March, April. Boats at Mill and Terry Bridge.

Pee Dee River and Blewett Lake - white perch, cats, carp. Spring. There is some quail, wild turkey and deer in the county.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Rockingham
Merchants Association, Rockingham
Merchants Association, Hamlet

Newspapers: Post Dispatch (weekly), Rockingham. Circ. 2,950
Richmond County Journal (semi-weekly), Rockingham.
Circ. 2,682
Hamlet News Messenger (weekly). Circ. 1,400

NOTE: Students at the Ellerbe Public School, widely known for its practical curriculum, operate a store and printing plant, direct a cooperative produce market and maintain a nursery. They also have built their own clubhouse and tennis court.



NOTES

ROBESON

In the southwest Coastal region, the topography of Robeson is low, with swamps and sandy hills.

The second largest county in the state in area, Robeson also has the greatest area under cultivation, and ranks high among the counties in the state in the value of its agricultural products.

The largest proportion of the population (66.5%) are rural farm, with 25.9% rural non-farm and 7.6% urban. In addition to whites and Negroes, Robeson has about 15,000 Indians.

Farmers and farm managers constitute 33% of the employed workers in the county, while 16.7% are unpaid family farm workers and 13.1% are farm wage laborers, a total of 62.8% engaged in agriculture.

Lumberton, county seat, and largest town (5,803), is a marketing center, including a tobacco auction market. There is also a tobacco auction at Fairmont.

With a total of 604,160 acres of land, Robeson has 343,600 acres in forests. Principal merchantable species are pine, gum and cypress.

There is no mineral production in the county, but brick clays are found in the vicinity of Rowland and a low grade sandy marl has been taken from pits in several localities.

Waters include the Lumber River and numerous creeks and ponds. Surface and underground sources of water are ample. Carolina supplies power.

Located in the Border Belt, Robeson is one of the most important tobacco producing counties in the state, and in 1944 its tobacco crop was valued at over 16 million dollars. Second in importance agriculturally is the cotton crop, valued at over 6 million dollars in 1944.

Corn, grain, melons, vegetables and livestock are additional sources of county farm income and make Robeson rank as one of the richest agricultural counties in the nation.

There is a fairly high proportion of farm tenancy, 68.7%, as compared with the state average of 44.4%, which, however, is typical of tobacco-cotton areas.

The county's leading industry is textiles, with mills at Lumberton, St. Pauls, Red Springs and Maxton. Lumbering is also important, and sawmills cut about 24,000,000 board feet annually. Some timber is also cut for veneer logs.

Other manufactures include tobacco stemming and redrying, chemicals, and a marble works. Average industrial weekly wage was \$25.61 in 1945. That same year the income per family was \$2,472.

There are three institutions of higher learning in the county. Florence MacDonald College for women at Red Springs has an enrollment of about 300. At Maxton, the Presbyterian Junior College, a coeducational institution, has an enrollment of about 500. The coeducational Cherokee Indian Normal School at Pembroke has a high school department, a 3-year college and a course for deaf Indians. The 16 buildings occupy a 35-acre campus and about 300 students attend the college.

Formed in 1787, the county was named for Col. Thomas Robeson, Whig hero of the Battle of Elizabethtown.

Early inhabitants were Croatan Indians whose background is obscure, but who claim to be part of the Cherokee Nation. A legend says they are descendants of the Lost Colonists of Roanoke Island.

First white settlers, Scottish Highlanders, chose the eastern and western parts of the county; English and some French settled in the southern portion.

Communities include: Lumberton (5,603), Fairmont (1,993), St. Paul (1,923), Maxton (1,656), Red Springs (1,559), Rowland (999), Pembroke (783) and Parkton (441).

There are 4 hospitals with a total of about 130 beds in the county.

The Seaboard and Atlantic Coast Line railroads serve the county.

ROBESON
County

LUMBERTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	76,860	1930	66,512	Native White (%)	45.0
Urban (%)	7.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	25.5	Rural Farm (%)	66.5
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	18,580		High	2,895

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	604,160	Forest Area (acres)	343,600
Growing Season (days)	225	Station	Lumberton
Rainfall (inches)	47.50	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.21
Snowfall (inches)	4.0	Aver. High (July)	5.62
		Mean Annual Temperature	61.4

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	8,613	Aver. Size (1945)	49.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,644
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.42	Farm Operators (1945)	3,602		
Farm Tenancy (%)	68.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	31.7	No. Hogs (1944)	28,295
All Cattle (1944)	6,533	Milk Cattle (1944)	3,462*		
Value Domestic Animals	\$4,595,007	Value Dairy Products	\$152,020		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$1,185,252		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$23,651,480		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$15,403,900	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Cotton	3,002,700	21.3	4.1	5.3	
(3) Corn	2,855,800				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$37,304,325		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$2,149,673	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.45 (1942) \$1.45
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,472	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	106.2
Total Wages (1945)	\$5,797,989	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$25.61

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics

No. Employers (1945)	138	Total Employed (1945)	4,353
Employed: Agriculture	15,373	Manufacturing	1,675
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,462.01	Value Industrial Products	\$3,428,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	54	Retail	629
		Service	154

* Estimated figures.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: There is a 9-hole golf course at Lumberton.

Points of Interest: Army glider training center at Laurinburg-Maxton Air Field. Passing through the county is the famed Lowry Trail, ancient route used by Indians, and over which Gen. Barnwell's soldiers traveled in rescuing whites from Indians in 1712. At Red Springs is Flora MacDonald College. Pembroke - center of Croatan Indian settlement - Pembroke College for Indians. Outside of Fairmont - old Ashpole Presbyterian Church, a historic landmark.

In a cotton field in the middle of Robeson County is, according to Indian legend, the grave of Virginia Dare, first white child born in the New World.

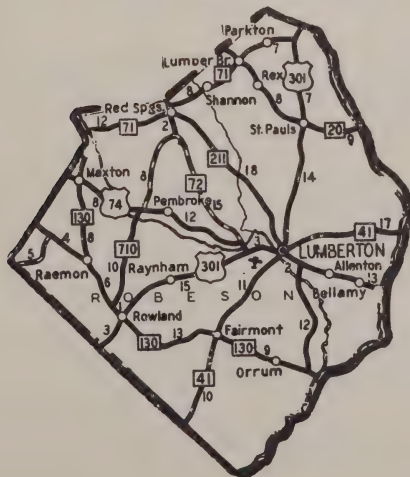
Accommodations: Lumberton - hotel, tourist homes.

Fishing and Hunting: Lumber River - bass, robin, bream, perch. July - November. Good fly fish waters. Boats at McMillan's Beach. Keith Millpond - bass, perch. June, September, October. Warwick Millpond - blue bream, bass, warmouth. March, late May and June. Boats available. Cabins. Popes Pond - bass, bream, warmouth. March, May, June. Hotel. Boats available.

Good quail hunting.

Information: Lumberton Chamber of Commerce (literature) and Merchants Association.

Newspapers: Robesonian (daily), Lumberton. Circ. 5,782
Voice (bi-weekly), Lumberton.
Review (weekly), St. Pauls. Circ. 1,000
Scottish Citizen (weekly), Red Springs. Circ. 1,275



NOTES

ROCKINGHAM

In the northern Piedmont, the topography of Rockingham is rolling; the climate generally mild with a growing season of about 203 days.

Important in textile manufacture, the county also has a large tobacco market and site of an American Tobacco Co. plant which manufactures Lucky Strike cigarettes.

Reidsville, the largest town and industrial center of the county, is strategically situated between Danville and Winston-Salem, two important tobacco markets; and also has a large auction market. There are also Old Belt markets at Madison and Stoneville.

Of the employed workers in the county, 33.1% are operatives in the textile, tobacco and other industries of the county. 20.2% of those employed are farmers or farm managers. Rate of tenancy is high, 54.7%, as compared with 44.4% for the state.

With a total land area of 366,080 acres, Rockingham has 168,400 acres in forests. Principal merchantable species are shortleaf and spruce pine, oak, poplar and hickory. Sawmills cut about 10,000,000 board feet annually.

Running through part of the county is a strip of Triassic shales and clays which are utilized by a brick and pipe company at Madison. A seam of coal and carbonaceous shales occurs in this same belt. Granite is found near Stacey.

Waters include the Dan, Mayo, and Upper Haw rivers; Troublesome, Wolf, Island and other creeks. Surface sources of water supply are numerous and the chemical and physical qualities are considered excellent except for moderately high turbidities which accompany storm flow. Duke supplies power.

Tobacco, corn and vegetables are the leading crops. In 1940, Rockingham ranked 20th among the counties of the U. S. in the production of tobacco. Nearly 70% of the farm income is derived from field crops. Other crops raised include hay, sweet and Irish potatoes and small grains, much of it for use on the farms.

Textiles is the leading industry, and numerous mills produce a diversified selection of textile products from cotton, silk, wool and rayon. The large mills of the Marshall Field Co. are located in Leaksville, Spray and Draper, and there are other textile plants at Reidsville and Mayodan.

Second in importance industrially is tobacco manufactures, which, in addition to the American Tobacco Company's cigarette plant, include tobacco stemming and redrying plants.

The Washington Mills at Mayodan employ over 1,000 persons to make men's and boys' apparel. Other industries include lumbering, furniture manufacturing, printing and publishing, food and chemicals.

The income per family in 1945 was \$2,812.

Formed in 1785, the county was named for Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, a leader of the faction that championed the cause of American independence in the British Parliament.

Settlers consisted mostly of English, Irish, German and Scotch-Irish who came from Virginia and other Colonies to the north.

Communities include: Reidsville (alt. 620; pop. 10,387), Spray (alt. 674; 3,000), Mayodan (alt. 555; 2,323), Draper (2,000), Leaksville (alt. 700; 1,886), Madison (alt. 560; 1,683), Stoneville (alt. 800; 615), and Ruffin (alt. 705; 375). Wentworth (280) is the county seat.

There are 3 hospitals with a total of over 105 beds.

The Southern Railroad serves the county.

ROCKINGHAM
County

WENTWORTH
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	57,898	1930	51,083	Native White (%)	79.0
Urban (%)	17.9	Rural Non-Farm (%)	44.7	Rural Farm (%)	37.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	11,519	High	2,112	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	366,080	Forest Area (acres)	168,400		
Growing Season (days)	203	Station	Reidsville		
Rainfall (inches)	43.86	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.64	Aver. High (July)	4.69
Snowfall (inches)	11.4	Mean Annual Temperature	59.7		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	4,212	Aver. Size (1945)	67.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,677
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.23	Farm Operators (1945)		4,221	
Farm Tenancy (%)	54.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	24.5	No. Hogs (1944)	6,690
All Cattle (1944)	8,313*	Milk Cattle (1944)		5,938	
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,773,554	Value Dairy Products		\$273,343	
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$638,151		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$11,860,480		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$9,385,500	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Corn	1,263,000	58.2		9.7	13.9
(3) Hay	665,870				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$60,879,494		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$3,494,861	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.00 (1942) \$1.15
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,812	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	113.5
Total Wages (1945)	\$18,950,236	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$31.66

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Textile mill products				
(2) Tobacco manufactures				
(3) Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics				
No. Employers (1945)	115	Total Employed (1945)	11,512	
Employed: Agriculture	5,894	Manufacturing	8,443	
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,493.84	Value Industrial Products	**	
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	43	Retail	668	Service 156

* Estimated figures.

** Withheld to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Points of Interest: American Tobacco Co., Reidsville. Manufactures more than 30 billion Lucky Strike cigarettes annually. Tomb of Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, first wife of Abe Lincoln's rival is in Reidsville. Near Reidsville on the road to Iron Works Mill is the site of the camps of Greene and Cornwallis.

Madison: Boxwoods, mansion built in 1804.

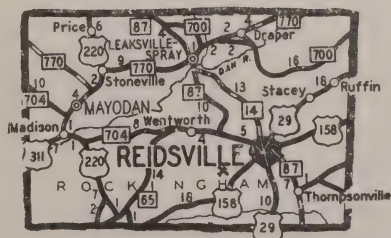
McNroeton: Cunningham Mill erected in 1816, where members of the Klu Klux Klan gathered.

Accommodations: Leaksville - inn; Madison - hotel, auto court, tourist homes; Reidsville - hotels, tourist homes.

Fishing and Hunting: Good quail hunting.

Information: Reidsville - Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Assn.
Leaksville - Merchants Association.

Newspapers: Review (daily), Reidsville. Circ. 4,672
The News (weekly), Leaksville. Circ. 3,900
Messenger (weekly), Madison. Circ. 2,142



NOTES

ROWAN

In the central Piedmont, the topography of Rowan County is hilly, with many water courses. An industrialized county, Rowan also has a diversified agriculture.

Salisbury (19,037), county seat, and one of the oldest towns in the Piedmont, is a textile center. Nearby at Spencer is a division point of the Southern R.R. where approximately 1,500 persons are employed in the shops.

The population of Rowan is predominantly white (81%) and the majority of employed workers (40.2%) are operatives engaged in textile manufacturing and other industries. The population is fairly well distributed between urban (31.9%), rural non-farm (41.3%) and rural farm (26.8%). Most of the rural non-farm are employed in industry.

The total land area of the county is 330,880 acres, of which 82,000 are in forests. Principal merchantable species are shortleaf pine and oak. Several sawmills cut about 6,000,000 board feet of lumber annually and some timber is cut for veneer logs and ties.

Near Salisbury is an area of lowlands underlaid by plastic clays used in the manufacture of brick, and supporting several manufactories, in one instance the most modern brick "factory" in the South. One of the leading granite areas in the state occurs near Salisbury and at Woodleaf, 11 miles northwest of Salisbury, large quantities of "Balfour Pink" granite are quarried. In the southeastern part of the county, copper and gold ores occur in small quantities.

Waters include the Yadkin and South Yadkin Rivers; Back, Dutch, Crane, Fourth, Grants, and other creeks; and High Rock Lake. Surface sources of supply are numerous and chemical and physical qualities are generally excellent. Duke Power transmission circuits cross the county. There is a 100,000 h.p. steam plant located northeast of Salisbury on the Yadkin River and a 44,000 h.p. development of the Duke Power Co. is at High Rock.

Cotton, dairy products and corn are the principal sources of farm income. However, the soil is suitable for varied agricultural programs and other successful crops include small grains, hay, vegetables, fruits and berries. 92.8% of the rural area of the county is in farm land.

Textile manufacture is the leading industry, with most of the activity in Salisbury. Manufacture of food and food products is important in the county, as well as granite quarrying. Other industries include manufacture of chemicals, apparel, rubber, machinery; also lumbering and printing and publishing. There is some manufacture of sponge iron at Salisbury, which was started as an experiment during the war.

The income per family in 1945 was \$3,632, one of the highest in the state. Catawba College near Salisbury is a co-educational institution maintained by the Evangelical and Reformed churches, with an enrollment of about 400.

Livingstone College, a Negro co-educational institution, is located in Salisbury on a 315-acre campus. About 400 students attend the college.

Formed in 1753, the county was named for Matthew Rowan, member of Council and acting governor of N. C. The county seat was named for the Marquis of Salisbury. In the courthouse is the record of Andrew Jackson's admission to the bar here in 1787 when he practiced law in the town. While attending Davidson College, Woodrow Wilson was a frequent visitor in Salisbury.

Communities include: Salisbury (alt. 765; pop. 19,037), Spencer (pop. 3,072), E. Spencer (pop. 2,181), Landis (pop. 1,650), China Grove (pop. 1,567), Cleveland (alt. 790; pop. 506), Rockwell (alt. 775; pop. 825), Granite Quarry (alt. 810; pop. 555), Faith (pop. 449), Gold Hill (pop. 249).

There are two hospitals at Salisbury.

The Southern R.R. serves the county.

ROWAN
County

SALISBURY
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	69,206	1930	56,665	Native White (%)	81.0
Urban (%)	31.9	Rural Non-Farm (%)	41.3	Rural Farm (%)	26.8
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	11,046		High	3,103

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	330,880	Forest Area (acres)	82,000
Growing Season (days)	200	Station	Salisbury
Rainfall (inches)	48.87	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.09
Snowfall (inches)	6.9	Mean Annual Temperature	60.0
		Aver. High (July)	5.30

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,513	Aver. Size (1945)	74.4	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,385
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.34	Farm Operators (1945)			3,474
Farm Tenancy (%)	31.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	30.3	No. Hogs (1944)	8,795
All Cattle (1944)	12,618	Milk Cattle (1944)			7,390
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,034,850	Value Dairy Products			\$675,955
Value Farm Implements and Machinery					\$985,637
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)					\$3,774,250
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Livestock	\$1,289,914 (DPC)	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Cotton	952,780	67.3		29.6	13.0
(3) Hay	836,040				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$76,138,140		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$4,357,699	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.55 (1942) \$0.64
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,632	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	146.7
Total Wages (1945)	\$14,518,362	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$27.56

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Food and kindred products
- (3) Chemicals and allied products

No. Employers (1945)	181	Total Employed (1945)	10,130
Employed: Agriculture	3,554	Manufacturing	11,822
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,870.56	Value Industrial Products	\$20,064,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	65	Retail	678
		Service	254

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Salisbury - Country Club (membership basis); American Legion Country Club (open-fee basis): golf, tennis, swimming, etc.

Brookdale, recreational center in Salisbury, offers golf, tennis, swimming, and picnic areas.

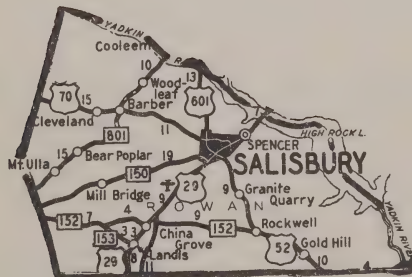
High Rock Lake on the Yadkin River provides boating and some fishing.

Points of Interest: Salisbury - "Old Stone House", built in 1766 of native unhewn granite bricks. Boone's Cave, where Daniel Boone repeatedly sought refuge from Indians. National Cemetery, where 11,700 Federal soldiers were buried; site also of old Confederate prison, famous in ballads and books. The Old Trading Fort where Nathaniel Green eluded Cornwallis in 1781. West of Salisbury is the grave of Peter Stuart Ney, Napoleon's "right hand", who supposedly was executed in Europe, but escaped to this country, according to legend. The old courthouse of Rowan County, built in 1854, one of the finest examples of pre-Civil War architecture in the state. President Jackson's law office in Salisbury. Near Salisbury, the Old Organ Church, built in 1791. Near Woodleaf, extensive granite quarries.

Accommodations: Salisbury - commercial hotels, tourist homes.

Information: Chamber of Commerce - Salisbury and Spencer
Merchants Bureau - Salisbury

Newspapers: Post (daily), Salisbury. Circ., 13,789
News (weekly), Spencer.



NOTES

RUTHERFORD

In the western Piedmont and the eastern Mountain region, Rutherford's topography is from high and rolling in the east to mountainous in the west. It lies in the southeastern thermal belt and has an equable climate.

Chief industrial activity is textiles, and the leading agricultural crops are cotton, sweet potatoes, fruits (especially peaches), corn and vegetables.

With a predominantly white population (86.4%), 47.8% are rural farm and 20.2%, urban. The largest proportion of employed workers (31.2%) are operatives in the large textile plants of the county.

Chimney Rock and Lake Lure, well-known resorts, are located in the western tip of the county, where the Blue Ridge throws up an abrupt escarpment. Chimney Rock, a monolith, towers 225 feet above the mountain of the same name. A considerable portion of the county's income is attributed to tourists.

Of Rutherford's 362,240 acres, 174,800 are in forests. Chief merchantable species are pine, oak and poplar. In the western section of the county, typical mountain type forests of chestnut, red and chestnut oaks and other species occupy the upper slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Sole mineral product is brick from plain clays near Bostic. However, prior to 1849, gold was mined near Rutherfordton, and from 1790 to 1840 this was the center of the gold-mining industry of the nation. Christopher and Augustus Bechtler minted gold coins here under Government license from 1831 to 1842.

There has been some mica production in the past, particularly near Rutherfordton. Along the Broad and Second Broad Rivers, there are gravel deposits of crystalline rock which vary in size from sand to large boulders.

Waters include the Broad, First Broad, and Second Broad rivers; Lake Lure (man-made) on the Broad River and Cove, Cane and other creeks. Chemically and physically the water is considered excellent. The huge Duke development at Cliffside, first unit completed in 1939 at a cost of 10 million dollars, supplies this and adjoining counties with power. Since December of 1946, Duke has been installing an additional 10 million dollar unit.

In 1944, Rutherford ranked 14th in the state in value of cotton produced, and 28th in value of corn. Among the counties of the U.S., Rutherford ranked 46th in 1940 in the value of the farm products used by farm household, vegetables being important among these. Other sources of farm income include wheat, oats, fruits, bees, poultry and livestock. Over 300,000 bushels of peaches were produced in 1946.

The county is an important textile center, with about 20 plants manufacturing products from cotton, wool and silk. Other manufactures are lumber and timber, food, printing and publishing, a leather works and a brick plant.

Formed in 1779, the county was named for Griffith Rutherford, Revolutionary officer. The first county seat was established in 1781 at Gilbert Town; however, due to the swampy nature of the place and its inaccessibility, a new courthouse was soon built at Rutherfordton.

The Blue Ridge Mountains are first encountered at Lake Lure. Here Hickory Nut Gorge formed an ancient Indian trail into the country beyond, and it is believed that De Soto's explorers came through in the 16th century. Later it was one of the first stagecoach routes from east to west. The gorge is of granite, with the Rocky Broad flowing along its floor. The precipitous cliffs and boulder-strewn canyon floor indicate some violent earth movements in past ages. The Indians were fascinated by the region and have legends connected with it.

Communities include: Rutherfordton (alt., 1,095; pop., 2,326), Forest City (1,040; 5,035), Spindale (3,952), Cliffside (1,836), Henrietta (1,400), Caroleen (1,000), Alexander Mills (819), Ellenboro (471; 1,000), Avondale (500), Ruth, Lake Lure, Chimney Rock, Union Mills, Bostic.

There is a 60-bed hospital at Rutherfordton, with the largest radium deposit south of Baltimore.

The Seaboard and Southern railroads serve the county.

RUTHERFORD
County

RUTHERFORDTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	45,577	1930	40,452	Native White (%)	86.4
Urban (%)	20.2	Rural Non-Farm (%)	32.0	Rural Farm (%)	47.8
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	8,565	High	2,102	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	362,240	Forest Area (acres)	174,800		
Growing Season (days)	202	Station	Caroleen		
Rainfall (inches)	52.03	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.40	Aver. High (July)	5.14
Snowfall (inches)	12.1	Mean Annual Temperature	59.8		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,838	Aver. Size (1945)	59.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,830
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.29	Farm Operators (1945)	3,803		
Farm Tenancy (%)	45.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	27.7	No. Hogs (1944)	6,361
All Cattle (1944)	8,976	Milk Cattle (1944)	5,342		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,338,563	Value Dairy Products	\$244,378		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$368,357		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$3,997,330		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Cotton	\$1,994,590	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	967,000	56.0	6.3	12.0	
(3) Irish & sw. potatoes	368,560				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$27,684,324		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$4,008,288	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.55 (1942) \$1.65
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,148	Increase Per Family Income (%) 1940-45)	135.3
Total Wages (1945)	\$10,825,172	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$29.57

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

Major Products Contributing to the Number of Employees Employed					
(1) Textile mill products					
(2) Lumber and timber basic products					
(3) Food and kindred products					
No. Employers (1945)	99	Total Employed (1945)		7,011	
Employed: Agriculture	4,907	Manufacturing		5,300	
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,092.96	Value Industrial Products		\$15,827,000	
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	16	Retail	434	Service	123

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Lake Lure- golf, swimming, boating, tennis, riding, archery, hiking. Boats for rent. Daily fishing fee.

Chimney Rock - hiking, riding. Children's Summer camps nearby.

Points of interest: Lake Lure - hydroelectric plant and dam. Rumbling Bald, a mountain range above the lake (faults in the rocks sometimes cause a curious rumbling). Bottomless pools (toll), water-worn pits. Paulownia, a flowering tree.

Chimney Rock (toll) - elevator and stairways to summit. Platforms and balconies at vantage points. Stairway and trail lead past the Opera Box, the Devil's Head, and Exclamation Point. The Skyline Trail extends to the top of Hickory Nut Falls (400 feet) and back to the base of Chimney Rock. A Department of Agriculture survey 10 years ago designated Forest City as "One of the Ten Best Planned and Most Beautiful Cities in the U.S." Chimney Rock was once called Burnt Chimney and was mustering ground for the Burnt Chimney Volunteers of the Confederate Army.

North of Rutherfordton, site of Gilbert Town, first county seat. At Hollis is a church built in the form of a cross. Advertisements of merchants are chiseled on the stones under the eaves.

Accommodations: Rutherfordton - 53-room commercial hotel. Year around. At Forest City, a 40-room, year around commercial hotel. Resort inns, cottages at Chimney Rock. Some year around. Resort inns, cottages, auto courts at Lake Lure. Year around.

Fishing and Hunting: Lake Lure- bass, crappie and bluegills. Best in April, June, July. Boats available. Permit needed.

Broad River- Rainbow and brown. Permit required for part of stream.

Quail, rabbit and squirrel hunting.

Information: Town Clerk, Lake Lure. Jr. Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club, Rutherfordton.

Newspapers: Rutherford County News (weekly), Rutherfordton.
Circ. 3,012

Spindale Sun (weekly). Circ. 1,109

Forest City Courier (weekly). Circ. 3,118



NOTES

SAMPSON

In the southwest coastal section, Sampson, one of the largest counties in area with approximately 616,320 acres, in 1944 had close to 400,000 acres in farmland.

79.8% of the population are rural farm and 42.8% of those employed are farmers or farm managers, 16.6%, unpaid family farm workers and 12.5%, farm wage laborers. 64.1% of the population are native white.

There are small colonies of Croatan Indians along the South River near Clement, and in Herring Township.

Other than Clinton, the county seat (3,557), communities are small.

With 338,700 acres of land in forests, largely farm woodland, Sampson is among the large producers of timber. Chief merchantable species are loblolly and longleaf pine and gum.

Sand and gravel suitable for road material is found in the southwest part of the county near Garland. At Roseboro are two brick companies which utilize clays found in the vicinity. Marl deposits extend from the headwaters of Six Runs to the south and west.

Rivers include the Black and South; creeks - Little, and Great Coharie, Six Runs, and Mingo Swamp. Underground sources of water supply are chiefly utilized, although surface sources are available. The Carolina and Tide Water Companies supply power.

Tobacco, cotton and corn are leading crops. A recently opened tobacco market at Clinton does a thriving trade, selling over 13,000,000 pounds annually, and the fruit and vegetable market here is one of the large produce auction markets in the nation. A large producer of green peppers and huckleberries, Sampson also offers considerable livestock for sale.

Principal industrial activity in the county is lumbering, and some 20 sawmills produce about 47,000,000 board feet of timber annually. Some timber is also cut for veneer logs. There is a textile plant at Roseboro and an electrical product company at Clinton. Clinton is also the home of three furniture plants. Other industries include food products, and printing & publishing.

The income per family in 1945 was \$1,964.

Pineland College for girls and Edwards Military Institute are located at Salemburg. These institutions offer preparatory and Junior College work. Pineland has an enrollment of 154, and Edwards Military Institute, 190.

Formed in 1784, the county was named for Col. John Sampson, prominent leader in Duplin and New Hanover. The county seat was incorporated in 1852.

William Rufus King, U. S. vice-president under Pierce, was a native of Sampson. Of all eastern N. C. counties, Sampson is the only consistently Republican-voting one.

Communities include: Clinton (pop. 3,557), Roseboro (alt. 135; pop. 939), Garland (alt. 140; pop. 484), Salemburg (pop. 317), Newton Grove (pop. 339), Ingold (pop. 300), and Ivanhoe (alt. 30; pop. 200).

There is a small hospital at Roseboro and clinics at Clinton and Garland. A 100-bed hospital to be known as Sampson County Memorial Hospital, has been authorized and construction is to begin shortly.

A small but well-equipped airport is located on the outskirts of Clinton, with chief interest being placed on student pilot training. The Atlantic Coast Line R. R. serves the county.

SAMPSON
County

CLINTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	47,440	1930	40,082	Native White (%)	64.1
Urban (%)	7.5	Rural Non-Farm (%)	12.7	Rural Farm (%)	79.8
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	9,971	High	2,192

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	616,320	Forest Area (acres)	338,700		
Growing Season (days)	222	Station	Fayetteville		
Rainfall (inches)	47.15	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.20	Aver. High (July)	5.94
Snowfall (inches)	5.1	Mean Annual Temperature	61.7		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	7,091	Aver. Size (1945)	54.3	Aver. Value (1945)	2,996
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.24	Farm Operators (1945)		7,059	
Farm Tenancy (%)	46.9	Farms Mortgaged (%)	33.5	No. Hogs (1944)	12,500
All Cattle (1944)	5,325	Milk Cattle (1944)		2,275	
Value Domestic Animals	\$3,688,291	Value Dairy Products		\$39,261	
Value Farm Implements and Machinery				\$773,098	
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)				\$16,840,050	
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$11,522,800	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Corn	2,219,000	29.9		6.4	4.5
(3) Cotton	1,378,390				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$23,846,269		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,194,356	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.10 (1942) \$1.00
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,964	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	120.7
Total Waages (1945)	\$1,201,383	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$18.50

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Lumber and timber basic products
- (2) Textile mill products
- (3) Electrical machinery

No. Employers (1945)	75	Total Employed (1945)	1,249		
Employed: Agriculture	10,621	Manufacturing	338		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,019.26	Value Industrial Products	\$1,359,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	34	Retail	396	Service	141

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Points of Interest: William Faison Home, near Turkey. Shaw's Confederate Cavalry was mounted from the stable. The estate contains a shack for runaway slaves, a cypress log barn, and a three-story smokehouse. The Post Office on the grounds was once a stage coach stop.

Hicks Island, near Roseboro. Primitive beauty spot (privately-owned). It is said that early English trappers found here blue-eyed Indians who spoke in a dialect similar to 16th Century English. Some people believe they were descendants of Raleigh's Lost Colony.

Salemburg: Pineland College, Edwards Military Institute.

Between Garland and the South Carolina line are numerous lakes and dry basins known as bays or pocosins. Some scientists believe they were formed by falling meteors.

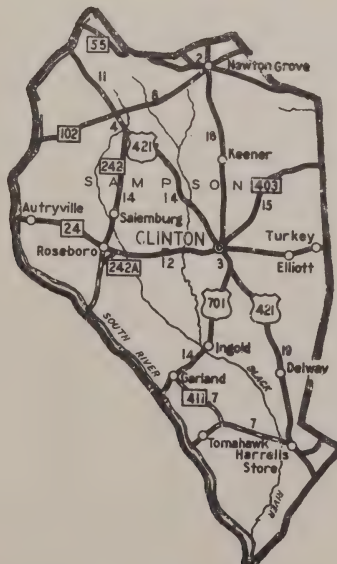
Accommodations: Clinton - hotel, tourist homes.

Fishing and Hunting: Black River - striped bass, robin, LM bass. May, June, October. Boats available. South River - Robin, blue bream, LM bass. Also good fishing on Big Coharie, Little Coharie and Six Runs. Good quail and turkey. Some small game.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Clinton.

Newspapers: Clinton - Sampson Independent (weekly). Circ., 3,700

Sampson News (weekly). Circ. 2,131



NOTES

SCOTLAND

A south central county bordering on South Carolina, Scotland is part of the low sandhills region, and characteristic of this area, has an agricultural economy to which in recent years has been added a substantial textile industry.

The population, which is small, is largely rural farm (57.5%), and aside from Laurinburg, county seat, the few towns are small. The upper part of the county is sparsely settled.

Of the total employed working force, 20.2% are farmers or farm managers and 15.8% are unpaid family farm workers. The proportion of farm tenancy in the county is 76.7%, almost double the state average (44.4%). 50.2% of the population is Negro.

With a total land area of 202,880 acres, Scotland has 124,300 acres in forests. Principal merchantable species are loblolly and longleaf pine, and some gum, cypress and poplar. About 2,000,000 board feet of timber are cut annually.

In addition to the Lumber River, Scotland contains numerous creeks and ponds. The water supply is of the Sandhill variety and is generally considered of good chemical and physical quality. Considerable areas are swampy and the color of the water is moderately high. The county is served by Carolina Power & Light Co.

There is no mineral production in the county, but line sand and gravel occur in the vicinity of Gibson near the South Carolina line.

Chief agricultural products are cotton, vegetables and tobacco, with about 40% of the land in cultivation occupied by cotton. Much of the vegetables produced are consumed by the farm households.

Scotland is noted for its cantaloupes, and in 1944 ranked 9th among all the counties of the U. S. in the production of this crop. Also a large producer of watermelon, the county ranked 33rd among U. S. counties in the sale of this crop in 1944. Production of these two items began about 40 years ago. As many as 1,000 carloads of watermelons are shipped in a season.

Other farm products include oats, cowpeas, livestock. Although the county is not particularly noted for its production of peaches, Wagram, on the edge of the Sandhills, is a shipping point for this crop. It is one of the few N. C. counties growing broccoli on a commercial scale.

With almost all industry centered in Laurinburg, county seat, textiles rank first industrially, lumbering and chemical production next. Around 2,000 are employed in textile mills, which consume 45,000 bales of cotton annually. Other industries include grain milling, plywood and fertilizer manufacturing, beverage bottling and machinery manufacturing.

The average income per family in 1945 was \$2,149, showing an increase of 111.3% since 1940.

The privately-owned Laurinburg Industrial Institute for Negroes offers academic and vocational training to about 800 students.

Formed in 1899, the county was named in honor of the Scotch settlers of the area. Near Laurinburg is Stewartsville Cemetery, an old Scotch burying ground, where many of the monuments are ornamented with thistles.

Settlers misjudged the distance when they named the town of Old Hundred for a 100-mile post placed here when the slave-built railroad came through from Wilmington.

Communities include: Laurinburg (alt., 200; pop., 5,685), East Laurinburg (pop., 890), Gibson (pop. 435), Laurel Hill (alt., 250; pop., 400), Wagram (pop., 388).

There is a 67-bed hospital at Laurinburg.

The Seaboard Airline, Atlantic Coast Line R.R.'s serve the county.

SCOTLAND
County

LAURINBURG
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	23,232	1930	20,174	Native White (%)	46.3
Urban (%)	24.5	Rural Non-Farm (%)	18.0	Rural Farm (%)	57.5
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	5,422	High	814	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	202,880	Forest Area (acres)	124,300		
Growing Season (days)	210	Station	Rockingham		
Rainfall (inches)	47.49	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.37	Aver. High (July)	5.36
Snowfall (inches)	5.4	Mean Annual Temperature	49.3		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,788	Aver. Size (1945)	68.2	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,052
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.36	Farm Operators (1945)			1,787
Farm Tenancy (%)	76.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	25.7	No. Hogs (1944)	2,200
All Cattle (1944)	1,311	Milk Cattle (1944)			695
Value Domestic Animals	\$861,795	Value Dairy Products			\$49,858
Value Farm Implements and Machinery					\$227,382
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)					\$3,788,780
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Cotton	\$1,777,160	Elec.	20.3	Tractors	6.7
(2) Tobacco	685,300			Trucks	8.8
(3) Corn	513,900				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$12,972,907		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$796,785	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.10 (1942) \$0.88
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,149	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	111.3
Total Wages (1945)	\$3,999,616	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$25.39

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Chemicals and allied products

No. Employers (1945)	58	Total Employed (1945)	3,029		
Employed: Agriculture	3,783	Manufacturing	1,738		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,235.60	Value Industrial Products	\$6,383,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	21	Retail	209	Service	50

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Points of Interest: The Hexagon House, meeting place of Richmond County Temperance and Literary Society near the Cemetery of the Old Spring Hill Baptist Church, where John Charles McNeill, author, is buried.

Laurel Hill Church, weatherboarded building with an octagonal cupola. One of General Sherman's buglers carved his name in the belfry in 1865.

Stewartsville Cemetery, Scotch burying ground.

Accommodations: Laurinburg - Hotel, tourist homes, inns, guest houses.

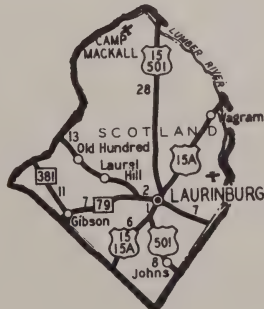
Fishing and Hunting: At Laurel Hill, Richmond Mill Pond - bass, bream. In the Sandhills Wildlife Management Area - bass, bream. Several good mill ponds in the county.

There is ordinarily good quail hunting in the county and a few deer.

Information: Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association, Laurinburg.

Newspapers: Exchange, Laurinburg (weekly). Circ., 3,100.

NOTE: During the war, the Laurinburg-Maxton Army Air Base was one of the largest glider training bases in the country.



NOTES

STANLY

A south central Piedmont county, Stanly has a high, rolling topography, averaging 700 feet with a mild climate.

Principal towns are Badin, Norwood and Albemarle (county seat), which is also the marketing center of the region.

A large percentage of the population (88%) are native white, with 48% rural-non-farm and 39.6% rural farm. Workers employed in manufacturing comprise 39.1% of the total employed in the county. The proportion of farm tenancy is small (29.4%; N.C., 44.4%), and 14.8% of the workers are farmers or farm managers.

Of the 254,360 acres of land in the county, 125,700 are in forests, chief merchantable species being shortleaf pine and oak. Sawmills produce about 17,000,000 board feet of lumber annually.

Distributed throughout the county are many deposits of brick and tile shales from which brick are produced and shipped to other parts of the state, and to South Carolina. Low grade copper ore occurs in a narrow strip in the northwest part of the county, and gold has been found in several places, particularly near Albemarle.

Stanly contains the Yadkin (Pee Dee) and Rocky Rivers and numerous creeks, as well as Badin and Tillery lakes. The water is of excellent chemical quality, although high turbidities are present.

Trunk line transmitter circuits of Duke Power radiate from Albemarle with sufficient power to serve any part of the county. In addition, Lake Tillery, a 6,000-acre hydro-electric power reservoir formed by damming the Yadkin, is located near Norwood. Above the Yadkin Narrows near Badin, electric power is generated from a dam which forms Badin Lake. This and another hydro-electric plant at High Rock Dam furnish power for the Carolina Aluminum Co.

Leading wheat-producing county in the state, Stanly's most important cash crop is lespedeza seed. Of the 95,000 acres under cultivation, 30,000 acres are in this crop. Other crops are oats, hay and livestock, corn, and cotton. Establishment of a dairy plant at Albemarle has led to expansion of dairying. There are 16 tractors per 100 farms (N.C., 4).

The chief industry in the county is textiles, with plants at Albemarle, Norwood and Oakboro. The Wicasset Mills at Albemarle is the largest full-fashioned hosiery plant in the South. Second in industrial importance in the county is the Carolina Aluminum Company at Badin, which in 1936 produced 10% of the world's output of aluminum and is owned by the Aluminum Company of America.

Other industries include lumbering, manufacture of furniture, stone and clay products and food products. 12 mills are required to clean the county's lespedeza seed.

Pfeiffer Junior College with an enrollment of about 300 is located 12 miles north of Albemarle. Its handsome plant is worth \$1,000,000 and it has an endowment of \$500,000, mainly from the Pfeiffer drug interests.

Formed in 1841, the county was named for John Stanly (1774-1827) speaker of the State House of Commons. The town of Albemarle was incorporated in 1842, and the first courthouse built there that year. Albemarle's municipal power plant pays much of the expense of the town's government.

Communities include: Albemarle (alt. 455; pop. 4,060), Badin (pop. 3,063), Norwood (alt. 365; pop. 1,515), Oakboro (pop. 503), Richfield (alt. 230; pop. 266, New London (alt. 695; pop. 243).

There are two public hospitals at Albemarle functioning under the Duke endowment. These, together with a hospital at Badin, contain a total of about 100 beds.

Winston-Salem Southbound, Norfolk-Southern, and Yadkin R.R. serve the county,

STANLY
County

ALBEMARLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	32,834	1930	30,216	Native White (%)	88.0
Urban (%)	12.4	Rural Non-Farm (%)	48.0	Rural Farm (%)	39.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	5,832		High	1,818

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	255,360	Forest Area (acres)	125,700
Growing Season (days)	189	Station	Albemarle
Rainfall (inches)	47.29	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.97
Snowfall (inches)	6.4	Aver. High (July)	5.29
		Mean Annual Temperature	59.8

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,245	Aver. Size (1945)	84.7	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,887
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.72	Farm Operators (1945)	2,332		
Farm Tenancy (%)	29.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	23.6	No. Hogs (1944)	5,520
All Cattle (1944)	6,693	Milk Cattle (1944)	2,570		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,305,467	Value Dairy Products	\$203,702		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$566,482		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$3,119,080		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Corn	\$747,500	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Cotton	613,090	55.0	30.0	9.4	
(3) Lespedeza	586,460				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$29,191,015		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,928,146	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.15 (1942) \$1.28
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,645	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	113.5
Total Wages (1945)	\$10,247,231	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$28.21

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Textile mill products			
(2) Non-ferrous metals and their products			
(3) Furniture and finished lumber products			
No. Employers (1945)	80	Total Employed (1945)	6,985
Employed: Agriculture	2,618	Manufacturing	5,683
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,500.39	Value Industrial Products	\$20,738,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	24	Retail	313
		Service	107

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Morrow Mountain State Park, 4,000 acres in the Uwharrie Mts. near Albemarle, offers swimming (pool), picnicking, hiking. There is a lodge with restaurant at the park, shelters and other facilities.

The Stanly County Country Club operates a good 18-hole golf course at Badin and there are water sports on Badin Lake.

Albemarle has a municipal park with swimming pool.

Points of Interest: Power plant at Hvdro (special guides for visitors). Badin Lake Dam has a spillway 2,110 feet high and 3,700 feet long, and a maximum water head of 187 feet (20 feet higher than Niagara Falls).

Fishing and Hunting: Lake Tillery, white perch, bass, catfish. Good quail, some squirrel and rabbit. Deer are being transplanted to the Uwharrie State Game Preserve.

Accommodations: Albemarle - hotels, tourist homes, inns.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Albemarle (literature).

Newspapers: Stanly News and Press (semi-weekly), Albemarle. Circ. 4,750.

Albemarle Enterprise (weekly), Albemarle. Circ. 2,000.



NOTES

STOKES

In the northwest Piedmont, the topography of Stokes County is high and rolling, with altitudes varying from 600 to 1,000 feet. It has a mountain range all its own - the Sauratowns, named for Indians of the area. They are eroded offshoots of the Blue Ridges.

An evenly settled county with small, rural communities, almost the entire population (88%) is rural farm. The largest of the few towns, Walnut Cove, 1,084, is located in the southern part of the county where the only industrial activity is centered.

Stokes is 293,760 acres in area, and of this, 151,300 are in forests. Chief merchantable species are pine, oak, poplar, and hickory. About 13 million board feet of lumber are cut annually.

In the southeastern part of the county is a narrow strip of Triassic sandstone extending through Germanton, Walnut Cove and Pine Hall. Clays occur which are suitable for brick and tile. In this same area are seams of coal as well as high carbonaceous shales. Near Sandy Ridge is a bed of limestone which was quarried and burned into lime prior to the Civil War. In the northeastern part of the county, mica has been found.

The Dan and Little Dan rivers; Elk, Peters, Big, Double, Snow and other creeks run through the county. Sources of water supply are numerous and of the mountain stream type. Chemical and physical qualities are excellent.

An agricultural county, Stokes' farmers derive their principal income from tobacco, corn and vegetables, the latter two used almost entirely on the farms. The small, thrifty farms also produce fruits, wheat, oats and livestock. The climate is mild. 63% of those employed in the county are farmers or farm managers, 13.7% are unpaid family farm workers. The farm tenancy rate is 53.8%.

Among all the counties in the U.S., Stokes ranks 40th in value of farm products used by farm household; 42nd in value of vegetables grown for home use; and 26th in tobacco harvested.

Industries in the county are few, with only 5 employers listed by the Employment Security Commission in 1945. In order of their importance, they include the manufacturing of lumber and timber products; stone, clay and glass products; and food and kindred products. At Pine Hall is one of the largest manufacturers of face brick and clay in the state. The county tax rate was cut from \$1.63 in 1940 to \$1.25 in 1944.

Stokes County was formed in 1789 and named for Colonel John Stokes, Revolutionary officer, member of the original board of trustees of the University of North Carolina and the state's first Federal district judge, appointed by George Washington. Danbury was an Indian trading post called Crawford, until the county seat was established there in 1852, at which time the town was renamed.

Communities include: Danbury, county seat (400); Walnut Cove (alt., 620; pop., 1,084); King (alt., 1,115; pop., 550); Pinnacle (alt., 1,085; pop., 450).

The Atlantic and Yadkin and Norfolk and Western railroads serve the county.

STOKES
County

DANBURY
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	22,656	1930	22,290	Native White (%)	89.9
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	12.0	Rural Farm (%)	88.0
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	4,187	High	845

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	293,760	Forest Area (acres)	151,300		
Growing Season (days)	182	Station	Saxon		
Rainfall (inches)	45.58	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.20	Aver. High (July)	4.34
Snowfall (inches)	12.1	Mean Annual Temperature	56.9		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,531	Aver. Size (1945)	68.6	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,459
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.30	Farm Operators (1945)		3,513	
Farm Tenancy (%)	53.8	Farms Mortgaged (%)	27.4	No. Hogs (1944)	4,160
All Cattle (1944)	6,320	Milk Cattle (1944)		4,520	
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,508,959	Value Dairy Products		\$118,261	
Value Farm Implements and Machinery				\$565,483	
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)				\$9,912,080	
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$8,166,400	Elec.	40.0	Tractors	6.3
(2) Corn	886,600			Trucks	13.2
(3) Hay	400,610				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$10,993,450		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$862,912	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.25 (1942) \$1.60
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,394	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	142.2
Total Wages (1945)	\$89,862	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$22.74

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (2) **Stone, clay and glass products**
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	5	Total Employed (1945)	76
Employed: Agriculture	5,450	Manufacturing	343
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$634.18	Value Industrial Products	\$577,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	4	Retail	193
		Service	57

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Dan River Park - swimming, picnicking. Hanging Rock State Park, most popular state park, has a lake and swimming facilities, fishing, some boating, picnic grounds and hiking trails. Piedmont Springs and Moore's Springs are both small cottage colonies. There are picnic grounds on the Dan River. Vade Mecum in the Sauratown Mountains, is an Episcopalian Summer retreat.

Points of Interest: (Danbury) The Brick House, built in early 1800's. The Rock House, built before the Revolution. Moody Tavern (1841), a long narrow, three-storied building with a two-story veranda across the front. Moore's Knob, bold granite upthrust, easy trails to highest point, in the Sauratown Mountains. Cook's Wall, spectacular lateral-lined granite formation. Rogers magnetic ore deposits near the Dan River. Here, during the Civil War, the Confederate Government mined ore. The old furnace still stands. There is a frog farm east of Pinnacle.

"Wiggly-grit," a flexible limestone, is found in the county.

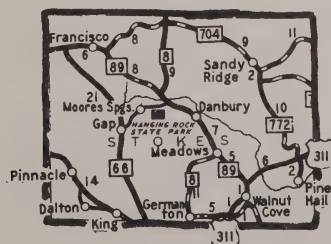
Accommodations: Small hotel at Danbury, cottages at Piedmont and Moores Springs, tourist homes at Pinnacle and King. There is a small hotel and tourist homes at Walnut Cove.

Fishing and Hunting: Headwaters of Roanoke River and numerous creeks - trout and perch.

There is fair quail and fox hunting.

Newspapers: Reporter (weekly), Danbury.

Stokes Recorder (weekly), Walnut Cove. Circ., 2,600



NOTES

SURRY

In the northwest Piedmont and the northeast Mountain section, the topography of Surry County is high and rolling in the east to mountainous in the west. Pilot Mountain, a curious rock formation twenty miles from the Blue Ridge, stands alone, towering above the land to the east and south.

Most of the industrial activity is centered in Mt. Airy, Elkin and Pilot Mountain, all thriving towns. About half the population is rural farm, with 21.6% urban, and 25.5% rural non-farm, the latter figure indicating the large number of persons in rural areas who work in the towns. 93.8% is native white.

Surry contains 343,680 acres of land, of which 173,300 are in forests. Principal merchantable species are pine, oak and poplar. About 16,000,000 board feet of lumber is cut annually.

One of the largest open-faced granite quarries in the world is located at Mt. Airy. The granite has been used for such structures as the Wright Memorial at Kitty Hawk, the Arlington Memorial Bridge and the Union Trust building at Washington, D. C. Brick clays are found near Mt. Airy, and in the western part of the county manganese ore occurs.

Rivers include the Ararat, Fisher, Mitchell and Yadkin, in addition to numerous creeks. The water is of excellent chemical and physical quality. Transmission circuits of Duke Power serve the county.

Forming the western boundary of the Old Bright Leaf Tobacco Belt, Surry's principal farm income is derived from tobacco, for which an auction market is located at Mt. Airy. Corn, wheat and fruit (chiefly apples) occupy a prominent place in the agricultural economy, as well as truck crops (especially cabbage) which are shipped from Mt. Airy and Elkin.

Surry has a diversified selection of industries, chief among them textiles. The Chatham Manufacturing Company, one of the largest producers of woolen blankets in the world, is located at Elkin. Most of the wool used in this plant comes from Virginia and North Carolina, although some is imported from abroad. Mt. Airy is the site of several hosiery and textile mills.

Other industries include apparel, paper, plastics, leathor, iron, stone and glass products, food canning and others. The average annual income per family is \$2,789 (1945).

One of the oldest counties in the state, Surry was formed in 1770, and named for Lord Surry, member of British Parliament who protested taxing of American colonies. From 1790 to 1850 Rockford served as the county seat. Part of the courthouse walls erected there in the 1790's still stand.

The famous Siamese twins, Eng and Chang Bunker, made their home at White Plains in Surry County, where some of their descendants still live.

Communities include: Dobson, county seat (alt., 1,260; pop., 520), Mt. Airy (alt., 1,015; 6,286), Elkin (alt., 875; 2,734), Pilot Mountain (alt., 1,100; 925), Toast (350), Lowgap (300), Brim (300), White Plains (200), State Road (200).

There are hospitals at Mt. Airy and at Elkin with a total of 135 beds.

The Southern Railroad serves the county.

SURRY
County

DOBSON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	41,783	1930	39,749	Native White (%)	93.8
Urban (%)	21.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	25.5	Rural Farm (%)	52.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	8,972		High	2,096

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	343,680	Forest Area (acres)	173,300		
Growing Season (days)	176	Station	Mt. Airy		
Rainfall (inches)	46.32	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.63	Aver. High (July)	5.16
Snowfall (inches)	10.4	Mean Annual Temperature	57.8		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,744	Aver. Size (1945)	66.4	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,369
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.28	Farm Operators (1945)		3,711	
Farm Tenancy (%)	40.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	33.3	No. Hogs (1944)	7,789
All Cattle (1944)	10,560	Milk Cattle (1944)		5,907	
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,564,342	Value Dairy Products		\$255,767	
Value Farm Implements and Machinery				\$616,791	
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)				\$10,216,800	
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$8,444,200	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	1,072,900	36.9	6.4	14.6	
(3) Vegetables	494,922				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$30,626,821				
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,850,731	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.00	(1942)	\$1.00
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,789	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	104.9		
Total Wages (1945)	\$10,684,006	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$27.46		

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Textile mill products				
(2) Furniture and finished lumber products				
(3) Lumber and timber basic products				
No. Employers (1945)	115	Total Employed (1945)	7,482	
Employed: Agriculture	5,419	Manufacturing	3,340	
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,387.39	Value Industrial Products	\$14,949,000	
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	34	Retail	424	Service 141

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Mt. Airy Municipal Park offers softball, baseball, tennis, swimming, picnicking. Golf at the country club.

Roaring Gap, an exclusive and modern golf summer resort, offers swimming, boating, riding, etc. Write Graystone Inn.

Points of Interest: Granite quarries at Mt. Airy. Pyrophyllite talc is mined near Mt. Airy. Pilot Mountain (1,600 feet), accessible by trail to the top. The Blue Ridge Parkway. Grave of the Siamese Twins at White Plains. Ruins of the Surry County Courthouse at Rockford. Here, Andrew Jackson received his law license.

Accommodations: Roaring Gap - modern inn and furnished cottages. Summer only. Elkin and Mt. Airy - hotels, tourist homes.

Fishing and Hunting: Some SM bass and trout fishing, and quail, squirrel, rabbit and some deer hunting.

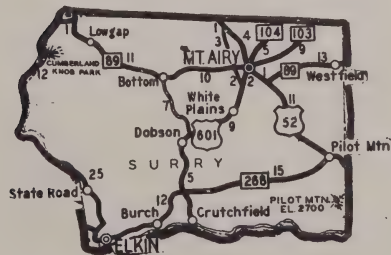
Information: Elkin Merchants Association and Mt. Airy Merchants Association.

Newspapers: Mt. Airy - News (weekly). Circ., 3,000

Times (weekly). Circ. 2,950

Elkin - Tribune (weekly). Circ., 3,113

Pilot Mountain - News (weekly). Circ., 2,275



NOTES

SWAIN

High in the northwest mountain section, Swain County embraces part of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Nantahala National Forest. The county contains a large portion of the Qualla Indian Reservation, home of the eastern band of Cherokees. The extreme ranges in altitudes give different sections rather differing climates. Moderate weather prevails in the valleys, but winters are sometimes severe on the mountains.

Chiefly agricultural, although only a small portion of the rugged acreage is under cultivation, Swain is dotted with small, rural communities. 72.1% of the population is rural farm, and 28%, farmers or farm managers. The population is predominantly native white (87.2%), most of the non-white being Indians.

305,600 of the 348,160 acres of land are in forests of dead chestnut, spruce, oak and hemlock. The county contains the southern limit of the northern spruce forest, and the last remaining stand of any size in North Carolina, which has been preserved by the United States Park Service. About 11 million board feet of lumber is cut annually by sawmills.

Swain is a producer of feldspar and formerly produced copper. Marble and limestone are found in a thick vein along the Murphy division of the Southern Railroad. Kaolin clays and also some granite-gneiss occur in the county.

The Little Tennessee, Nantahala, Tuckasegee, and Oconalufy rivers, and numerous creeks comprise the water system in Swain County. All flow westward to the Tennessee Valley. The chemical and physical content of the water is excellent. A hydro-electric plant of 96,000 h.p. owned by Tallassee Power is located on the Little Tennessee River. Bryson City develops 500 h.p. from the Oconalufy river.

With about 26.2% of the total acreage in the county in farms, vegetables, corn, and livestock are the principal sources of farm income. Also produced are oats, rye, Irish potatoes and hay. Fruit grows abundantly in the fertile soil. Relatively little cash is received by farmers, and 80.5% of the farm products are used by farm households. Per family income (1945) was \$1,110. Average farm is about 56 acres.

Finished wood products, lumbering and mining are the principal industries, and these are all small. There is a growing interest in the tourist industry which has increased substantially since opening of the Smoky Mountain Park.

Formed in 1871, the county was named for David L. Swain, governor of North Carolina (1832-35). Bryson City (alt., 1,740) and the surrounding area was once inhabited by the Cherokee tribe.

Fontana Dam, world's fourth largest, has backed lake water almost to Bryson City.

Communities include: Bryson City (1,612), Cherokee (500), Alarka (300), Almond (250).

The Southern Railroad serves the county.

22-7
SWAIN
County

BRYSON CITY
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	12,177	1930	11,568	Native White (%)	87.2
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	27.9	Rural Farm (%)	72.1
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	1,902	High	360

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	348,160	Forest Area (acres)	305,600		
Growing Season (days)		Station	Bryson City		
Rainfall (inches)	54.17	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.93	Aver. High (July)	5.31
Snowfall (inches)	11.9	Mean Annual Temperature			

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,075	Aver. Size (1945)	44.1	Aver. Value (1945)	\$1,775
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.22	Farm Operators (1945)			1,068
Farm Tenancy (%)	35.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	7.8	No. Hogs (1944)	995
All Cattle (1944)	2,096	Milk Cattle (1944)			1,078
Value Domestic Animals	\$233,173	Value Dairy Products			\$26,608
Value Farm Implements and Machinery					\$44,603
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)					\$323,450
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Corn	\$187,200	Elec		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Vegetables	101,425	22.9		1.5	4.8
(3) Livestock sold	101,325(CDP)				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)		\$5,583,844		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,563,739	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.70	(1942) \$1.70
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,110	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)		97.5
Total Wages (1945)	\$350,369	Average Weekly Wage (1945)		\$28.91

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Furniture and finished lumber products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	11	Total Employed (1945)	233		
Employed: Agriculture	1,034	Manufacturing	134		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$543.70	Value Industrial Products	\$360,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	4	Retail	106	Service	48

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Great Smoky Mountains National Park - fishing, hiking, nature hikes, camping, picnic areas, horseback riding. Boating on Fontana Lake.

Bryson City - archery, tennis, riding, fishing, boating, hiking, miniature golf, softball. Also sight-seeing boats.

Cherokee - fishing, archery, hiking, square dancing.

Points of Interest: Smoky Mountains Park - Clingman's Dome (6,642'), highest in Smokies and terminus of Parkway. Motor Road (highest in Eastern America) almost to crest. Newfound Gap on Tennessee line. Nantahala Gorge in Nantahala National Forest, one of the most beautiful drives in the state.

Fontana Lake - 275-mile shoreline.

At Wesser is the George Dell Camp Picnic Ground.

Soco Gap route (US 19), spectacular drive through Cherokee Country; also NC 284 to Heintooga Overlook. Winding Stairs scenic road from US 19 to Wayah Bald.

Cherokee Reservation (Qualla Boundary). Cherokee Fair, early fall. Handicrafts, arts, archery, blowgunnery, stickball. Farm life. Guides available.

Near Maggie is a dude ranch on Fietop Mountain. Near Smokemont is the Kephart Fish Hatchery. At Bryson City, view of Smokies. Grave of Horace Kephart, who was instrumental in establishing the Smoky Mountain Park and who wrote Our Southern Highlanders, is marked by a 10-ton boulder from which can be seen the mountain named for him.

Near Ravensford is the realistic Indian settlement of Big Cove.

Accommodations: Bryson City - hotels, inns, tourist homes, auto courts. Smokemont - trailer camp and campground. Cherokee - motor courts, inns, lodge. There is a girl's summer camp in Big Cove and numerous roadside places throughout the county. At Ela are tourist camps and tourist homes.

Fishing and Hunting: Fontana Lake - (year around) bass, bream, rainbow and brook trout. Eight trout streams - rainbow and brook trout. Mostly in the Great Smoky Mountains Park (May 15 - August 31). Tuckasegee River and tributaries - SM bass. Little Tennessee - bass, bream, perch.

Game includes grouse, quail, squirrel, bear and some deer.

Information: Bryson City Chamber of Commerce (literature), Cherokee Information Service. For Great Smoky Mountains Park, Chief Ranger, Ocoonalufy Ranger Station, Cherokee, N. C.

Newspapers: Times (weekly), Bryson City. Circ., 1,125.



NOTES

TRANSYLVANIA

In the southern mountain region, with its northwest section covered by Pisgah National Forest, Transylvania is often called "Land of Waterfalls." Much of the land is in forests and beautiful mountains. In the northeast are beautiful and bountiful mountain valley farmlands, the Davidson and Mills Rivers valleys.

There are few towns, and with the exception of Brevard, these are quite small. Brevard (alt. 2,230), county seat, is the center of a recreational area and is an old resort town. Brevard College is a Junior co-educational college, with an enrollment of 425.

207,000 of the 242,560 acres of land are in forests. Principal merchantable species are dead chestnut, poplar, hemlock and oak. Most of the timber in the Transylvania division of Pisgah National Forest was cut over before it was acquired by the government. About 15,000,000 board feet of lumber are cut annually, and much of this is consumed by industries within the county.

Near Brevard is found a high grade of manganese ore. Beginning at Lake Toxaway and extending in a southwesterly direction, there are large bosses of residual of granite. Great Hogback Mountain is one of these large granite exposures.

The French Broad, Davidson, S. Fork Mills and Little Rivers as well as numerous creeks course the county. Surface supply is of excellent chemical and physical character except for one or two streams which receive industrial wastes. Duke and Carolina Power serve the county.

A relatively small portion of Transylvania County is in cultivation (24.9%), however, farms produce abundant yields, chief among them, corn. Other crops produced are vegetables, rye, Irish potatoes and hay. Livestock and dairying are important agriculturally. About half the people are rural farm. The county is sparsely settled. Average size of farm is small (43.4 acres) in 1945. Only 12.8% of farms are mortgaged and farm tenancy is low.

Leading industry in the county is the manufacture of cigarette paper by the Ecusta Paper Corporation near Brevard which produces most of the paper used by American cigarette manufacturers, as well as fine writing papers. Other industries include lumbering, textiles, leather, and tanning extract. The annual income per family is \$2,273 and the average weekly wage, \$40.48, one of the highest in the state.

Formed in 1861, the county was named from the Latin meaning "beyond the forests". In colonial days, the high hat industry flourished in Brevard, and a tax was levied on those who wore the "beavers" made there. During the first part of the 19th Century, a strip of land north of the South Carolina border, known as the Orphan Strip, was the subject of a dispute between North Carolina and Georgia, and for a while became a refuge for renegades from both states. In 1803, it was incorporated by Georgia as Walton County, which resulted in violence known as the Walton War. In 1807 the matter was settled in favor of North Carolina.

Communities include: Brevard (alt. 2,230; pop. 3,061), Rosman (pop. 529), Pisgah Forest (pop. 775), Lake Toxaway (pop. 400).

There is a 26-bed hospital at Brevard.

The Southern R. R. serves the county.

TRANSYLVANIA
County

BREVARD
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	12,241	1930	9,589	Native White (%)	92.7
Urban (%)	25.0	Rural Non-Farm (%)	22.6	Rural Farm (%)	52.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	2,578	High	486

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	242,560	Forest Area (acres)	207,000
Growing Season (days)	170	Station	Brevard
Rainfall (inches)	61.23	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.97
Snowfall (inches)	9.6	Aver. High (July)	6.81
		Mean Annual Temperature	55.4

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,283	Aver. Size (1945)	40.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,717
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.44	Farm Operators (1945)	1,273		
Farm Tenancy (%)	26.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	12.8	No. Hogs (1944)	2,424
All Cattle (1944)	3,135	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,446		
Value Domestic Animals	\$392,060	Value Dairy Products	\$56,569		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$89,434		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$450,660		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Corn	\$253,900	Elec.	37.7	Tractors	3.9
(2) Livestock sold	232,241 (CPD)			Trucks	13.2
(3) Vegetables	221,419				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$11,227,210		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$2,021,381	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.55
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,273	(1942)	\$1.55
Total Wages (1945)	\$5,465,990	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	97.3
		Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$40.48

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Paper and allied products
- (2) Leather and leather products
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	44	Total Employed (1945)	2,597
Employed: Agriculture	865	Manufacturing	1,193
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,179.83	Value Industrial Products	\$3,746,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	5	Retail	95
		Service	27

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation: Numerous summer camps near Brevard for boys and girls. Golf, tennis, riding, swimming, boating in Brevard. Well developed trails and camps, picnic and recreational areas in Pisgah National Forest. Several lakes. A music school camp is held at Brevard. Red Cross aquatic school is held each August and there is an annual music festival.

Points of Interest: Near Toxaway Falls, old Toxaway Hotel, large, disused; now is timber shipping point. A "land of waterfalls" - these include: Looking Glass, Connetsee, Toxaway (spectacular rock outcrops) and Maidenhair Falls and many tumbling cascades. Near Brevard is Lake Logan. In June, Pink Beds of Pisgah - azaleas on road to Mt. Pisgah between Brevard and Waynesville. Looking Glass Mountain on same road. Just over the South Carolina border, Caesar's Head (3,218, alt.) is a precipice that resembles profile of Caesar.

Mt. Pisgah (5,721), reached by motor road, is one of the most popular goals of sightseers and vacationists. Blue Ridge Parkway follows crest of Pisgah.

Accommodations: Brevard - hotels, boarding houses, cottages, inns, 14 children's camps, tourist houses. Pisgah Forest - Inns, hotel. Atop Mt. Pisgah is Pisgah Inn, summer only. At Toxaway - Lodge and cabins (west of Brevard - US 64).

Fishing and Hunting: French Broad River, SM bass, rainbow trout, muskellunge. Toxaway River and Horse Pasture River - trout. Cascade Lake and Little River - Rainbow SM bass. Frozen Lake - SM bass and trout, boats and cabins. Saluda River - Rainbow trout. Also fishing in Pisgah Forest - Davidson, S. Mills and others.

Game includes grouse, quail, squirrel, some bear and deer.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Brevard (literature).

Newspapers: Transylvania Times, Brevard (weekly). Circ. 2,741

The Echo, Pisgah Forest (weekly, Ecusta Paper Co.)



NOTES

TYRRELL

In the northeast coastal region, the flat, often swampy lowlands of Tyrrell County are bounded on the north by Albemarle Sound and on the east by the Alligator River.

Sparsely settled (13.9 per sq. mile), its communities are small and scattered. Tyrrell has the second smallest population among the counties. There is no urban population and 65.6% are rural farm. A considerable proportion are employed in fishing and lumbering. The county's forest, rivers and marshes abound with game and fish.

Of the 255,360 acres of land area in the county, 221,600 are in forests. Principal merchantable species are loblolly pine, gum, cypress, and white cedar. Most of the forest is in swampland which has been heavily logged.

In addition to Albemarle Sound and the Alligator River, waters include the Scuppernong, Northwest Fork and Southwest Fork Alligator; Alligator, Second and Riders Creeks, and part of Phelps Lake. A free ferry across the Alligator River extends US Route 64 from Fort Landing to East Lake, Dare County mainland. Virginia Electric supplies power.

Chief commercial water products are from the fresh water areas of Albemarle Sound and include shad, herring, rock, striped bass and others.

Irish potatoes, corn and livestock sold are the chief sources of farm income in the county. Principal farming region is along the higher northern border, and Columbia, seat of Tyrrell County, bustles with activity during the potato season. Other truck crops, including peas, are raised. A model farm credit union, known locally as the "Light of Tyrrell," has done much to aid Tyrrell farmers.

Lumbering comprises the only industrial activity in the county, with an annual output of about 12,000,000 board feet of lumber. There are about 10 sawmills operating in the county.

Tyrrell County was part of a land grant to one of the Lords Proprietors, Anthony Ashley Cooper. It was formed in 1729 as a precinct of Albemarle County and named for Sir John Tyrrell, Lord Proprietor. The ancient town of Columbia, originally a trading post known as Shallops Landing, was named Elisabeth Town, and made the county seat in 1800. The name was later changed to honor Christopher Columbus.

Communities include: Gum Neck (1,168), Columbia (1,000), Jerry (418), and Ft. Landing (310).

There is a 15-bed hospital at Columbia.

The Norfolk Southern R. R. goes to Columbia.

TYRRELL
County

COLUMBIA
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	5,556	1930	5,164	Native White (%)	63.8
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	34.4	Rural Farm (%)	65.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	983	High	229

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	255,360	Forest Area (acres)	221,600
Growing Season (days)	184	Station	Wenona
Rainfall (inches)	51.15	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.01
Snowfall (inches)	5.0	Aver. High (July)	7.30
		Mean Annual Temperature	59.5

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	568	Aver. Size (1945)	71.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,121
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$1.07	Farm Operators (1945)	568		
Farm Tenancy (%)	31.2	Farms Mortgaged (%)	45.5	No. Hogs (1944)	10,049
All Cattle (1944)	1,458	Milk Cattle (1944)	619		
Value Domestic Animals	\$441,984	Value Dairy Products	\$11,121		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$95,411		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,051,250		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Irish & sw. potatoes	\$593,830	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Livestock sold	311,339 (CPD)	3.3	12.1		13.4
(3) Corn	217,500				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$3,288,164		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$263,754	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.54 (1942) \$1.90
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,216	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	135.7
Total Wages (1945)	\$106,953	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$18.70

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) **Lumber and timber basic products**

(2)

(3)

No. Employers (1945)	8	Total Employed (1945)	110
Employed: Agriculture	697	Manufacturing	24
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$717.27	Value Industrial Products	\$92,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	4	Retail	65
		Service	15

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation: Pettigrew State Park (Lake Phelps). Boats for rent. Fishing. The lake is not suited for swimming. Clubhouses and hunting lodges at Atkinsons Island, Alligator River. Small hotel and tourist homes.

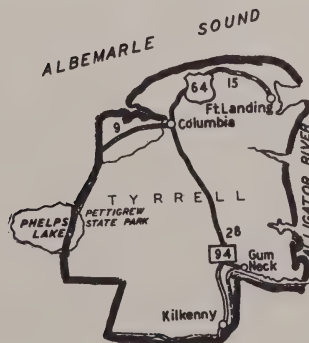
Points of Interest: Ft. Landing, fishing village on Little Alligator River, believed to be oldest settlement in Tyrrell County; ferry from Ft. Landing to East Lake. Frying Pan, indentation of Alligator River, in summer, American lotus float on the water. Phelps Lake, 16,000 acres (Pettigrew State Park), attracts fishermen and boat fans. On the shore, the Josiah Collins House, pre-Civil War plantation, and other plantation relics.

Accommodations: Hotel, tourist homes at Columbia.

Fishing and Hunting: Alligator River, Scuppernong River, Albemarle Sound - excellent bass, rockfish, etc. Also Frying Pan (arm of Alligator) highly recommended. Cabins and boats at East Lake in Dare County.

One of the best big game hunting areas in the South is found in the lowlands of Martin, Washington and Tyrrell Counties. Excellent bear and deer, also some waterfowl, quail, turkey and small game. Squirrel especially good.

Information: No available source.



NOTES

UNION

In the southern Piedmont, bordering South Carolina, Union is almost entirely agricultural, though adjoining industrial Mecklenburg. It has rolling, fertile land, with an elevation ranging between 500 and 700 feet, and a mild, dry climate. The annual mean temperature is 62, and the rainfall is only 46.01 (state average, 49.76). The growing season is about 193 days. Snowfall averages only 4.4 inches per year.

54% of the employed population is directly engaged in farming, largely in cotton, grain, hay. The county has led all others in the state in lespedeza and oats acreage, and has been near the top in soybeans production. In 1945 it ranked 5th in North Carolina in wheat production. 56% of the farm income was derived from field crops, but over 9% came from poultry products. The county is one of the leading poultry and egg producers in North Carolina, with a quarter million hens and pullets reported in 1946. It also had 10,000 cows and heifers in the same year. Due to its cotton culture, the county ranked 56th among the counties of the U. S. in the purchase of fertilizer. 22,400 of the 39,097 population were living on farms in 1946. 76.4% of the population is native white.

Industrial operations are universally small, most important from standpoint of employment being the textile plants at Monroe. There are also lumber mills, roller mills, oil, seed cleaning and grading mills and similar small enterprises. Average weekly wage (1945) was \$28.77. Monroe, a cotton market and substantial shopping center, has a city manager form of government.

Of the total area of 411,520, 111,500 acres are in forests. Chief merchantable species are shortleaf pine, oak, and hickory. Much of it has been cut over, but there is a stand estimated at 182,700,000 feet. In 1942 62 sawmills cut 18,646,000 feet of lumber.

Waters include the Rocky River; Goose, Crooked, Richardson, Stewart, Lanes and other creeks. Surface sources of supply are abundant with excellent chemical and physical qualities. Two high voltage transmission circuits of Duke Power which cross the county meet demands for electric power. Monroe operates its own power and water systems.

Gold, lead and zinc occur in the westernmost portion, but little mining has been done. Blue clay is found near Monroe, and shale is scattered throughout the county.

Formed in 1842 from Anson and Mecklenburg, the county was named in honor of the Federal Union. The county seat was named for President James Monroe. The section originally was occupied by the Waxhaw Indians, described by John Lawson in 1709 as being of "extraordinary stature." Babies, he said, were subjected to a rigid flattening of head and bodies so that they were known as "flatheads" and their eyes "stand a prodigious way asunder." The Waxhaws eventually joined the Catawbas of South Carolina. The county is the purported birthplace of Andrew Jackson, but South Carolina disputes the claim.

Communities include: Monroe (6,475), Marshville (1,007), Waxhaw (611), Wingate (541), Houston, Mineral Springs, Indian Trail, Unionville, Stouts.

There is a 60-bed hospital at Monroe.

The Seaboard Railroad serves the county.

UNION
County

MONROE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	39,097	1930	40,979	Native White (%)	76.4
Urban (%)	16.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	13.8	Rural Farm (%)	69.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	8,184	High	1,962	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	411,520	Forest Area (acres)	111,500		
Growing Season (days)	193	Station	Monroe		
Rainfall (inches)	46.01	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.50	Aver. High (July)	4.71
Snowfall (inches)	4.4	Mean Annual Temperature	62.0		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	4,589	Aver. Size (1945)	74.0	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,843
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.22	Farm Operators (1945)	4,577		
Farm Tenancy (%)	50.7	Farms Mortgaged (%)	33.0	No. Hogs (1944)	15,311
All Cattle (1944)	14,855	Milk Cattle (1944)	7,893		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,601,963	Value Dairy Products	\$334,215		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$904,633		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$7,661,540		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Cotton	\$3,682,040	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	1,325,000	53.3	15.9	8.3	
(3) Hay	651,350				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$18,741,646		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,297,646	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.15 (1942) \$1.50
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,366	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	113.7
Total Wages (1945)	\$2,758,893	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$28.77

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Food and kindred products
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	76	Total Employed (1945)	1,844		
Employed: Agriculture	6,710	Manufacturing	1,436		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,079.88	Value Industrial Products	\$3,828,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	32	Retail	361	Service	136

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Recreation center and municipal country club at Monroe (swimming, tennis, golf).

Points of Interest: Union County Courthouse (1886) at Monroe. Marshall Foch spoke from the courthouse lawn in 1921 when he decorated two regiments from Fort Bragg.

At Waxhaw is the grave of Maj. John Foster, Revolutionary War officer who came here from Ireland in 1765.

Near the South Carolina border Andrew Jackson monument, supposed birthplace of President Jackson.

Accommodations: Hotel (60 rooms), tourist homes, at Monroe.

Fishing and Hunting: Lake Lee - bass, bream, crappie, catfish.

Boats available.

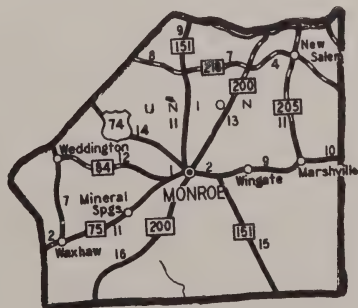
Hunting, indifferent; few quail, squirrel, rabbit.

Information: Merchants Association, Monroe (literature).

Newspapers: Monroe - Enquirer (semi-weekly). Circ., 3,321

Journal (semi-weekly). Circ., 3,395

Marshville - Home (weekly). Circ., 1,400



23-B

NOTES

VANCE

Vance, in the northeast Piedmont, bordering Virginia, has the characteristic rolling terrain of the section, with an altitude of around 500. The average growing season is from April 16 to October 18. Largely agricultural, it is more akin to the coastal plain in its economy than it is to its Piedmont neighbors to the southeast, emphasized by the fact that 71.3% of its farm income is from field crops, most of this from tobacco. Of the population (27,040 - 46.6% Negro), 24.3% are employed as farm managers or operators, 7.1% as farm laborers and 6.6% unpaid farm workers, a total of 38.0% in agriculture. Farm tenancy runs high (65.8%). Vance, of all the counties in the United States, stood 36th in production of tobacco in 1940.

Industry is almost all concentrated in Henderson, county seat, with most of the industrially employed engaged in textile work. There are also tobacco redrying plants, sawmills, and a heavy-duty truck manufactory. Henderson is a bustling tobacco auction market. Income per family (1944) was \$3,289.

The forests have been well cutover, but there remain 71,000 acres in woods, most of it farm woodlands.

The county has large reserves of granite, which have been quarried for many years, and used for paving blocks, copings, and to some extent for building. In recent years, a sensational field of tungsten embedded in granite, has been discovered, and substantial operations resulted. Some 300 tons of ore are produced daily, with annual output valued at \$1,000,000. It is the largest producing field in North America.

The Tar River, Island, Little Island, Nutbush, Tabbs, Rain and Sandy creeks water the county. Sources of surface supply are numerous and water is considered excellent chemically. Power is from Carolina Power and Light lines.

The tax rate of 70 cents is considered low, especially in view of the valuation for tax purposes, which runs between 60% to 75% of real value. Ratio of tax levy to assessed valuation is only 0.7%, relatively low (1944).

Formed in 1881, Vance was named for Zebulon B. Vance, Civil War Governor of the state, and U. S. Senator.

Communities include: Henderson (7,647), Greystone (200), Townsville (221), Middleburg (181), Kittrell (225).

There is a 53-bed hospital at Henderson.

The Seaboard and Southern R.R.'s serve the county.

VANCE
County

HENDERSON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	29,961	1930	27,294	Native White (%)	53.2
Urban (%)	25.5	Rural Non-Farm (%)	27.1	Rural Farm (%)	47.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	5,886		High	945

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	172,160	Forest Area (acres)	71,100		
Growing Season (days)	209	Station	Henderson		
Rainfall (inches)	46.57	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.52	Aver. High (July)	5.39
Snowfall (inches)	10.6	Mean Annual Temperature	59.2		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	1,882	Aver. Size (1945)	79.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$5,401
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.18	Farm Operators (1945)	1,875		
Farm Tenancy (%)	65.8	Farms Mortgaged (%)	40.1	No. Hogs (1944)	6,407
All Cattle (1944)	4,173	Milk Cattle (1944)	2,827		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,162,792	Value Dairy Products	\$71,183		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$395,079		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$7,302,230		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$5,954,100	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	613,000	29.0	4.4	7.8	
(3) Hay	367,350				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$21,226,760		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$973,893	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.70 (1942) \$0.80
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,212	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	116.9
Total Wages (1945)	\$6,020,574	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$29.78

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Automobiles and automobile equipment
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

(3) Lumber and timber basic products			
No. Employers (1945)	81	Total Employed (1945)	3,888
Employed: Agriculture	3,597	Manufacturing	2,009
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,655.32	Value Industrial Products	\$4,462,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	32	Retail	303
		Service	77

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Points of Interest: Tobacco auction sales, Henderson (September through December).

At Williamsboro - St. Johns Episcopal Church, built in the late 18th Century.

Accommodations: Hotels, tourist houses, boarding houses, at Henderson; auto courts, trailer park nearby. Inn at Kittrell.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Henderson.

Newspapers: Henderson - Dispatch (daily). Circ., 4,425

Gold Leaf (weekly). Circ., 1,050



NOTES

WAKE

Wake is truly a central county, lying on the fall line, with its western edge in the western central Piedmont and its eastern edge in the Coastal Plain. Its terrain is rolling, with an average elevation of around 350 feet. Average growing season is 231 days, one of the longest in the Piedmont. Snowfall is infrequent and generally light, rarely staying on the ground more than a few hours.

One of the state's most populous counties, Wake has 126.5 persons per sq. mile (N.C., 68.1), with 42.8% urban. Because it contains the state capital and many educational and state institutions, and because Raleigh is a trade and distribution center, the population is substantially of the "white collar" class. 18.2% of the employed population is listed as clerical or sales; 7.6%, professional. A good percentage of the Negro population is in domestic service.

Industries are generally small, with sawmills and other wood industries furnishing the largest number of establishments, but the diversification is wide, including tobacco, textiles, iron and steel products, machinery, etc.

While government seems to be the chief "occupation" of Wake, it is an intensively cultivated county. 69.2% of the area is in farms, which have an average value of \$4,059 (1945). Tobacco in 1946 occupied 27,600 acres, and only corn exceeded this planting. Soybeans (for hay) is favored, and there is some dairying, but 68% of farm income (1940) came from field crops, making the county's agricultural economy typically coastal. Poultry is increasing.

Reflecting the substantial agricultural phase of the county, of all the counties in the U.S., Wake stands 8th in production of tobacco, 14th in value of farm products used by farm households, 17th in value of vegetables grown for farm use, 21st in fertilizer purchased, and 47th in mules and colts.

At Raleigh is the State Agricultural and Engineering College (enrollment, 5,000) as well as three women's colleges---Meredith, Baptist (435); Peace, Presbyterian (303); St. Mary's, Episcopalian (310). In addition, there is St. Augustine's College (Negro, 371), founded by the Episcopal Church; and Shaw University (Negro, 776). Both are co-educational.

The county also contains Baptist-supported Wake Forest College (1,540), which will be moved to Winston-Salem within the next five years. Presence of Duke University, Durham (22 miles); and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (29 miles), and other colleges, make Wake the hub of the state's institutions of higher learning.

Of the county's 554,240 acres, 288,400 are in forests, largely cut over. Principal merchantable species are old field, yellow pine and mixed. In the northeast and southeast corners of the county, loblolly pine has replaced the original longleaf growth. There are 34 sawmills, planing and plywood mills.

Both the Neuse and Little rivers course Wake, as well as numerous creeks. The water is excellent. Carolina Power serves the county.

Plastic clays lie north and east of Raleigh. West of Cary is a belt of clay and shales suitable for brick. Building granite is near Raleigh.

With several small towns in the county, Wake's population is a blending of strong urban and rural groups. The average per family income in 1944 was \$4,079, relatively high in North Carolina. The county has a low tax rate - 67 cents on a 75% valuation.

Wake was formed in 1771 and named for Margaret Wake, wife of Royal Governor Tryon. In 1788, the State Convention purchased 1,000 acres of land for the capital, which was laid out by William Christmas in 1792, the only state capital expressly built as such.

There are 2 hospitals with 323 beds, a hospital for Negroes, the state mental hospital, and the Wake County T.B. Sanatorium.

Communities include: Raleigh (alt., 365, 46,897), Wake Forest (alt., 390, 1,562), Fuquay Springs (1,323), Cary (alt., 495; 1,141), Zebulon (1,070), Apex (977), Garner (alt., 385; 768), Caraleigh (700), Holly Springs (394), Method (alt., 445; 350), Knightdale (352), Varina (500), New Hill (400).

The Seaboard, Southern, Norfolk-Southern railroads and Eastern and Capital Airlines serve the county.

WAKE
County

RALEIGH
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	109,544	1930	94,757	Native White (%)	65.9
Urban (%)	42.8	Rural Non-Farm (%)	25.3	Rural Farm (%)	31.9
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	17,585		High	4,727

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	554,240	Forest Area (acres)	288,400
Growing Season (days)	231	Station	Raleigh
Rainfall (inches)	45.48	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.30
Snowfall (inches)	7.9	Aver. High (July)	5.36
		Mean Annual Temperature	60.6

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	5,943	Aver. Size (1945)	69.1	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,059
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.23	Farm Operators (1945)	6,044		
Farm Tenancy (%)	50.8	Farms Mortgaged (%)	35.2	No. Hogs (1944)	11,927
All Cattle (1944)	9,384	Milk Cattle (1944)	6,533		
Value Domestic Animals	\$3,273,953	Value Dairy Products	\$547,817		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$97,990		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$18,295,060		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$14,296,400	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Livestock sold	1,757,489 (PDC)	45.5	6.9	12.9	
(3) Corn	1,452,400				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$109,133,160		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$7,961,303	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.65 (1942) \$0.64
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,652	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	68.6
Total Wages (1945)	\$25,579,253	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$33.69

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Textile mill products
- (2) Food and kindred products
- (3) Printing and publishing

No. Employers (1945)	513	Total Employed (1945)	14,603
Employed: Agriculture	9,143	Manufacturing	2,059
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,831.29	Value Industrial Products	\$8,706,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	133	Retail	1,132
		Service	309

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: (Raleigh) Swimming, riding, tennis, golf. Crabtree Creek State Park offers picnicking, hiking, swimming, and group camping. Pullen (municipal) Park has swimming, picnicking, skating and other amusements.

Points of Interest: Raleigh- State Capitol and other state buildings. The Governor's Mansion, Joel Lane House, Pullen Park, Christ Church Rectory. The home in which President Andrew Johnson was born, is now in Pullen Park. Also in Raleigh are the State Museum, Art Gallery, Hall of History, and State Library.

Near Raleigh is the State College Experimental Farm. Among the institutions at Raleigh are a White and Negro school for the blind.

On Route 70, west of Raleigh, is the Nancy Jones House, where it is said originated the famous conversation between the Governors of North and South Carolina.

Accommodations: At Raleigh, a popular convention town, whose central location makes it a stop for tourists, are hotels, boarding houses, auto courts, tourist houses. There are several motor courts on the highways near town. At Wake Forest are hotels and boarding houses.

Fishing and Hunting: Lake Myra - bass, crappie. Best from March through June and in September and October. Boats available. Robertson's Pond - bass, crappie, white perch. Boats available. Sunset Lake - bass, crappie, white perch. Boats.

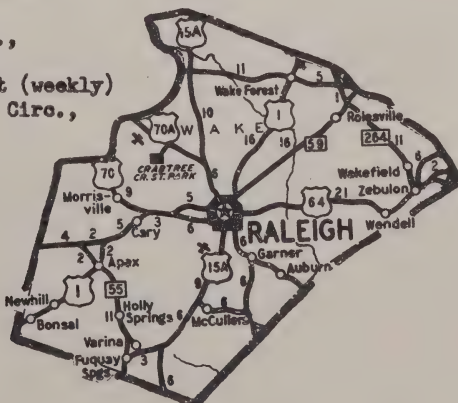
There is quail hunting and some small game.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Raleigh (literature).

Raleigh Merchants Bureau

Newspapers: Raleigh - News and Observer (daily). Circ., 99,886.
Raleigh Times (daily). Circ., 20,865.

Fuquay Springs - Independent (weekly)
Zebulon - Record (weekly)., Circ., 680.



NOTES

WARREN

In the northeast Piedmont, Warren County is characterized by the rolling topography of the central plains. With a predominantly agricultural economy, 71.4% of the total population (23,145) are rural farm, and 65.4% are Negro. While agriculture is diversified, tobacco, cotton and corn are the leading cash crops.

Its towns are small and scattered, the largest being Warrenton, county seat. Of the employed workers in 1940, 37.3% were farmers or farm managers, 10.6% were farm wage laborers and 18.6% were unpaid family farm workers.

148,500 acres of the total land area (284,800) are in forests, consisting of loblolly and shortleaf pine, oak, poplar, hickory and gum. Lumbering is industrially important in the county.

The Roanoke River crosses the extreme northwest corner of Warren County. Numerous creeks include Smith, Fishing, Little Fishing, Reedy, Big Stone House, Shocco and others. Surface sources of water supply are numerous and chemical and physical qualities are considered fair.

The diversified farming in Warren includes in addition to tobacco, cotton and corn - peanuts, sweet and Irish potatoes, wheat, oats and soybeans. Of all U. S. counties it was in 1940 74th in tobacco production; 47th in cantaloupes. In 1944, Warren ranked 34th among the counties of North Carolina in the value of its crops. In 1945, 218,341 acres of land were in farms.

Lumbering is the major industry in the county, with textiles ranking second. Some 20 sawmills produce about 27,000,000 board feet of lumber annually. Income per family in 1945 was \$2,551. Carolina Power & Light and a REA line serve the county.

Warren County was founded in 1779 and named for General Joseph Warren of Massachusetts, who fell at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The town of Warrenton was laid out in 1779 by William Christmas, who also planned the State Capitol at Raleigh.

Warrenton, for more than half a century before the Civil War, was a center of culture where many prominent statesmen resided. Birthplace of authors Francis Boyd Calhoun and Crichton Thorne, historic Warrenton contains many homes built in pre-Civil War days.

Not far from Warrenton is "Buck Spring", home of Nathaniel Macon (1758-1837), representative and senator, and one of the most distinguished citizens of the state. Macon served in Congress for 36 years.

Communities include: Warrenton (1147), Norlina (749), Littleton (1200), Wise (300), Vaughan (218), Macon (197).

The Seaboard R. R. serves the county.

WARREN
County

WARRENTON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	23,145	1930	23,364	Native White (%)	34.5
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	28.6	Rural Farm (%)	71.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	5,386	High	1,446

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	284,800	Forest Area (acres)	148,500		
Growing Season (days)	209	Station	Henderson		
Rainfall (inches)	46.47	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.52	Aver. High (July)	5.39
Snowfall (inches)	10.6	Mean Annual Temperature	59.2		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,957	Aver. Size (1945)	72.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,893
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.15	Farm Operators (1945)		2,982	
Farm Tenancy (%)	50.8	Farms Mortgaged (%)	34.6	No. Hogs (1944)	7,359
All Cattle (1944)	6,496	Milk Cattle (1944)		3,394	
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,472,141	Value Dairy Products		\$79,492	
Value Farm Implements and Machinery				\$368,746	
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)				\$6,886,590	
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$4,548,800	Elec.	17.4	Tractors	6.5
(2) Cotton	832,490			Trucks	9.6
(3) Corn	772,500				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)			\$10,485,400*		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$184,902	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.60*	(1942)	\$0.70
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,551	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)			126.0
Total Wages (1945)	\$919,521	Average Weekly Wage (1945)			\$21.25

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) **Lumber and timber basic products**
- (2) **Textile mill products**
- (3) **Food and kindred products**

No. Employers (1945)	49	Total Employed (1945)	832
Employed: Agriculture	4,581	Manufacturing	153
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$993.48	Value Industrial Products	\$1,201,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	12	Retail	202
		Service	41

* 1945 figures

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Points of Interest: Near Vaughan, "Buck Spring", home of Nathaniel Macon.

Warrenton: Emanuel Episcopal Church (1842) where Horace Greeley was married in 1836. The Eaton place, built in 1843. Major Nat Green House (1850). Presbyterian Church (1855). The Pendleton Place, holds paintings and other works of art. Doctor Gloucester House, built by a Revolutionary surgeon. Capt. White House, built before 1840. Judge John Hall Place (1810), home of Judge Hall, assistant justice of the State Supreme Court (1818-32). Bragg House, built by Thomas Bragg in 1800. Ft. Bragg is named for his son, Braxton, general in the Confederate Army.

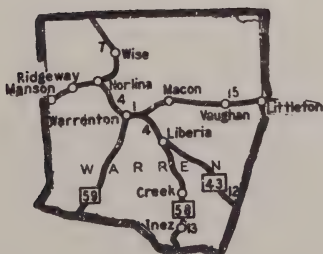
The town of Warrenton owns a hotel and shortline railway.

Near Norlina, boulder and tablet to John Penn, signer of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina.

Accommodations: Warrenton, Warren Hotel. Norlina, Norlina Hotel.

Information: Warrenton Chamber of Commerce.

Newspapers: Warren Record, Warrenton (weekly). Circ., 2,000
Headlight, Norlina (weekly). Circ., 475



NOTES

WASHINGTON

In the northeast coastal area, on the south shore of Albemarle Sound, Washington is low and sandy with some fertile black land. 65% of the area is in swampland, and over half is in forests. The timber, mostly loblolly pine and gum, grows on the higher or best drained land. Savanna or pocosin pine is usually found in the swamps.

The county has a relatively mild climate and a growing season unusually long, lasting from April 16 to October 18.

Because of its terrain, Washington is sparsely settled - 36.7 persons per square mile in 1940. There are no urban centers, but 49.8% is rural non-farm. The unusually large number of persons classified as "other laborers" in the census (20%) indicates the activity in logging and commercial fishing.

Wood-using industries are markedly predominant in the county. Although the huge N. C. Pulp Plant is across the Martin County line, it is regarded as a Plymouth enterprise, and most of the workers live in Plymouth or its suburbs. The company owns and manages 150,000 acres of reserve timberland. In addition to this plant, employing over 1,000 and using 1,000 cords of wood a day, there are plywood, veneer (one of the largest plants in the U.S.), a box container and fork and hoe manufactures, all in Plymouth. There are also large sawmills at Roper and Creswell and numerous smaller plants in various parts of the county. The supplying of these factories with raw material has led to extensive logging operations. Timber from adjoining counties and further away is brought to Plymouth by raft, barge, truck and rail. The Roanoke River here is navigable, and finished pulp is boated all the way to the Great Lakes via inland waterways.

There is no mineral production, but industrialists in recent years have been investigating the possibility of recovering ilmenite from black sands in the Sound for use in paints and pigments. Shell limestone or marl and clay deposits suitable for brick-making occur in the county. Waters include the Roanoke and Scuppernong rivers; Welsh and Hendrick's creeks; Phelps and Pungo lakes. Plymouth has a 100 h.p. electric plant to care for local needs.

Most of the farming is confined to the northern part of the county. Peanuts, tobacco, soybeans, potatoes and corn occupy most of the acreage. Of all U.S. counties, Washington ranked 48th in 1940 in production of sweet potatoes. The 926 farms in 1945 had an estimated gross cash income of \$1,724,000. Important livestock and farming demonstrations are conducted at the Federal-State Tidewater Test Farm, 5 miles from Plymouth. There is some commercial grape culture.

An old province, Washington's Roanoke and Scuppernong rivers are both navigable, and commercial fishing is still pursued to some extent, though much reduced since the herring run has diminished, a situation said to be due to pollution of the Roanoke. Oyster and other shellfish culture is being developed.

Large Lake Phelps has a state park on its northern shore. Pungo Lake to the south is all but inaccessible. A six-mile bridge across the Sound in recent years has given the area quick access to the North Albemarle. Natives still sometimes make and use a primitive but highly efficient boat hollowed from a tree trunk.

Formed in 1799, the county was named for George Washington. Before the Civil War, Plymouth, county seat, was an important shipping center, but by 1865 naval battles had reduced the village to 11 scarred buildings.

Communities include Plymouth (2,461), Roper (716), Creswell (459), and Mackeys (175).

The Atlantic Coast Line and Norfolk-Southern railroads serve the county.

WASHINGTON
County

PLYMOUTH
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	12,323	1930	11,603	Native White (%)	55.4
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	49.8	Rural Farm (%)	50.2
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	2,523	High	604

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	215,040	Forest Area (acres)	152,500
Growing Season (days)	184	Station	Wenona
Rainfall (inches)	51.15	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.01
Snowfall (inches)	6.0	Mean Annual Temperature	60.2
			7.30

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	936	Aver. Size (1945)	64.9	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,179
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.28	Farm Operators (1945)	926		
Farm Tenancy (%)	43.1	Farms Mortgaged (%)	34.2	No. Hogs (1944)	9,011
All Cattle (1944)	1,177	Milk Cattle (1944)	723		
Value Domestic Animals	\$665,755	Value Dairy Products	\$16,931		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$171,958		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,741,180		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$567,700	Elec.	9.8	Tractors	13.1
(2) Peanuts	424,100			Trucks	6.6
(3) Corn	390,700				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$7,398,224		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$795,653	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.70 (1942) \$1.80
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,863	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	115.1
Total Wages (1945)	\$2,907,703	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$37.55

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Furniture and finished lumber products
- (2) Lumber and timber basic products
- (3) Food and kindred products

No. Employers (1945)	19	Total Employed (1945)	1,489
Employed: Agriculture	1,407	Manufacturing	830
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$914.23	Value Industrial Products	\$532,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	8	Retail	143
		Service	39

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

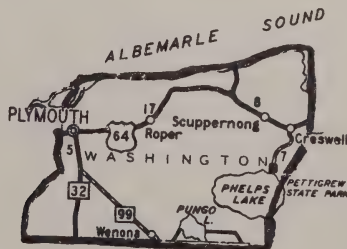
Recreation Facilities: Pettigrew State Park, Lake Phelps - bass fishing is usually excellent and there are boats for rent. Due to the growth of vegetation in the water, swimming is not desirable. There are plans to develop overnight accommodations at the park. Boating and swimming at Albemarle and several other beaches on the Sound. Golf at the Plymouth Country Club.

Points of Interest: Pettigrew State Park, 16,800 acres, on the north shore of Lake Phelps, is site of the restored Somerset House (1804). Once the center of a 25,000-acre plantation, one of the largest in the state, the home is one of the few plantation mansions remaining in good condition. Nearby are slave quarters and a curious four-story barn on the edge of a canal which leads from the lake to Scuppernong River, thence into the Sound. Also nearby is old Pettigrew Mansion (1830).

Accommodations: Plymouth Country Club, year-around. Tourist homes at Plymouth and Creswell.

Fishing and Hunting: Lake Phelps - bass, perch, crappie. One of the best bass waters. Scuppernong River - bass, striped bass. Best in November. Many creeks and Albemarle Sound offer sport. Excellent bear and deer hunting. Some waterfowl, quail, turkey and small game, especially squirrel.

Newspapers: Plymouth - Roanoke Beacon (weekly). Circ., 1,985.



24B

NOTES

WATAUGA

A northwest North Carolina county, Watauga lies on a high plateau between the Blue Ridges and a range of the Smokies bordered by Tennessee on the west. With its high, rolling pasture land, the county has developed as a leading livestock and cheese producing center.

Although averaging around 3,000 feet in altitude, much of Watauga is unlike its more rugged neighbors. Most of its hills rise to rolling tops, pastured or cultivated to the top, and there are few rock outcrops. Average mean temperature is 51.6 with a recorded high of 86, low of -1. Snowfall is relatively heavy for this state, averaging 24.5 inches per year.

97.9% of the population is native-born white, and of the 18,144 persons 11,900 were living on farms in 1946. There is no urban population, the largest town, Boone, having 1,788 people (1940).

The farmers get 41.7% of their farm income from products used on the farm, 19.9% from field crops and 14.4% from livestock and 4.1% from dairy products. In order of real value leading crops are vegetables, potatoes and corn, but burley tobacco has become increasingly important. Of all the U. S. counties, Watauga is 23rd in acreage devoted to cabbage. Only 16.6% of the farms are operated by tenants.

95,000 acres of land are in forests, including dead chestnut, oak, maple, pine, poplar. There are some lumbering and sawmill operations. Industrial activity is small and largely confined to these raw materials. A burley tobacco market has been established at Boone. The tourist industry is of considerable importance, particularly at Boone and Blowing Rock.

Blowing Rock, which is partly in Caldwell County, is one of the oldest resorts in the southern Appalachians, and is the only incorporated town directly on the Blue Ridge Parkway. A large number of cottagers spend the hot months here. The Blue Ridge Parkway bordering the county is expected to greatly increase the value of the tourist industry. There are also some children's summer camps in the county. Appalachian State Teachers College (co-ed) at Boone is one of the largest institutions in western North Carolina, with an enrollment of about 900 students. State-operated, it includes a demonstration school and a four-year college course.

While there has been no development of minerals, asbestos is found northwest of Boone, on Rich Mountain. There are also copper, feldspar, soapstone, and iron deposits.

The Watauga and S. Fork of New River run through the county, with numerous creeks. The water is of excellent quality. Power is supplied by hydro-electric plants on the New and Watauga rivers and REA lines.

Formed in 1849, its name is derived from that of an Indian tribe. Sections of Watauga and Ashe were once included in a community called the Watauga Settlements. This region was under the jurisdiction of the state, but from 1772 to 1778 the settlers were organized as the Watauga Association, a little republic with its own constitution. Moravians seeking a site for their settlements scouted the country in 1752, and in 1760 Daniel Boone explored the area.

Communities include: Boone (1788); Blowing Rock (654); Sugar Grove (550); Deep Gap (250); Meat Camp (200); Sherwood (200); Zionville (300); and Valle Crucis (200).

247
WATAUGA
County

BOONE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	18,114	1930	15,165	Native White (%)	97.9
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	23.5	Rural Farm (%)	76.5
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3,335	High	707

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	204,800	Forest Area (acres)	95,000		
Growing Season (days)	158	Station	Boone		
Rainfall (inches)	54.42	Aver. Low (Jan.)	4.59	Aver. High (July)	6.05
Snowfall (inches)	24.5	Mean Annual Temperature	51.6		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,601	Aver. Size (1945)	63.7	Aver. Value (1945)	\$3,299
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.31	Farm Operators (1945)	2,591		
Farm Tenancy (%)	16.6	Farms Mortgaged (%)	21.8	No. Hogs (1944)	5,394
All Cattle (1944)	15,906	Milk Cattle (1944)	9,018		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,068,775	Value Dairy Products	\$194,330		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$243,055		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$1,888,260		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Vegetables	\$647,189	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Irish & sw. potatoes	463,020	43.0		1.7	17.1
(3) Hay	375,390				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$8,363,866		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$730,325	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.25 (1942) \$1.25
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,934	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	136.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$312,916	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$16.13

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Lumber and timber basic products			
(2) Furniture and finished lumber products			
(3) Textile mill products			
No. Employers (1945)	27	Total Employed (1945)	373
Employed: Agriculture	3,000	Manufacturing	59
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$979.42	Value Industrial Products	\$80,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	8	Retail	154
		Service	107

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: At Blowing Rock, mountain resort, there is golfing, hiking, tennis, riding, fishing, etc. Horse shows are conducted in August. Camps for girls and boys at Blowing Rock.

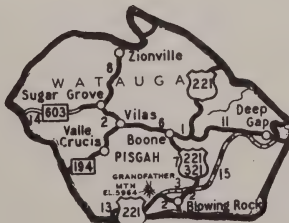
Points of Interest: Blue Ridge Parkway. Rhododendron and laurel gardens. Watauga Industries, handicraft school and shop at Boone. The Cone Estate, Blowing Rock, has miles of graded trails for riding and hiking. The Blowing Rock, a monolith jutting over Johns River Valley. In St. Mary's of the Hills, Blowing Rock, hangs a painting by Elliott Daingerfield, the "Madonna of the Hills."

Accommodations: Hotels, furnished cottages, inns, tourist houses, boarding houses, auto courts, restaurants, at Boone and Blowing Rock and on various highways. Boone's accommodations are mostly year-around; those at Blowing Rock mostly summer only.

Fishing and Hunting: Upper part Watauga River- SM bass, brown and rainbow. Meat Camp - brook and brown, April. Howards Creek - Brook, rainbow and brown. Quail, rabbit, opossum and fox are hunted in Watauga.

Information: Chambers of Commerce, Boone, Blowing Rock.

Newspaper: Watauga Democrat, Boone (weekly). Circ., 3,000.



NOTES

WAYNE

Wayne, a coastal plains county, with a flat to gently rolling terrain, is one of the most productive of the great eastern agricultural counties. The estimated cash farm income in 1946 was \$18,414,148, a great part of it derived from tobacco and cotton, and 80% of the total income came from field crops. However, its agricultural pre-eminence is demonstrated in other ways. For instance, its rank among all U. S. counties include 26th in quantity of fertilizer purchased, 59th in number of mules and colts on farms, 12th in tobacco production, 34th in sweet potato production, and 43rd in acreage devoted to green beans. In 1946 the county had 65,200 acres in corn, 14,500 in cotton, 24,000 in tobacco, 4,100 in wheat, 12,000 in soybeans. In the same year it counted 4,000 cows, 5,100 hogs and 199,000 hens and pullets.

The land is well cleared, though there are 168,100 acres classed as forest. In 1942, 23 sawmills cut 20,908,000 board feet of lumber. 552,000,000 feet are standing.

The farms are generally small (55.4 acres), which is typical of counties where the arduous cultivation of the two great cash crops is a specialty, and the average value per farm is \$4,066 (1945). Proportion of farm tenancy is relatively high, 64.6%. Nearly 50% of those employed are in agriculture and 43.4% of the population is Negro.

Wayne lies in a mild climate belt, and the annual mean temperature is 60.6 degrees; precipitation, 49.43 inches. Many farms grow two crops a year.

Largest industry in the county (plywood containers) is at Goldsboro. The auctioning and preliminary processing of tobacco, lumbering and sawmills, textiles, brick, vegetable oil, fertilizer, steel, agricultural machinery, and furniture are also industrial pursuits centered at Goldsboro. All are relatively small in terms of employment. There is a pickle plant at Mt. Olive, and fertilizer plants at Mt. Olive and Fremont. The former is an important auction center for cucumbers and other vegetables.

Like many eastern counties in the tobacco belt, the fact that Goldsboro is a tobacco auction center makes that town a lively trading market. 9% of the employed population is in retail and clerical work (1940) and the county in 1946 had 1,000 retail establishments. Trade thrives, especially in the fall during the auctioning season as the great crop moves to market.

The Neuse, Northeast Cape Fear, and Little rivers, as well as a half dozen substantial creeks drain the county. The water is of good quality. Near Goldsboro are extensive beds of sedimentary clay and a plastic clay suitable for bricks. Carolina Power serves the county.

Wayne was established in 1779 and named for "Mad" Anthony Wayne, Revolutionary general. Goldsboro, settled by English immigrants, from whom most of the present residents are descended, was founded in 1847. In 1865, part of Sherman's troops were concentrated there. In World War II a large Army Air Force base was established at Goldsboro.

Communities include: Goldsboro (25,000), Mt. Olive (3,500), Fremont (1,400), Pikeville (425), Greenleaf (400), and Saulston (200).

There is a 100-bed general hospital in Goldsboro in addition to a state mental hospital (Negro), a tuberculosis sanatorium.

The Southern and Atlantic Coast Line and East Carolina railroads serve the county.

WAYNE
County

GOLDSBORO
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	58,328	1930	53,013	Native White (%)	56.4
Urban (%)	34.6	Rural Non-Farm (%)	15.8	Rural Farm (%)	49.6
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	11,443	High	2,696	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	355,200	Forest Area (acres)	168,100		
Growing Season (days)	217	Station	Goldsboro		
Rainfall (inches)	49.43	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.40	Aver. High (July)	7.08
Snowfall (inches)	4.7	Mean Annual Temperature	60.6		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	4,896	Aver. Size (1945)	55.4	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,066
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.41	Farm Operators (1945)		4,946	
Farm Tenancy (%)	64.6	Farms Mortgaged (%)	35.3	No. Hogs (1944)	33,203
All Cattle (1944)	6,025	Milk Cattle (1944)		3,039	
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,892,477	Value Dairy Products		\$80,153	
Value Farm Implements and Machinery				\$851,079	
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)				\$16,308,409	
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$11,220,600	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Corn	2,294,300	33.5		9.0	7.6
(3) Cotton	815,660				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$40,397,336		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$2,405,612	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.15 (1942) \$1.05
Income Per Family (1945)	\$2,961	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	95.8
Total Wages (1945)	\$7,257,845	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$27.55

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

(1) Furniture and finished lumber products

(2) Food and kindred products

(3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	150	Total Employed (1945)	5,066		
Employed: Agriculture	8,311	Manufacturing	1,788		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,382.42	Value Industrial Products	\$5,806,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	55	Retail	569	Service	138

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Cliffs of the Neuse is a 321-acre state park now under development. Offering limited picnicking, hiking and boating, it is 13 miles southeast of Goldsboro on the Neuse River.

The City of Goldsboro has a well-organized recreational program, largely centered around a community building with swimming pool and gymnasium. Its little theater program is outstanding. The city also has facilities for outdoor sports, all-year tennis courts, and an 18-hole golf course for year-around use. Herman Park (20 acres) has a well-rounded recreation program.

Points of Interest: In fall and early winter, tobacco auctions. Cliffs of the Neuse State Park, near Goldsboro. Bentonville Battleground, southwest of Goldsboro. There is a large orphanage supported by the I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge of North Carolina at Goldsboro. F. W. Staley has built a complete miniature circus.

Accommodations: Hotels, tourist homes, boarding houses, at Goldsboro.

Fishing and Hunting: Mill Creek - bass, robin, bream, jack.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Goldsboro (literature).

Newspapers: Goldsboro - News-Argus (daily). Circ., 8,429

Mt. Olive - Tribune (semi-weekly). Circ., 1,250



NOTES

WILKES

In the northwest Piedmont, Wilkes lies directly on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridges, the crest of which forms its western line, and also contains a portion of the Brushy Mountains on its eastern border. It is consequently a county of mountains, plateaus and valleys, ranging in altitude from 900 to 4,000 feet. Of its 489,600 acres of land, 57,400 acres in 1945 were cultivated or cropped. Most of the rest is in farm woodlands, largely cutover.

The county is almost overwhelmingly agricultural and rural. 23,900 of its 42,000 population were living on farms in January, 1946. In recent years, poultry has become the most important cash agricultural product, accounting in 1944 for 17.2% of the farm income. 220,000 hens and pullets were counted in January, 1946. Field crops provided 13.1% of the income, but 54.4% of the value of the farm products is represented in products used in farm households. Apple orchards are profitable, especially in the Brushies. The county had 174,000 fruit trees of bearing age in January, 1946. Some tobacco is raised in the eastern section.

Of all the counties in the U. S., Wilkes in 1940 stood 36th in value of farm products used by farm households, 86th in value of vegetables grown for use on farms, and 23rd in production of cabbage.

Like most counties where a "live at home" economy leads to substantial diversification and subsistence farming, Wilkes has few tenants, a circumstance which also reflects the high (12.5) percentage of its employed workers being listed as unpaid farm laborers. (State average, 6.7%; U.S., 2.6%).

Champion Poultry Farm, near North Wilkesboro, is the largest in the state, and one of the largest in the country. As in most counties, corn occupied the most acreage, but there were nearly 2,500 family gardens, and considerable grains, hays and truck crops were reported in 1945.

309,600 acres of the total land area of 489,600 are in forests, chiefly oak, pine, poplar, much of it cutover. While this seems a formidable forest area, the population is well dispersed, and much of the timberland is in farm woodlots or on the uncultivable ridges.

Industrial activity, aside from sawmills, is largely concentrated in the Wilkesboro, North Wilkesboro area. Principal industries are lumber and timber basic products, textiles and furniture. There also are wooden container plants, a chemical extract plant and others. Duke Power serves the county.

Wilkes has a multitude of streams, including headwaters of the Yadkin, which courses the fertile Yadkin Valley. The water is of excellent quality and suitable for industrial or domestic use.

There has been little mineral exploitation. The valley of the Yadkin at Wilkesboro is underlain by an abundance of clay suitable for brick, and good pottery clays are found. Among the granite outcrops is Stone Mountain, an oval-shaped mound 600 feet high and said to be the largest exposure of granite in the state. There also are reports of occurrences of serpentine, cryolite, asbestos and kyanite.

Wilkes was created in 1777, and named for John Wilkes, English politician, lord mayor of London, who, in 1775 presented to the king a "remonstrance of the livery" with reference to coercion of American colonies. This Wilkes was related to the assassin of Lincoln.

There is a 56-bed hospital at North Wilkesboro.

Southern R.R. serves the county.

Towns include: North Wilkesboro (4,478); Wilkesboro (1,309); Moravian Falls (200); Champion (200); Ronda (379); Benham (150).

WILKES
County

WILKESBORO
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	43,003	1930	36,162	Native White (%)	93.4
Urban (%)	10.4	Rural Non-Farm (%)	17.9	Rural Farm (%)	71.7
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	8,656	High	1,534	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	489,600	Forest Area (acres)	309,600		
Growing Season (days)	173	Station	Brewers		
Rainfall (inches)	53.01	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.73	Aver. High (July)	5.55
Snowfall (inches)	14.0	Mean Annual Temperature	56.6		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	5,438	Aver. Size (1945)	62.8	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,461
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.24	Farm Operators (1945)	5,348		
Farm Tenancy (%)	16.8	Farms Mortgaged (%)	14.0	No. Hogs (1944)	6,500
All Cattle (1944)	14,000	Milk Cattle (1944)	9,000		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,899,495	Value Dairy Products	\$284,616		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$426,326		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$3,032,580		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Livestock sold	\$2,435,082*	Elec.	37.7	Tractors	6.2
(2) Tobacco	1,019,100			Trucks	14.9
(3) Corn	983,900				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$18,137,872		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,487,881	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.38 (1942) \$1.38
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,915	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	134.4
Total Wages (1945)	\$3,472,254	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$22.04

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Furniture and finished lumber products
- (2) Textile mill products
- (3) Food and kindred products

No. Employers (1945)	102	Total Employed (1945)	3,029		
Employed: Agriculture	5,442	Manufacturing	2,664		
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,012.16	Value Industrial Products	\$6,938,000		
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	23	Retail	362	Service	172

* Poultry - \$1,856,762

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: There are no special facilities for tourists.

The Blue Ridge Parkway with Bluff Park is on its western border.

Points of Interest: Rendezvous State Park (undeveloped). Tory Oak, on courthouse lawn in Wilkesboro, a remnant of the tree that served as a gibbet for 5 Tories hanged by Colonel Benjamin Cleveland.

The Cowles House (Private), was built in 1803 by Johnny Waugh.

The Stokes Mansion, on NC 268, with slave quarters of hewn logs.

Moravian Falls, off NC 18, where Moravian explorers camped in 1752.

Pores Knob (alt. 2,680) is a goal of hikers (campground, observation tower).

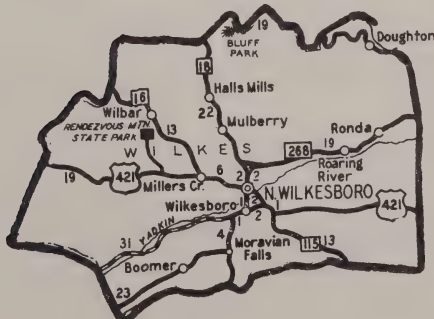
Fishing and Hunting: Elk Creek is recommended for SM bass, bream, crappie. There are many streams in the county, some of them said to be good for trout. The hunting is indifferent, mostly for rabbits, squirrel; some quail.

Accommodations: Commercial hotels, boarding houses, tourist homes at North Wilkesboro (year around).

Information: North Wilkesboro Chamber of Commerce.

Newspapers: Journal Patriot, North Wilkesboro (semi-weekly).
Circ., 4,200.

Hustler, North Wilkesboro (weekly).



NOTES

WILSON

In the east central coastal region, Wilson lies in the heart of the New Bright (flue-cured) tobacco belt and is one of the state's great agricultural counties. Its terrain is low and slightly rolling, and the soil is fertile.

Only 93,100 of the acreage remains in forests, mostly consisting of loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, oak and gum. Some lumbering operations are carried on, and 10 sawmills in 1942 cut 8,053,000 feet. However, 105,000 acres are cultivated or cropped, mostly in small tracts, 76.4% of which are operated by tenants. In these and many other respects, Wilson is fairly representative of the central coastal counties where cash crops dominate the agricultural economy. For instance, 41.9% of the population is Negro, and tobacco culture occupies over 21,000 acres, with cotton claiming another 15,000. In 1945, the farm products were worth \$15,711,000, an average of \$3,336 per farm. The average farm was worth \$4,302 and 64.7% of the farms were worth more than \$2,500 each.

Over 84% of the farm income is from field crops, and since 13.3% is from products raised on the farm for use by the farm household, it might almost be said that Wilson has no other agricultural pursuit besides those of the two great cash crops. In 1940 the value of farm implements and machinery was \$695,685.

Further reflecting the cash crop economy is the fact that among the counties of the U.S. Wilson stands 7th in tobacco production, 27th in fertilizer used, 68th in number of mules, and 59th in gross farm dollars - \$28,034 (1945).

The selling and preliminary processing of tobacco furnishes the county with its most prominent commercial activity. The town of Wilson, 19,234 (alt., 145) is the largest Bright-Leaf tobacco market in the world, with 13 auction warehouses and several redrying plants. This market also has made the town of Wilson a thriving retail center. Retail sales for 1945 were \$14,908,000, 14th in the state. Other enterprises include an auto body plant, textile, oil (cotton) mills, sawmills, furniture and veneer plants, and apparel mills. These and the retail and distributing importance account for the fact that 38.1% of the population is urban. The average income per family of \$3,362 is relatively high for North Carolina.

Moccasin, Contentnea, Black and other creeks drain the county. Their water is described as satisfactory for most industrial purposes. Sedimentary clays suitable for brick making are found near Wilson; workable granite near Wilson and Elm City. Carolina Power and REA lines furnish power.

Atlantic Christian College, a co-educational institution, has a 12-acre campus at Wilson, and an enrollment of around 400-500 students. There are plans for expansion.

Created in 1850 and settled largely by Irish and English, the county was named for Col. Louis D. Wilson, senator from Edgecombe County.

Communities include: Elm City (926), Stantonsburg (595), Lucama (362), Black Creek (333), and Saratoga (292).

There are 3 general hospitals and 2 tuberculosis hospitals with a total of over 700 beds in the county.

The Atlantic Coast Line and Norfolk-Southern railroads serve the county. A \$1,500,000 municipal airport is at Wilson, and a 10-year program for developing the field is in progress.

WILSON
County

WILSON
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	50,219	1930	44,914	Native White (%)	57.8
Urban (%)	38.3	Rural Non-Farm (%)	10.3	Rural Farm (%)	51.4
Public School Enrollment (1946)	Grade	9,752	High	2,125	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	238,720	Forest Area (acres)	93,100
Growing Season (days)	205	Station	Rocky Mount No. 1
Rainfall (inches)	44.81	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.53
Snowfall (inches)	6.5	Mean Annual Temperature	61.8
		Aver. High (July)	5.58

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	4,773	Aver. Size (1945)	42.5	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,302
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.48	Farm Operators (1945)	4,781		
Farm Tenancy (%)	76.4	Farms Mortgaged (%)	32.7	No. Hogs (1944)	9,088
All Cattle (1944)	1,618	Milk Cattle (1944)	1,004		
Value Domestic Animals	\$2,387,134	Value Dairy Products	\$65,796		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$695,685		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$17,492,240		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$14,051,900	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	1,426,500	49.0	5.4	6.1	
(3) Cotton	684,270				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$34,079,628		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$3,869,285	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.25 (1942) \$1.25
Income Per Family (1945)	\$3,283	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	117.6
Total Wages (1945)	\$6,291,373	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$27.39

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Tobacco processing
- (2) Textile mill products
- (3) Lumber and timber basic products

No. Employers (1945)	132	Total Employed (1945)	4,417
Employed: Agriculture	8,237	Manufacturing	730
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$1,704.31	Value Industrial Products	\$3,397,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	56	Retail	514
		Service	123

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: Tennis, swimming, golf, recreational parks and buildings at Wilson. There is a municipal stadium, and the town has a baseball club in the Coastal Plain league.

Points of Interest: Tobacco markets at Wilson during season (Aug.-Nov.). There is a library containing 20,000 volumes at Wilson.

Accommodations: 2 hotels (450 rooms), tourist homes, auto courts at Wilson.

Fishing and Hunting: Wiggins Mill - bass, bream, robin, perch, crappie. June through September. Farms Mill (Silver Lake) - bass, blue bream, perch, crappie. June through September. Contentnea Creek - bass, bream, perch. June through September.

Information: Chamber of Commerce, Wilson (literature).

Newspapers: Wilson - Times (daily). Circ., 6,105.



Q 5-B

NOTES

YADKIN

In the northwest Piedmont, Yadkin sheds completely many of the characteristics of its neighbors on the east. There is no urban center, no railroad, and few industries revolve around either agriculture or lumber.

The topography is rolling on the east, tending to mountainous in the west. 75.5% of the population is rural farm. Of the 214,400 acres, only 25,200 are in farm woodlands.

The development of tobacco cultivation has clearly stamped its mark on the agricultural economy of the county, and makes it more akin to the far eastern counties than to its nearer Piedmont or Mountain neighbors. 63.8% of the farm income is from field crops, but proportion of farm tenancy is below the state level.

Corn and other grains are produced, and there is some dairying.

Only 5 industrial plants are listed for the county, employing 85 persons. These include two plants, one at Yadkinville and one at Courtney, which make baskets for tobacco warehouses. Some of the residents commute to jobs in Winston-Salem and Elkin.

Only recent attempt at exploiting the minerals was the opening of a limestone deposit near Siloam, which is not now (1947) in operation. The Yadkin River and several creeks - N. Hunting, Deep, S. Deep, N. Deep, Farbush, Logan - run through the county. Chemical and physical qualities of the water is excellent. Power is supplied by the Duke Power Company and the REA.

Formed in 1850 from Surry County, the county was named for the Yadkin River which forms part of its boundary. The first courthouse which was completed at Yadkinville in 1855, is still in use.

Towns include: Jonesville (1733), East Bend (1262), Yadkinville (734), county seat, Booneville (405), Smithtown (162), Marler (150), and Cycle (100).

YADKIN
County

YADKINVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	20,657	1930	18,010	Native White (%)	94.3
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	24.5	Rural Farm (%)	75.5
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3,991	High	1,009

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	214,400	Forest Area (acres)	75,200		
Growing Season (days)	197	Station	Winston-Salem		
Rainfall (inches)	44.90	Aver. Low (Jan.)	3.64	Aver. High (July)	4.81
Snowfall (inches)	7.8	Mean Annual Temperature	57.8		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	3,006	Aver. Size (1945)	63.1	Aver. Value (1945)	\$4,094
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.28	Farm Operators (1945)	2,986		
Farm Tenancy (%)	33.8	Farms Mortgaged (%)	21.5	No. Hogs (1944)	7,067
All Cattle (1944)	10,096	Milk Cattle (1944)	5,359		
Value Domestic Animals	\$1,321,669	Value Dairy Products	\$312,599		
Value Farm Implements and Machinery			\$672,606		
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)			\$7,353,830		
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$5,704,400	Elec.	Tractors	Trucks	
(2) Corn	603,400	54.6	15.8	15.0	
(3) Hay	519,710				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$10,434,807		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$372,159	Tax Rates (1946)	\$0.90 (1942) \$0.80
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,175	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	139.3
Total Wages (1945)	\$121,798	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$24.66

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).			
(1) Furniture and finished lumber products			
(2) Iron and steel and their products			
(3)			
No. Employers (1945)	9	Total Employed (1945)	95
Employed: Agriculture	3,989	Manufacturing	882
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$542.38	Value Industrial Products	\$214,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	1	Retail	146
		Service	65

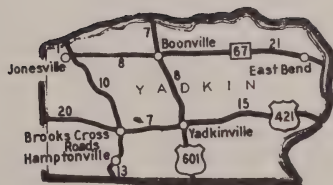
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Points of Interest: Courthouse at Yadkinville. Tobacco basket factory at Yadkinville and Courtney. Ancient Dobbins Mill near Booneville on the Yadkin River.

Accommodations: Boarding houses at Yadkinville. Scattered tourist camps and auto courts.

Fishing and Hunting: On Dobbins Lake - Bass, bream, crappie. Last of May and June. No boats.

Newspapers: Renfro Herald, Yadkinville (weekly). Circ. 1,200
Yadkin Ripple, Yadkinville (weekly). Circ. 2,448



NOTES

YANCEY

The Appalachian range reaches its climax in this county, which has the highest average elevation in North Carolina, as well as the highest point in Eastern America (Mt. Mitchell). The topography includes deep valleys, and the range in altitudes from 2,500 feet up to 6,684, gives the county a variety in climate; cool and pleasant in summer, severe on the peaks in winter, but fairly moderate in sheltered valleys. Average annual mean temperature is only 42.6 (Mt. Mitchell station). The county has heavy snowfall on the peaks.

The soil is naturally fertile to the tops of the thickly forested mountains, but nearly two-thirds of the area is not cultivable due to erosion. Most of the 105,500 acres of forest land is in farm woodlands, though a portion of Pisgah National Forest is in the county, and the state has a 1,224-acre preserve of balsam on top of Mt. Mitchell. The Wilson family holds 13,000 acres of forests, most of it cut over. 32 sawmills operate in the county, cutting around 10 million feet of oak, poplar, pine, hemlock and balsam annually. Hardwoods are coming back on vast acreages cut over one and two generations ago. Only 106,000,000 board feet are now standing.

Some of the most productive mica and feldspar mines in the Nation have been worked in Yancey, and there are numerous other minerals, mostly ceramics.

Yancey is drained by the Gane, N. Toe, S. Toe, Nolichucky rivers and many other streams. The water is of excellent chemical and physical quality. Carolina Power serves the county.

About a fourth of the county is in cultivation, with most of the products used by farm households. Cash income per farm in 1945 was less than \$1,000, but the county ranked 22nd in the Nation in vegetables grown for home use. Corn, burley tobacco, vegetables, poultry and livestock are the most valuable products, and the soil and climate are said to be suited to the raising of potatoes and apples. In 1944, the 11 principal crops were valued at \$1,606,370, over half of this accounted for by burley tobacco. Preponderantly a farming county, 85.5% of the population is rural farm. 98.1% is native white. Other than Burnsville, all the settlements are very small villages.

Industrial activity is mostly confined to lumbering and mining, and the processing of these resources. Most mining is on a small scale. There is a large feldspar mill near Micaville, whose products include a cleansing powder. The making of hooked rugs, a cottage industry, has grown to substantial proportions in the last few years.

Yancey was created in 1833, named for Bartlett Yancey, legislator and land-owner. Burnsville, trading center of the region, and county seat, is named for Capt. Otway Burns, a privateer in the War of 1812. The county was settled almost entirely by English, Irish and Scotch-Irish.

Professor Elisha Mitchell, the geologist, lost his life while exploring Mt. Mitchell. His body was found by "Big Tom" Wilson after spectacular tracking in the wilderness.

In addition to Burnsville (alt., 3,300; 997), communities include Busick (300), Bald Creek (125), Micaville (85), Pensacola (75), Dale, Toledo, Day Book, Ramsay Town, Sioux, Butch, Prices Creek, etc.

The Black Mountain Railroad runs to Burnsville.

YANCEY
County

BURNSVILLE
County Seat

POPULATION

Population 1940	17,202	1930	14,486	Native White (%)	99.0
Urban (%)		Rural Non-Farm (%)	14.3	Rural Farm (%)	85.7
Public School Enrollment (1946)		Grade	3380	High	627

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Total Land Area (acres)	199,040	Forest Area (acres)	105,500		
Growing Season (days)	128	Station	Mount Mitchell		
Rainfall (inches)	68.70	Aver. Low (Jan.)	5.77	Aver. High (July)	6.91
Snowfall (inches)	44.1*	Mean Annual Temperature	42.6*		

AGRICULTURE

No. of Farms (1945)	2,832	Aver. Size (1945)	43.1	Aver. Value (1945)	\$2,310
Aver. Tax Per Acre (1946)	\$0.33	Farm Operators (1945)		2,870	
Farm Tenancy (%)	28.3	Farms Mortgaged (%)	16.5	No. Hogs (1944)	3,914
All Cattle (1944)	7,915	Milk Cattle (1944)		3,715	
Value Domestic Animals	\$745,032	Value Dairy Products		\$64,225	
Value Farm Implements and Machinery				\$109,995	
Value 11 Principal Crops (1945)				\$1,831,210	
Principal Farm Income Source (1945) Value:		Percentage of Farms Reporting:			
(1) Tobacco	\$967,800	Elec.		Tractors	Trucks
(2) Vegetables	487,676	19.2		.5	7.2
(3) Corn	381,100				

TAXATION AND INCOME

Assessed Property Valuation (1946)	\$5,103,411		
Long Term Debt (1946)	\$1,296,549	Tax Rates (1946)	\$1.70 (1942) \$1.70
Income Per Family (1945)	\$1,391	Increase Per Family Income (% 1940-45)	166.5
Total Wages (1945)	\$339,360	Average Weekly Wage (1945)	\$17.49

TRADE AND FINANCE

Major Industrial Groups According to the Number of Employees (1944).

- (1) Lumber and timber basic products
- (2) Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
- (3)

No. Employers (1945)	19	Total Employed (1945)	373
Employed: Agriculture	2,703	Manufacturing	180
Per Family Retail Sales (1945)	\$442.06	Value Industrial Products	\$311,000
Trade Establishments (1939): Wholesale	1	Retail	147
		Service	83

* Snowfall and temperature reflect location of weather station on top of Mt. Mitchell. (6,684 feet)

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Recreation Facilities: The Blue Ridge Parkway runs along the Yancey-McDowell line. Mt. Mitchell State Park, atop Mt. Mitchell, reached by motor, affords picnicking, camping, hiking facilities and a refreshment concession (summer). There are plans to further develop the park. The peak of Mt. Mitchell is crowned with a look-out tower.

Horses at Burnsville. Camping, swimming, fishing and picnicking at Carolina Hemlock Area (Pisgah National Forest on NC 80). Picnicking at the State Game Farm.

Points of Interest: Mt. Mitchell State Park, highest point in eastern America (6,684 feet), reached by both road and trails. At Burnsville, the private museum of Dr. W. B. Robertson, exhibits North Carolina minerals and implements of pioneer mountain life. Also at Burnsville, the forge of Daniel Boone, 6th. On US 19E, south of Burnsville, hooked rugs are made and displayed on cottage porches and in open sheds.

Mica mines and mica splitting plants attract some visitors. East of Burnsville (NC 80) is the State Game Farm, headquarters for the Daniel Boone Refuge.

There are summer camps for boys and girls at Burnsville. Also a summer art school and a summer theatre and school of dramatics.

Some of the high peaks of the county are Mt. Craig, Black Brothers (6,645), Balsam Cone (6,611), Cattail Peak (6,583), Clingman's Peak (6,520). On this latter peak is the transmitter for WMIT, pioneering FM station of the South.

Accommodations: Burnsville - 30-room hotel, tourist homes, auto courts. At Busick are furnished cottages (write C. N. Mease, Marion, N. C.) A cottage colony of Floridians is being developed at Cattail Creek, north of Pensacola. Also at Pensacola, the Ewart Wilson family will house hunters and travelers in the Mitchell region.

Fishing and Hunting: Murphy and White Oak creeks - rainbow and brook trout. Usually good through season. South Toe River - rainbow and SM bass. Fishable from mouth of river to Carolina Hemlock camping ground. Also in Mt. Mitchell refuge on stated days. Cane River - SM bass in lower section to Burnsville; trout from Burnsville to above Pensacola. Upper waters are privately controlled. Neel's Creek - trout fishing for women only. Off NC 80 at Busick, State Game Farm. Refuge regulations. Also other noted trout streams.

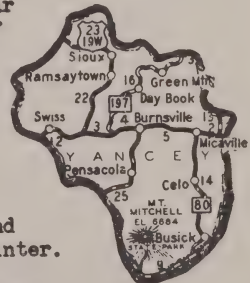
Game found in Yancey includes considerable bear a few deer, grouse, turkey, opossum and quail. Most of the bear lands are under private lease.

Information: Write Nu-Wray Hotel, Burnsville (literature).

Newspapers: Burnsville - Yancey Record (weekly). Circ., 1,400.

Note: Weather observers maintain a year-around vigil on Mt. Mitchell and often are snowed in for the winter.

Loafer's glory, a rural community, was named because it once was a hangout of idlers.



NOTES

NORTH CAROLINA --- A Description

North Carolina, popularly known as "The Old North State" and "Tar Heel State", in the South Atlantic area of the United States, lies between parallels 33 degrees 51 minutes 37 seconds and 36 degrees 34 minutes 25 seconds north latitude, and meridians 75 degrees 27 minutes and 84 degrees 20 minutes western longitude. It is bounded on the north by Virginia and Tennessee; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by South Carolina and Georgia, on the west by Tennessee. Total area is 52,712 square miles, of which 3,570 are water surface. It is 503 miles long and 188 miles wide.

TOPOGRAPHY:

North Carolina is divided into three distinct topographical regions: the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont Plateau, and the Appalachian Mountains, and may be described as a vast declivity sloping from the crest of the Great Smoky Mountains toward the sea. These regions include approximately 25,000, 21,000 and 6,000 square miles respectively, and are divided by lines running from northeast to southwest.

The Coast

North Carolina's shoreline is marked by a thin abutment of sand bars, running the width of the state north and south, known as The Banks, cutting off the "graveyard of the Atlantic" (the ocean waters off Hatteras) from long miles of coastal sounds. The Coastal Plain rises through a series of natural terraces from the sounds to an elevation of about 500 feet at the Piedmont Plateau fall line. It is usually of rich soil, everywhere level and sandy; is traversed by numerous rivers, most of them navigable; along the coast has stretches of swamps (Great Dismal is in the northeast) and shallow lakes. Inland, the land is flat with medium good drainage, and has a number of shallow lakes and bogs, known as pocosins or bays, and theoretically formed by meteorites or enormous schools of prehistoric fish. About two-thirds of the Coastal Plains is in timber, and accounts for about half of North Carolina's forests; otherwise, the area is preponderantly given over to agriculture, farms being characterized by large fields and, where drainage is poor, timbered tracts.

The Piedmont

The Piedmont Plateau starts at the "fall" line with an elevation of around 500 feet, and with a rolling terrain, extends westward to an elevation of around 1,000 feet to the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. While it is the center of North Carolina industry, the land puts little restriction on its use--cultivated fields, pastures and woodlands are intermingled. About half of it is timbered, and agricultural pursuits generally are profitable. The area is watered by several large rivers, which are the basis for the water-power developments stimulating industrial expansion.

The Mountains

The Mountain Region comprising about one sixth of the state's area, begins abruptly where the Blue Ridge escarpment rises above the Piedmont. Behind this range lies a plateau 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level, stretching to the Iron, Unaka or Smoky Mountains on the Tennessee border. The plateau, however, is criss-crossed by traverse ranges, forming a patchwork of small basins, each with an independent drainage system. The Blue Ridges throw off outlying flanks to the east, the most spectacular of which are the Black

Mountains, including Mt. Mitchell, whose 6,684-foot elevation is the highest east of the Mississippi River.

The Appalachian system reaches its climax in North Carolina with more than 40 peaks above 6,000 feet. Two-thirds of the mountains are forested, but there is extensive cultivation of the valley bottoms, which are quite rich, and much of the sloping land is in pasture.

Most of North Carolina's mountains are natural and national playgrounds, as are too, its 300 miles of ocean beaches. Great Smoky Mountains National Park (over 1,000,000 visitors each year), the Asheville Region, Pisgah National Forest, Nantahala National Forest, the Lakes Region, the Sandhills (Pinehurst and Southern Pines), the Eastern Lakes, and coastal resorts account for an estimated \$175,000,000 travel and resort business yearly.

WATERS:

Abundant water is a characteristic of North Carolina. Principal rivers of the Coastal Region are the Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico (Tar), Neuse and Cape Fear, all of which drain into the Atlantic Ocean, and all of which are navigable. The Piedmont is coursed by the Dan, which unites in Virginia with the Staunton to form the Roanoke; and the Yadkin (Peedee) and Catawba, both flowing southeastward into South Carolina.

The Blue Ridge is the dividing line for waters, and streams west of them flow westward, eventually to the Gulf of Mexico. They include the Hiwassee, Little Tennessee, French Broad, Nolichucky, Watauga and New.

The streams of the Piedmont and the Mountains have been extensively developed for hydro-electric power, both by private enterprise and the TVA. Developments on the Yadkin and Catawba have greatly stimulated industrial development of the Piedmont area. There are over 100 commercial hydro-electric installations in the state. North Carolina leads all southeastern states in total power generated, approximately two-fifths of which is hydro-generated.

North Carolina's water generally is of good physical and chemical quality, though the waters of the Piedmont streams ordinarily are of high turbidity.

Behind the Banks facing the ocean lie shallow basins, most prominent of them being Albemarle, Pamlico, Currituck, Core and Bogue Sounds. Albemarle is the largest coastal fresh-water sound in America, and Pamlico's 1,860 square miles make it the largest sound with the exception of Long Island Sound.

The Inland Waterway runs a 300-mile course through the Coastal Plains.

CLIMATE:

North Carolina's climate varies greatly from southeast to northwest, ranging from sub-tropical to temperate. Mean temperature for the whole state is 59 degrees F. On the southeast coast typical mean temperatures are 47 degrees in January, 80 in July, with recorded extremes of 5 and 103 degrees; on the Piedmont Plateau similar recordings show an approximate 5 degree drop in all categories; in the mountains the drop is approximately 10 degrees. There are some thermal belts, both in the Mountains and in the Sandhills of south-Piedmont North Carolina and generally accounted for by local topographical and soil conditions, which upset this equation by higher-than-usual regional temperatures. Average precipitation for the whole state is 52 inches, well distributed throughout the year, and everywhere abundant for agricul-

ture; there is relatively little snowfall in the state excepting in the higher mountain areas.

GEOLOGY:

The oldest formations are the crystalline rocks of igneous and metamorphic origin in the Blue Ridge and Unaka Mountains. These rocks are of Archean Age, much tilted and folded, much older and rounded than the Rocky Mountains, and consist of granites, gneisses, schists, marbles, and quartzites. During Palaeozoic times there were deposited in the upland valleys of the Plateau region layers of limestone, shale, and sandstone. Lying to the east of the Blue Ridge are extensive Triassic deposits, consisting mainly of red sandstone, and containing coal beds. The entire Coastal Plain is composed of Cretaceous, Tertiary, and even Quaternary deposits of sand, gravel, clay and marl.

The soils are widely varied. Soils of the Coastal Plains are derived from sedimentary rocks and are mostly Norfolk, Portsmouth, Coxville and Dunbar sandy loams with clay subsoils. They possess little natural fertility but are easily worked and produce well with addition of fertilizers. Predominant soils in the Piedmont are the Cecil red clay loams of granitic rock origin. The mountain soils are derived from underlying rocks. Porters loam is the most prominent and the texture of other types varies from stiff clays to sandy and stony loams.

MINERALS:

Although it is first in the Nation in the total number of native minerals (289), North Carolina does not rank high in the value of its mineral production. Gross output in 1946 was \$14,457,000. The state is first in the production of mica, feldspar, silica, millstones, residual kaolin clays, and the only producer of pyrophyllite in commercial quantities; second in granite production and asbestos (at Mt. Airy is the largest open-faced granite quarry in the world). In tonnage, granite quarrying and granite crushed stone processing lead state mineral production. Tungsten mines developed during the second World War produce 32 per cent of the Nation's supply. Coal of industrial quality and quantity is mined in the south-central Piedmont.

Other mineral products are vermiculite, barytes, kyanite, kaolin, and clay products (nationally, the state ranks eighth in clay products manufacture). Rare minerals such as monazite, zircon, columbite, allanite, and sillimanite are found. Chromite, lead, zinc, nickel, molybdenite, tin, and olivine deposits have been uncovered, among others, in a succession of surveys conducted by state and federal agencies which also maintain minerals research laboratories in Raleigh and Asheville. Gold has been mined since 1729, and until the California discoveries North Carolina was the leading producer of this mineral.

FORESTRY:

Forests occupy about 18½ million acres of the land surface of North Carolina. About 50% of the forested area is classed as farm woodland which yields 20 different forest products with an annual value of \$25,000,000, about 7% of all farm products. The forest products industries of the state operate 40% of all industrial plants; rank second among the industries in number of wage earners employed, second in amount of wages paid and third in value of products. Total estimated lumber production in 1946 was nearly 2,000,000,000

board feet, making North Carolina the fourth largest producer of lumber (exceeded only by Oregon, Washington and California).

The annual value of primary forest products alone (lumber, veneer, cooperage, cross ties, poles, piling, pulpwood, fuel wood) is about \$65,000,000. Manufactured forest products (wood furniture, paper, handles, etc.) add many more millions of dollars. The forest products industries employed more than 52,000 persons in 1945, about 17% of the state's industrial wage earners.

About one and one-half million acres of North Carolina's forest area is in Federal ownership devoted to National Forests and National Parks, military and naval installations, soil and wildlife conservation projects, Indian reservation, and TVA ownership. About 19,000 acres, (plus 17,000 acres of water area in natural lakes) are incorporated in 13 State Parks. The Parks are as follows: Cape Hatteras, Cliffs-of-the Neuse, Crabtree Creek, Fort Macon, Hanging Rock, Jones Lake, Singletary Lake, Morrow Mountain, Mt. Mitchell, Pettigrew, Rendezvous Mountain, Hiwassee, and Town Creek Indian Mound. The state owns no State Forests as such, but administers under long term lease from the Federal Government the Bladen Lakes State Forest of about 36,000 acres.

Two-thirds of the estimated total saw timber volume of about 41,100,000,000 board feet is softwood (pine, cypress, red and white cedar, hemlock, spruce and fir); loblolly pine represents more volume than any other single species. Hardwood timber accounts for the remaining one-third of total saw timber volume, and is distributed fairly evenly among the principal hardwood species, black and water tupelos, sweet gum, yellow poplar, red and white oaks.

FISHERIES:

North Carolina ranks first among the South Atlantic States in the importance of its fisheries (first in the esteem of sports fishers on the Eastern Seaboard). The chief grounds are Albemarle, Pamlico, and Core Sounds, the Cape Fear, the New, and Roanoke Rivers, and the waters off the Banks. Some 30,000 people are directly dependent upon the fishing industry for their livelihood, being employed in fishing, handling catches, preparing catches, especially in the processing of menhaden (in the 1945-46 biennium 376,816,000 menhaden sold for \$2,871,000, and produced oil valued at \$2,072,000 and \$1,627,000 worth of scrap), and in guiding sports fishermen. In the same biennium, 90,717,000 pounds of food fish were marketed for \$7,692,050, escallops (\$12,844), oysters (\$1,082,534), clams (\$121,628), softshell crabs (\$138,112), hard shell crabs (\$404,000), and shrimp (\$590,000).

AGRICULTURE:

North Carolina is primarily an agricultural state (industry almost equals in cash value, but not in worker population and area), and in value of farm crops ranks third in the Nation.

The three topographical regions of North Carolina are marked by such differences of climate and soil that the state is divided into three corresponding agricultural sections. Tobacco, grown in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountain (burley type) is the chief cash crop. Cotton, at home on the Plain but also grown extensively in parts of the Piedmont, is second, though it has declined steadily in acreage since 1926. Wheat and corn are grown in all three belts; peaches and melons are grown extensively in the Sandhills, stretch of marine-formation sandlands between the Plain and Piedmont. The mountain section will grow all crops, but is largely given to forests and cattle raising.

In 1945 there were 287,412 farms, with an average of 64.8 acres and valued at \$3,490 each, in the state, with a total of 6,900,890 acres in cultivation. Cash income from all crops, 1946, was \$633,394,000; from livestock and products, including poultry and products, \$119,799,000 for a grand total of \$753,193,000. Among the 48 states North Carolina ranks first in the production of tobacco, sweet potatoes, beans, and peppers; second in early Irish potatoes, beets, late cabbages, early cucumbers, and lespedeza; third in peanuts, cantaloupes, and early lettuce; fifth in peaches; and eighth in cotton. It is the only state which grows, in reportable quantities, all of the products listed in the U. S. crop census.

Due mainly to an equable climate and an always-sufficient rainfall, the state record for successfully harvested crops is topped only by Vermont and Wisconsin in the Nation. Principal crops, in the order of their cash values, are tobacco, cotton, peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, lespedeza, and tame hay. Truck crops, apples, peaches, strawberries, and sorghum syrup (from native cane) rank next in the same order. Significant is the listing, under "all other", of over \$15,000,000 indicating primary success in recent diversification programs.

In 1946 crops were harvested: tobacco, 811,800 acres, 1,142 lbs. per acre, total value, \$436,761,000; cotton, 570,000, 350 lbs., \$74,090,000; peanuts, 299,000 acres, 1,025 lbs., \$30,346,000; corn 2,182,000 acres, 27 bushels, \$11,134,000; wheat 371,000 acres, 17 bushels, \$6,775,000; oats, 390,000 acres, 33 bushels, \$9,373,000; lespedeza, 666,000 acres, \$4,274,000; Irish potatoes, 80,000 acres, 151 bushels, \$15,108,000; sweet potatoes, 64,000 acres, 120 bushels, \$14,487,000; soybeans, 362,000 acres, 13.5 bushels, \$5,940,000; tame hay, 1,233,000 acres, 1.02 tons, \$38,385,000. Truck crops (1946) were valued at \$12,902,000; apples at \$8,287,000; peaches at \$470,000; strawberries at \$2,161,000; sorghum syrup at \$2,552,000.

STOCK RAISING:

Interest in stock raising and poultry farming in a state which has long majored in three cash crops, to the harm of its soil and farming interest in general, has rapidly increased in North Carolina in the last decade. Diversification of agriculture has become a necessity recognized by all state authorities, to the end that definite programs of long range caliber are on foot. Practically all of the mountain counties offer pastures on slopes and mountain balds little fitted for general crops, while the Coastal Plain has thousands of acres of marginal and sub-marginal land ideal for pasturage. In 1946, 677,000 cattle on farms provided cash incomes (including home consumption) of \$18,430,000; 39,000 sheep, \$289,000; 1,103,000 hogs, \$49,919,000; 12,111,000 chickens, \$33,592,000. There were 95,000 head of horses, 277,000 mules, and 376,000 milk cows. Cattle and dairy products are only 50 per cent of state's own requirements.

MANUFACTURES:

North Carolina is first in value of manufactured products, in number of wage earners, and wages paid, in the southeastern states. Its industries depend mainly upon products of its own soil, tobacco, cotton, timber, minerals. Manufacturing per se started in 1850 with the first utilization of mechanical hydro power in mills and factories set up in the tobacco and cotton fields and in the forests. Civil War and Reconstruction slowed the development for two decades, but the value of manufactured products rose from \$9,111,000 in 1850 to \$40,375,000 in 1890. In 1890, industry received impetus from hydro-electric development and better transportation coupled with recognition by

northern capital of the soundness of production at commodity sources. From a total value of \$85,274,000 in 1899, manufactured products rose to \$1,311,924,352 in 1929.

According to the U. S. census released in 1940, North Carolina had 3,225 industrial establishments, which gave employment to 270,210 persons, and paid wages amounting to \$199,289,501. These establishments turned out products valued at \$1,421,329,578.

The four ranking industries, are, in order: tobacco, the state producing over 50 per cent of the cigarettes, 35 per cent of the smoking tobacco, and 50 per cent of the plug tobacco of the Nation (nearly all of its cigarette papers); textiles, in which the state leads the Nation in over-all production and in which 58.5% of all employed North Carolinians are engaged, with "world-firsts" in overalls, rayon fabrication, towel mill, production of fine-gauge ladies hose, largest damask mill, production of cotton denim, underwear factory; furniture, in which North Carolina, out of a total for the Nation of \$418,889,921 does \$50,224,022, to outrank the nearest competitor, New York, by over \$7,000,000; and food products industry, figures for which are not available since no war censuses were made and the industry made its greatest advances in the war effort. The state's over 1,000 textile mills consume over 25% of the Nation's cotton. In North Carolina also are the world's largest diversified pulp mill and the second largest aluminum reduction plant.

Main sources of the state total of manufactured products, as of figures released in 1940, were: cigarettes, \$532,000,000; cotton broad woven goods, \$217,000,000; cotton yarn, \$100,000,000; hosiery, \$109,000,000; household furniture, \$39,000,000; non-alcoholic beverages, \$17,000,000; dyeing and finishing textiles, \$17,000,000; books, \$12,000,000; flour, mill products, \$12,000,000; planing mills, \$15,000,000.

In this decade, the '40's, North Carolina is witnessing a diversifying of industry. Food processing of half a hundred crops, specialty manufacture of 50 items, rayon and cellulose manufacturing, cigarette paper and kindred offshoots of the major industries, lead the lists which are utilizing the ever-growing hydro-electric power facilities.

TRANSPORTATION:

Total railway mileage in North Carolina is 4,751 miles. Five north-south trunk lines serve the state, with connecting lines in all sections: the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, the Norfolk and Southern, and the Norfolk and Western. There is considerable coastwise shipping in the inland sounds and rivers.

North Carolina has 13,396 miles of paved (10,342 miles of paved numbered) highways, and 48,798 miles of paved or top-soiled county roads. Full responsibility for building and maintaining all roads rests upon the state, which during the calendar year 1948 will spend approximately \$60,000,000 for maintenance of the existing system, for construction of primary and secondary roads, and for stabilization of many miles of farm-to-market roads.

Thirty chartered bus companies, covering daily an average of 5,000 miles, reach every part of the state. Three regular trunk airlines cross the state, with facilities for landing at 20 first-class airports, ten equipped for night flying, and two operating radio-direction beam stations. Some 65 individuals and companies are certified for passenger air service within the borders.

COMMERCE:

North Carolina's principal physical port of entry is Wilmington, with Morehead City growing as a receiving center for oil, and shipping fertilizers and fishing products. Winston-Salem, though 250 miles from the sea, is listed the third port of entry in the Southeast in money-value, the rating deriving largely from traffic in manufactured tobaccos. Total sea trade of the state amounts to approximately 1,000,000 tons annually, two-thirds in coastwise shipping and one-third in foreign imports.

POPULATION:

Population of North Carolina in 1940 was: 3,571,623. Of this total, foreign born whites numbered 8,788; Chinese, 68; Japanese, 17; other races 17; giving the state the highest percentage of native-born, 99.6 per cent, in the Nation; Negroes, 918,647; Indians, 16,579.

North Carolina is unique in one respect—it is a state of many small towns, and no city is large enough to be a dominant factor in its political or cultural affairs. Only one city (Charlotte) has more than 100,000 population, but there are over 100 towns of over 1,000. About 46 per cent of the people live on farms, and 27 per cent live in villages of less than 2,500 population.

The population of the principal cities in 1940, with the percentage rate of increase for preceding decade, was as follows: Charlotte, 100,899 (22.0); Winston-Salem, 79,815 (6.0); Greensboro, 59,319 (10.7); Durham, 60,195 (15.7); Asheville, 51,310 (2.2); Raleigh, 46,897 (25.5); High Point, 38,495 (4.8); Wilmington, 33,407 (3.5); Rocky Mount, 25,568 (19.4); Wilson, 19,234 (52.5); Salisbury, 19,037 (12.3).

GOVERNMENT:

The present constitution of North Carolina is that adopted in 1868 as since amended. Amendments may be proposed in either House of the Legislature, and must be ratified by three-fifths of each house and a majority of voters at a popular election. The usual suffrage qualifications are in effect. Payment of poll tax is not a prerequisite of registration, but all persons who were not privileged to vote prior to 1867, or are not descendants of such persons, and who were not on the polling lists on December 1, 1908, must be able to read and write any section of the state constitution.

Chief executive officers are the Governor, the Lt.-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Labor, and the Commissioner of Insurance. The Governor may not succeed himself, and he has no veto; he may grant pardons, excepting in the case of impeachment.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members and a House of Representatives of 120 members, both chosen at the polls biennially. Regular sessions convene in January of odd years and are not limited in time.

Judicial authority is vested in a Supreme Court of seven, a Chief Justice and six associate Justices, elected for terms of eight years; and in District Superior Courts, with judges elected for eight years; and in such other inferior courts as may be created by the General Assembly.

North Carolina now has 12 Representatives in the National Congress, having gained one by the 1940 census.

26-B

EDUCATION:

North Carolina has a State Board of Education consisting of the Lt. Governor, the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is elected for a term of four years, and 10 appointive members. In each county there is a board of education consisting of from three to five members, who are appointed by the General Assembly for terms of two, four, or six years. Separate schools are, under the State Constitution, maintained for children of the Negro race. All schools are operated for terms of nine months, and are open to persons of from six to twenty-one years of age.

In 1944-45, the school enrollment was 812,826. There were 3,480 elementary schools for white and Negro children with an enrollment of 683,746 pupils and 19,755 teachers and principals, and 978 high schools with an enrollment of 129,080 pupils and 6,174 teachers and principals. Total expenditures for elementary and high schools in 1944 was \$44,774,368.66. Education and training of teachers are provided in seven state-supported normal schools and teachers' colleges, three for white, three for Negroes, and one for Indians. There are also five state colleges and universities, and 19 senior and 23 junior private and denominational institutions in North Carolina.

The Greater University of the state of North Carolina, first state university to open its doors (1795), is now composed, besides the seat at Chapel Hill, of the N. C. Agricultural and Engineering College at Raleigh, and the Woman's College at Greensboro. Senior Negro state-supported colleges are the N. C. College for Negroes at Durham, the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro; Negro teacher colleges are at Winston-Salem, Elizabeth City, and Fayetteville.

Among the many private institutions and denominational schools are Duke University at Durham, with an endowment of \$41,001,342.33, Wake Forest (Baptist) at Wake Forest, Davidson (Presbyterian) at Davidson, Guilford College (Friends) at Guilford College, and Elon College (Congregational-Christian) at Elon College.

North Carolina transports most of its rural school children to and from school in state-owned buses driven by student drivers.

FINANCE:

On July 1, 1946, the state Treasury showed a balance in all funds of \$106,330,148.69; receipts during 1946-47 amounted to \$407,247,812.20, disbursements to \$382,874,148.58. On June 30, 1947, the balance on hand amounted to \$130,703,543.31. On the same date the gross general fund debt was \$42,800,500, with a sinking fund of \$51,257,925.42, leaving no general fund debt. Other bonded indebtednesses amounted to \$48,156,000, with sinking funds totalling \$17,058,356.43. On June 30, 1947, net bonded indebtedness was \$31,097,643. The total assessed property valuation was \$2,982,365,279; the North Carolina Citizens Association estimates real and intangible total property values at \$8,351,112,031. The state has no floating debt.

North Carolina has no state tax on land; it derived its income in 1946-47 from: income taxes, \$54,491,054; sales taxes, \$35,481,753; franchise and insurance taxes, \$12,565,704; beverage taxes, \$7,900,638; licenses, \$3,460,048; all other, \$6,097,207. In the same year, it spent: for administration, \$4,456,967; for charitable and correctional institutions, \$5,571,745; for educational institutions (other than public schools), \$5,789,046; for state aid and miscellaneous expense, \$6,519,692; for public schools, \$54,788,382. The legislature also set aside \$50,932,256 for permanent improvements. In

the same year (1946-47), \$37,906,826 was derived from a 6-cents per gallon gasoline tax.

Successive experiments in statecraft have produced unique fiscal policies and agencies. Between biennial meetings of the General Assembly, a Budget Bureau, headed by the Governor, administers the approved budget, and an advisory budget commission prepares a new one based on existing conditions after public hearings. A Local Government Commission created by legislative action supervises all county and municipal financing; as a basic policy current borrowing capacity is strictly gauged to ability to retire old debts and has resulted in a great number of debt free communities and the lowest bond interest rate in the Nation.

BANKS:

On June 30, 1947, the national banks in North Carolina numbered 45 and 14 branches, with deposits of \$443,198,000.00, loans and discounts amounting to \$110,030,000.00, and investments amounting to \$233,676,000.00. There were 152 state commercial banks and trust companies and 151 branches with deposits of \$1,183,511,130.25, loans and discounts amounting to \$294,925,219.98, and investments amounting to \$658,847,041.71. Also there were 29 state industrial banks, with deposits of \$40,165,660.40, loans and discounts amounting to \$29,701,132.34, and investments amounting to \$12,790,208.65.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS:

North Carolina's welfare program, second in the Nation to be set up under full state control, is operated through six agencies: the Board of Charities and Public Welfare, the Board of Correction and Training, the Hospitals Board of Control, the Commission for the Blind, the N. C. Confederate Institution, and the N. C. State Probation Commission. Charities and Public Welfare Board members are elected by the State Legislature; 7 of overall members are ex-officio, 51 appointed by the Governor with Legislative approval.

Seventeen educational training schools are maintained throughout the state: white, 6-teacher-training units, 1 deaf training, 1 blind training, 1 orphanage, and 1 Indian training; Negro, 5 teacher-training, 1 blind and deaf training, and 1 orphanage. North Carolina operates one general hospital (Cone Memorial at Greensboro), a hospital training school, 3 tuberculosis hospitals, 1 orthopedic hospital, and four for insane patients.

Correctional and training institutions, 3 for whites, and 2 for Negroes, are maintained in separate sections. Central Prison is at Raleigh, state capital; sectional prisons are located in all counties having jail and camp facilities which come up to state standards. Farms are maintained in association with some of the prison system camps, and prisoners are required to labor on state roads.

HISTORY:

During the latter part of the sixteenth century three expeditions were sent by Sir Walter Raleigh to the present Carolinas, then known as Virginia. The first expedition (1584), consisting of two vessels under the command of Phillip Amadas and Arthur Barlow, did not attempt a settlement, but returned with accounts of a "promised land", two Indians, and samples of American maize, tobacco, and white potatoes. The second expedition, consisting of seven vessels commanded by Sir Richard Grenville, landed at Wacoken, and pushed on to

26-1
Roanoke Island, where a settlement was founded. The next year, after suffering from Indian hostilities and scarcity of food, the colonists returned to England with Sir Francis Drake. The third expedition (1587), led by John White, re-established the settlement on Roanoke Island. A child, Virginia Dare, born soon after the arrival of the colonists, was the first white child of English parentage born in America. Upon White's return from England in 1591, he found of all his colony only the word CROATAN carved upon a tree. Their story is perpetuated in LOST COLONY, symphonic drama, re-enacted each Summer on Roanoke Island in a large outdoor theatre with a cast of 200.

In 1663 and 1665, Charles II, of England granted to eight Lords Proprietors full palatine rights in the territory lying between 29 degrees and 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and extending to the Pacific Ocean. The proprietors divided this region into North and South Carolina, and sent out settlers. But the first settlement within the bounds of present North Carolina was made in 1653 in the Albemarle section by dissenters from Virginia. They were followed, within 25 years, by four migrations from Pennsylvania, from Virginia, and from South Carolina. Scotch Highlanders landed at Wilmington, and spread up the Cape Fear Valley to Fayetteville.

Scotch Lowlanders, called Scotch-Irish from their sojourn in Ireland, came through Virginia to Mecklenburg County and Charlotte, now the largest city in the state. At about the same time, Dutch and Moravian Bohemians came through the Shenandoah Valley to settle the upper Piedmont. The mountains became the retreats of many elements who found the old settlements too restrictive or oppressive.

From 1711 to 1714, colonists suffered much from Indian depredations, but in a series of wars in which Charleston militia helped mightily, the Tuscaroras were driven north, the Cherokees west into the mountains. Owing to the turbulence of the colonies, the Proprietors, with the exception of Lord Carteret, sold their shares back to the Crown for \$12,000 each. Thereafter a series of royal governors managed the scattered settlements, and population rose to 90,000 in 1765. The governors were in constant conflict with their colonist-subjects, however, and in 1771 an organization known as The Regulators threatened to overturn the government, the first overt military action of the coming American Revolution.

A provincial Congress in 1774 elected delegates to the Continental Congress; and in May, 1774, an assembly passed resolutions at Charlotte abolishing royal government in North Carolina, the Mecklenburg Declaration, antedating the Declaration of Independence by two months. In April, 1776, the delegates in Congress from the state were instructed to vote for independence; eight months later a state constitution was ratified.

North Carolina was a leader in the Revolution, and its territory the scene of some important campaigns, including what have become known as the "turning-point" engagements at Kings Mountain and Guilford Courthouse which started Cornwallis' retreat to Yorktown. North Carolina was invaded by British troops in 1780-81.

In November, 1789, the state ratified the United States Constitution, next to the last of the original 13 colonies to do so. In 1790 the western part of the state, after turbulence which actually saw the territory set up as a separate republic (the Republic of Franklin), was ceded to the U. S. Government, to become Tennessee. In 1791, Raleigh was made the capital, only state capital to be planned and built as such. In 1835, a new state constitution was drafted, which gave representation in the lower House according to population, and in the Senate according to property.

At the approach of the Civil War, North Carolina opposed secession; but when the first steps were taken in the north toward coercion, a secession ordinance was unanimously adopted, May 20, 1861. During the war the state furnished more than 120,000 men, losing more soldiers than any other southern state, and earning the right to the slogan, "First at Bethel, furthest at Gettysburg, and last at Appomattox." During the days of reconstruction, a military government was placed in power. In 1868 a new constitution was adopted, ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment.

North Carolina's history from the Civil War on is the story of her achievement of commonwealth unity and experiments in statecraft which have made her in some ways a model and a pattern for state governments. The movement first started in the 1840 decade with an educational renaissance led by determined leaders, which saw the establishment, just as the war broke, of the state's public school system.

In the 1880 decade, the public school system was firmly established, but the important economic beginning was in manufacturing in the last twenty years of the 19th century. Impoverishment of reconstruction days, disruption of shipping and interruption of relations with outside markets, plus the discovery of the possibilities of hydro power in the scores of tumbling North Carolina streams, led Tar Heels from the fields of cotton and tobacco into small mills and factories within sight of the fields. As the century ended, good roads to serve the industrial units became political issues and part of a Nation-wide movement for better transportation.

The first east-west highway was built (now US 70, main street of North Carolina), and for fifteen years industrialists settled quietly to the development of their plants, turning out more and more textiles, manufactured tobacco, furniture, and lumber. By 1912, there were automobiles in every section of the state; good roads became a necessity and, soon, a reality.

Geographical unity brought political harmony and the beginning of a series of laws which in succession gave the state government full control, first of the schools, then of the highways, of the prison system, and, finally, of local governmental financing, all interlocking manifestations of the efficiency of commonwealth unity. It resulted in rapid advance in efficient operation of school, highway, and prison systems (which theretofore had been 100 hodge podge county systems), in a number of debt-free communities and the lowest interest rate on corporate borrowing in the history of the Nation.

North Carolina, with the lone exception of the 1928 elections, since Reconstruction always has been strictly Democratic in national affairs. Its internal politics and policies are characterized by conservatism based upon economic prosperity and expansion. In 1932, a new state constitution, embodying the results of thirty years of co-operation and commonwealth unity, was drafted by a Commission.

In 1920, Herbert Hoover said: "North Carolina has made a greater economic advance in every phase of life in the last fifteen years than any other state in the Union." This advance has continued steadily until at the present North Carolina is the recognized pace-setter of the South.



Rouse's Bookhouse
Specializing in Michigan
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

